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### **Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)**

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 101-200
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-520, Document DT No. 1-87 and Document DL No. 1-24.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 101-E  
23 September 1982  
Original : English

PLENARY MEETINGKingdom of Saudi Arabia

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Our Administration would like to put forward the following proposal for the use of the Arabic language as an official and working language in addition to those already in the ITU.

ARS/101/1      MOD    99      1.    (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

ARS/101/2      MOD    100      (2) The working languages of the Union shall be Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Reasons : a) Arabic is the official language of more than twenty countries Members of the Union.

b) The Union ought to follow the example of many organizations in the United Nations family and adopt Arabic as an official and/or working language such as :

1. UN - General Assembly
2. UN - Economic and Social Council
3. UNCTAD
4. ILO
5. UPU
6. WHO
7. WMO
8. Human Rights
9. OMPI

ARS/101/3      MOD    104      3.    (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the administrative regulations shall be published in the five six official languages.

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.

ARS/101/4      MOD    105      (2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn in the three four working languages.

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.



ARS/101/5 MOD 106

4. At conferences of the Union and at meetings of the International Consultative Committees and of the Administrative Council, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the five six official languages. When, however all participants in a conference or in a meeting so agree, the debates may be conducted in fewer than the five six languages mentioned above. ~~Interpretation between these languages and Arabic shall be effected at plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union.~~

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 102-E

24 September 1982

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

Kenya (Republic of)

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

KEN/102/1 MOD

RESOLUTION No. 21

#### Special Fund for Technical Cooperation

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International  
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

#### bearing in mind

the provisions of Article 4 of the International  
Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982);

#### considering

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....
- d) .....
- (SUP) e) .....
- (SUP) f) .....

#### resolves

to set up a fund, based on voluntary  
~~contributions-in-any-currency-or-in-some-other-form;~~  
a fixed percentage of the Union's regular budget to  
meet the needs of the developing countries who submit  
urgent requests for assistance to the Union;

#### urges Member countries

to make ..... effectively,



instructs the Secretary-General,

1. to prepare ..... of the Fund;
2. to promote ..... for its approval;

instructs the Administrative Council

to supervise ..... growth.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 103-E

24 September 1982

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

### Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

We suggest the Arabic language as an official language.

SDN/103/1      MOD    99    1.    (1)    The official languages of the Union shall be :  
Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Reasons : Arabic is the official language of more than  
twenty countries Members of the Union.

The official documents of the Union as prescribed  
by the Convention shall be published in the six official  
languages.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

Liechtenstein - Switzerland

The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein has informed me that, to its great regret, it is unable to send its own delegation to attend the Conference.

Under No. 370 of the Convention, it has therefore vested in the Swiss delegation the authority to represent it.

The instrument of the transfer of powers has been deposited with the secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General





# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BUDGET CONTROL COMMITTEENote by the Secretary-General

## FINAL ACTS OF THE CONFERENCE

Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council makes the following provision for the publication of the final acts of conferences and meetings :

E. Publication of the final acts of conferences or meetings

18. In principle, the final acts of conferences or meetings, whatever their method of reproduction, shall be published by the General Secretariat in their usual place of publication and with the minimum of cost;

19. however, this rule may be disregarded in recognized cases of urgency and at the special request of the conference or meeting;

20. in this connection

20.1 if a conference or meeting prints, for its own use, documents of which typographical composition can subsequently be used, in whole or in part, for the printing of the final acts, it must bear a percentage of the composition costs and the whole of the printing costs of the said document;

20.2 when this is not so, the printing costs of the final acts shall, in principle, be posted to the printed matter account, but the conference or meeting may decide, in special circumstances, to subsidize these costs,

20.3 the percentage of the composition cost mentioned in 20.1 above, or the subsidy mentioned in 20.2 above, shall be decided by the plenary meeting of the conference or meeting,

21. apart from the final acts distributed to the persons concerned as a conference document, no copy shall be supplied free of charge to participants in the conference or meeting.

The material constituting the Final Acts of the Conference submitted for the signature of delegations will be typed. Hence, the cost of typing the text of the Convention is chargeable to the Conference accounts, while the printing cost is entered in the supplementary publications budget for 1983.

However, under point 20.2 of Administrative Council Resolution No. 83, the Conference may decide to subsidize the cost of the final printing of the Convention.



Under item 11.111, the Conference budget provides for a subsidy of one third, i.e. 35,000 Swiss francs, of the production cost of the new Convention with a view to enabling the text to be published at a reasonable price.

The Budget Control Committee is therefore requested to submit a proposal to this effect to the plenary meeting.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 106(Rev.1)-E

29 September 1982

Original French

Report by the Secretary-General

ARREARS

(The revised version concerns the French text only)



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 106-E  
25 September 1982  
Original : Spanish/  
French

COMMITTEE 4Report by the Secretary-General

## ARREARS

I have the honour to bring to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference the letter which I have just received from the Republic of Bolivia concerning its debts, which are as follows :

Amounts due for the years 1955 to 1972 under Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 10, (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)			1,474,356.37
Amounts due for contributions for			
1980 (balance)	16.80		
1981	1,012.10		
1982	<u>90,560.00</u>		91,588.90
Amounts due for the supply of publications			
1981	4,724.45		
1982 (as at 31 March 1982)	<u>1,170.00</u>		5,894.45
			<u>1,571,839.72</u> =====

M. MILI  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTURE

DGOI/No. 1075/C5

La Paz, 24 August 1982

To the Secretary-General

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to address myself to you regarding the arrears owed by my country to the ITU for contributions payable under Resolution No. 10 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), and those for 1981 and 1982.

These debts amount to 1,474,356.36 Swiss francs and 97,483.35 Swiss francs respectively, making a general total of 1,571,839.71 Swiss francs.

I should like to take this opportunity of pointing out that Bolivia is at present facing a serious economic crisis, caused by a public deficit which is difficult to meet. The situation has been further complicated by a considerable depreciation of the national currency in real terms which has exacerbated our balance of payments problems, resulting in an ever-increasing shortage of foreign exchange.

For the above reasons, I should like to request on behalf of my Government a complete waiver of the above arrears in view of its inability to pay.

I should therefore be extremely grateful if you could arrange for the above request to be duly submitted for consideration by the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference to be held at Nairobi.

I should also like to affirm my Government's intention to honour its obligations to the ITU; they will be fulfilled in their entirety as from the next financial year.

Trusting that this request, dictated by the economic and financial difficulties besetting my country, will be granted, I should like to take this opportunity of assuring you of my highest consideration.

-----  
HERNANDO VELASCO  
-----  
UNDER-SECRETARY  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Culture

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 107-E  
27 September 1982  
Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

### United Republic of Cameroon

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

##### Introduction

The United Republic of Cameroon hereby submits its proposals for the work of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982.

These proposals have been framed bearing in mind that for the past two decades the Union has been experiencing the dawn of a new era which will be marked by intensified exchanges between the peoples of the world and will be significantly influenced not only by the increased participation of over 157 countries but, more importantly, by the spectacular technical and scientific advances made in the field of telecommunications.

Since its inception over 117 years ago, the ITU has acquired exceptional strength as a consequence of its experience, its original structure which ensures a harmonious balance between its permanent organs, and its ability to adapt swiftly to new technologies.

Basing itself on the well-tried rules and practices which are the foundation of cooperation between the Member Administrations of the Union, i.e. fidelity to the past combined with a resolutely forward-looking approach, one geared to new concepts and ever closer cooperation, the United Republic of Cameroon proposes the following changes in certain provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention.

#### ARTICLE 2

##### Rights and obligations of Members

CME/107/1      ADD      10A      d) Each Member shall lose its right to vote in the conditions specified in Articles 15 and 45.

Reasons : The provisions of Article 2 do not cover the obligations specified in Nos. 97 and 156. Reference should be made to Articles 15 and 45 to indicate the conditions in which the right to vote may be lost.



ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

CME/107/2      ADD      12A              dA) To promote and to provide technical assistance to the developing countries in the field of telecommunications.

Reasons : It is both desirable and necessary that the Union should be able to provide more resolutely assistance to Member countries which require it.

CME/107/3      MOD      19              e) Foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries ~~by every means at its disposal especially its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations~~ and contribute to the implementation of facilities for their proper operation; to this end the Union shall use every means at its disposal, especially the resources of its ordinary budget, and shall participate in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations.

Reasons : To strengthen the ability of the Union to assume its full role in assisting the developing countries, it should be able to step up these activities paid for from its own limited resources which at present are confined to seminars, the Group of Engineers, the Training Division, support by the Common Services and assistance from the CCIs.

ARTICLE 5

Structure of the Union

CME/107/4      ADD      28A              e) The Coordination Committee

Reasons : This Committee is given the same status in Article 12 as the organs of the Union created under Article 5 and dealt with in detail in Articles 6 to 11.

It would seem logical to create the Coordination Committee before assigning to it the duties stipulated in Article 12.

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

- CME/107/5      MOD      29      1.      The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at ~~regular intervals and normally~~ in ordinary Session every five years and in any case the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed seven years.

Reasons : The supreme organ of the Union should meet as regularly as possible to give guidance and determine the general principles to be followed in a rapidly changing world, particularly in the field of telecommunications which represents the most advanced technology.

The flexibility introduced here and submitted to the Administrative Council for consideration is designed to allow for the programme of activities drawn up with a timetable of clearly specified specialized conferences.

- CME/107/6      ADD      37A      ha)      elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and fix the dates of their taking office.

Reasons : All the elected officials should be elected by the supreme body of the Union. They would thus be answerable to the Plenipotentiary Conference and, between those Conferences, to the Administrative Council which is its representative. At present, the Directors of the CCIs are answerable only to the Plenary Assemblies, which elect them; this does not simplify the functioning of the Coordination Committee, for instance, much less that of the Administrative Council.

Moreover, improved representation - a better balance, in short - of geographical regions might be equitably assessed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

- CME/107/7      MOD      39      j)      conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international or regional 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.

Reasons : This amendment would enable the Union to conclude agreements with regional organizations which need and express the desire for them.

- CME/107/8      ADD      40A      ka)      fix the dates of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons : Consequence of the amendment proposed to 29.



ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

CME/107/9      MOD    51    3.            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. To this end all the other permanent organs of the Union shall be answerable to the Administrative Council on all matters not specifically assigned elsewhere by the Convention.

Reasons : This amendment strengthens and clarifies the powers of the Administrative Council which acts as the representative of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, under the terms of Article 6, the latter elects all the heads of the permanent organs of the Union.

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

CME/107/10    MOD    56            (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 only once.

Reasons : a) Drafting amendment.

b) To make the organs of the Union more dynamic, their elected officials should be replaced after a reasonable time by applying the principle followed in other international and regional organizations, including the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

CME/107/11    MOD    63    1.            The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election only once; these members shall be elected from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of the Union, in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the five regions of the world defined in this Convention. Each Member of the Union may propose only one candidate who shall be a national of its country.

Reasons : a) The reason for the first amendment limiting the number of terms of office of the members of the IFRB is the one set out in MOD 56.

b) The second amendment specifies the administrative regions of the Union within which the Members of the Union are grouped for the purposes of elections and the geographical distribution of the staff.

CME/107/12 ADD 68A

dA) to provide technical assistance in the preparation and organization of radio conferences, particularly in developing countries, in consultation with the other permanent organs of the Union and bearing in mind the directives of the Administrative Council or, where appropriate, of the Coordination Committee.

Reasons : The preparation of world and regional radio conferences is one of the main duties of the IFRB. The Board should therefore increase its assistance to developing countries by preparing them for effective participation in radio conferences; the provision suggested would provide the necessary bases for such activity.

#### ARTICLE 11

##### International Consultative Committees

CME/107/13 MOD 70

1. (1) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) shall be to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunication, and to prepare standards, formulate proposals and issue Recommendations on them.

CME/107/14 MOD 71

(2) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony and all forms of data transmission, and to prepare standards, formulate proposals and issue Recommendations on them.

Reasons : To stress the standardization aspect of the work of the CCIs and indicate that the scope of CCITT activities is not confined to conventional telegraphy and telephony but covers all forms of signal transmission used in national or international exchanges, including all the new services and the new concept of telematics.

CME/107/15 MOD 77

c) Director, elected by ~~a Plenary Assembly and appointed in accordance with the General Regulations~~ the Plenipotentiary Conference, who shall be eligible for re-election only once.

Reasons : As for 56.

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

- CME/107/16 MOD 80 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall ~~assist-and-advise~~ provide the Secretary-General with assistance on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one permanent organ, and on external relations and public information, keeping fully in view the directives and decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council and as well as the interest of the Union as a whole.

Reasons : The terms of reference and role of the Coordination Committee should be strengthened and coordination improved.

- CME/107/17 MOD 82 2. The Coordination Committee shall be composed of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and shall be presided over by the Secretary-General or, in his absence, by the Deputy Secretary-General.

Reasons : To strengthen the collective responsibility of the members of the Committee, which would henceforth become a more active organ.

ARTICLE 13

Elected officials and staff of the Union

- CME/107/18 MOD 86 2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and ~~desirably-also~~ the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in 87 and to the appropriate equitable geographical distribution amongst the five regions of the world.

Reasons : Since all elected officials are elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, they should all be treated equally from the standpoint of geographical distribution.

ARTICLE 53

Plenipotentiary Conference

- CME/107/19 MOD 201 1. (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened at ~~regular intervals-and-normally~~ every five years; in any case the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed seven years.

Reasons : Consequence of MOD 29.

CME/107/20 MOD 202

(2) ~~If practicable, the date~~ When there is an invitation from a Member country, the period, the duration and the place of a Plenipotentiary Conference shall be set by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference; failing this they the starting and finishing dates shall be fixed by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of the majority of the Members of the Union.

CME/107/21 ADD 202A

When there is no invitation from a Member country, the Conference shall be held at the headquarters of the Union. The provisions of 202 shall apply.

Reasons : Since the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences is fairly long, it would seem advisable for the preceding Conference to fix only the duration and period, which may overlap two years, for the next Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General would then negotiate with the host country the precise dates, which would be endorsed by the Administrative Council according to normal procedure and taking due account of other conferences.

CME/107/22 MOD 203

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of 29, the date and place of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, ~~or either one of these,~~ may be changed :

a) when at least one-quarter third of the Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General, or

b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.

Reasons : It has to be made clear that :

a) any change should not result in an extension of the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences;

b) any change should emanate from at least one-third of the Members, a more representative figure than one-quarter.

#### ARTICLE 54

##### Administrative Conferences

CME/107/23 MOD 211

c) at the request of at least one-quarter third of the Members of the Union, who shall individually address their requests to the Secretary-General; or

CME/107/24 MOD 216

c) at the request of at least one-quarter third of the Members .....

CME/107/25 MOD 219

4. (1) The agenda, or date or place of an administrative conference may be changed :

a) at the request of at least one-quarter third of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or of at least one-quarter third of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned in the case of a regional administrative conference .....

Reasons : Alignment with 203 in Article 53.

CME/107/26 ADD 222A

The Administrative Council shall organize seminars for the developing countries in preparation for each administrative conference.

Reasons : These seminars, which focus on detailed comments and explanations relating to the substance, purpose and agenda of an administrative conference, are extremely useful. The experience gained in respect of WARC-79 demonstrated how far these preparatory seminars enabled developing countries not only to grasp the scope and implications of the Conference, but also to participate effectively in the work of the Conference at all levels. It therefore seems appropriate to make provision for them in the Convention.

## ARTICLE 55

### Administrative Council

CME/107/27 MOD 232

4. (1) The Administrative Council shall hold ~~an annual session~~ ordinary sessions twice a year at the seat of the Union.

Reasons : The Administrative Council, which is the deliberative organ with the widest powers over the administration, management and coordination of the Union's activities between Plenipotentiary Conferences, now finds it extremely difficult to fulfil its task correctly. One annual session is not sufficient in view of the number of problems to be examined.

To facilitate the work of the Council, the establishment of permanent or ad hoc committees to study the specific questions assigned to them and report on them to the Council might also be considered.

CME/107/28 MOD 233

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

Reasons : Consequence of the amendment to 232.

CME/107/29 MOD 234

(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 ~~a majority~~ one-third of its Members or at the call of the Chairman under the conditions provided for in 255.

Reasons : To make current restrictive rules more flexible and make it easier to convene an extraordinary session of the Council.

ARTICLE 58

International Consultative Committees

CME/107/30 SUP 305 Reasons : Consequence of MOD 77 which entrusts the election of the Directors of the CCIs to the Plenipotentiary Conference and limits their terms of office to two.

ARTICLE 59

Coordination Committee

CME/107/31 MOD 314 3. The Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman ~~and, normally at least once~~ twice a month.

CME/107/32 ADD 314A Extraordinary meetings of the Committee shall be convened by its Chairman or at the request of at least two of its members.

Reasons : To ensure that meetings of the Committee are held regularly and to strengthen its role in coordinating the activities of the Union's organs.

ARTICLE 62

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

CME/107/33 MOD 341 2. On receipt of similar requests from at least one-quarter third of the Members of the Union, the Secretary-General shall inform all Members thereof by telegram, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.

ARTICLE 63

Procedure for convening Regional Administrative Conferences...

CME/107/34 MOD 350 In the case of a regional administrative conference, the procedure described in Article 62 shall be applicable only to the Members of the region concerned. If the Conference is to be convened on the initiative of the Members of the region, it will suffice for the Secretary-General to receive concordant requests from a quarter third of the total number of Members in that region.

Reasons : Alignment with 203 and 219.

ARTICLE 79

Finances

CME/107/35    ADD   556A   6A        Before adopting proposals with financial implications, Administrative Conferences and the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees shall make sure that such proposals will not entail an increase in expenditure exceeding the credits available to the Administrative Council. In any case such decisions shall not be implemented.

Reasons : In recent years Council has been faced with serious problems as a result of decisions taken by the Union's organs with only their own interests in mind. This has led to substantial increases in budgetary credits. To avoid and limit such situations in future, it would seem appropriate to include in the Convention a provision governing the adoption of decisions with financial implications. This would mean better control of the Union's financial situation.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document N° 108-E\*

27 September 1982

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

### Syrian Arab Republic

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Our Administration would like to put forward the following proposal for the use of the Arabic language as an official and working language in addition to those already in the ITU.

SYR/108/1      MOD    99      1. (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

SYR/108/2      MOD    100      (2) The working languages of the Union shall be Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Reasons : a) Arabic is the official language of more than twenty countries Members of the Union.

b) The Union ought to follow the example of many organizations in the United Nations family and adopt Arabic as an official and/or working language such as :

1. UN - General Assembly
2. UN - Economic and Social Council
3. UNCTAD
4. ILO
5. UPU
6. WHO
7. WMO
8. Human Rights
9. OMPI

SYR/108/3      MOD    104      3. (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the administrative regulations shall be published in the five six official languages.

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.

SYR/108/4      MOD    105      (2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn in the three four working languages.

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.

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\* Note by Secretariat : This document replaces document No. 90.



SYR/108/5      MOD 106

4.            At conferences of the Union and at meetings of the International Consultative Committees and of the Administrative Council, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the five six official languages. When, however all participants in a conference or in a meeting so agree, the debates may be conducted in fewer than the five six languages mentioned above. ~~Interpretation between these languages and Arabic shall be effected at plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union.~~

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 109-E

28 September 1982

Original · French

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

El Salvador (Republic of) - Costa Rica

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador has informed me that it is unable to send its own delegation to attend the Conference.

Under 370 of the Convention, it has therefore vested in the Costa Rican delegation the authority to represent it.

The instrument of the transfer of powers has been deposited with the secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 110(Rev.1)-E

8 october 1982

Original: French

COMMITTEE 7

## Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- GUI/110/1      MOD    29      1.            The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular intervals ~~and normally every~~ of five years without fail.
- Reasons : To prevent exaggerated intervals between Conferences by fixing time limits which are not to be exceeded.
- GUI/110/2      MOD    56            (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 once only.
- Reasons : To prevent a monopoly of the important posts within the Union by limiting the periods of office of elected officials.
- GUI/110/3      MOD    86      2.            The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and ~~desirably also~~ the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in 87 and to the appropriate geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.
- Reasons : To ensure that no Member has more than one elected official and to allow an equitable distribution of posts.
- GUI/110/4      MOD    201      1.    (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened at regular intervals ~~and normally every~~ of five years without fail.
- Reasons : The same as for MOD 29 1.



GUI/110/5      MOD 294      2.    (1) The election procedure shall be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference responsible for the election as defined in 63.

Reasons : Corollary of 37. The members of the IFRB are elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

GUI/110/6      MOD 295      (2) ~~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~~ shall be eligible for re-election once.

Reasons : The same as for MOD 56 (2).

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 110-E

29 September 1982

Original : French

## COMMITTEE 7

### Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- GUI/110/1      MOD    29      1.            The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular intervals ~~and normally every~~ of five years without fail.
- Reasons : To prevent exaggerated intervals between Conferences by fixing time limits which are not to be exceeded.
- GUI/110/2      MOD    56            (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 once only.
- Reasons : To prevent a monopoly of the important posts within the Union by limiting the periods of office of elected officials.
- GUI/110/3      MOD    86      2.            The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and ~~desirably also~~ the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in 87 and to the appropriate geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.
- Reasons : To ensure that no Member has more than one elected official and to allow an equitable distribution of posts.
- GUI/110/4      MOD    201      1.      (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened at regular intervals ~~and normally every~~ of five years without fail.
- Reasons : The same as for MOD 29 1.



GUI/110/5      MOD 294      2. (1) The election procedure shall be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference ~~responsible for the election~~ as defined in 63.

Reasons : Corollary of 37. The members of the IFRB are elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

GUI/110/6      MOD 295      (2) ~~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~~ shall be eligible for re-election once.

Reasons : The same as for MOD 56 (2).

GUI/110/7      MOD 302      4. 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 of the Union 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.

Reasons : The word "member" is repeated several times in this number. Our amendment seems necessary to clarify the text.

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 111-E

29 September 1982

Original . EnglishPLENARY MEETINGUnited States of America

## PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The United States and, we believe, all other ITU members are increasingly concerned about the rising costs of the Union. This concern is reflected in a number of proposals and a report of the Administrative Council addressing the financial impact of the Future Conference Program. There is serious concern about the cost implications of the many tasks presented in the Council's Report on the Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities. There is also increased awareness and apprehension regarding the budgetary impact of proposals dealing with languages, publications, new premises and a variety of other subjects which have substantial financial cost.

Based on the facts before us, it is clear that the ITU cannot undertake all the new activities, tasks and expansions which are now before the Conference for its consideration. In order to preserve the financial integrity of the ITU, this Plenipotentiary is faced with the extremely difficult yet necessary task of attempting to satisfy the objectives and aspirations of the Union's broad membership despite limited available resources.

If we are to discharge our responsibilities during this Plenipotentiary, it is essential that the Conference seek to maximize the effective management and efficient operation of current ITU programs, in accordance with many responsive proposals before us. Further, it is necessary to recognize and establish a clear set of priorities for the ITU's activities and to allocate funds realistically based on these agreed to priorities. In balancing priorities with budgetary realities, the ITU must accept the irrevocable fact that there is only a limited amount of resources available to carry out the important activities of the ITU.

The United States has considered this matter and concludes that the various committees could waste considerable time and resources if the Conference does not give full and appropriate recognition to the realities of budgetary limitations. Without proper guidance regarding the availability of resources, the Committees and working groups may well proceed on non-productive discussions and courses of action. On the other



hand, the availability of realistic budgetary guidance in advance of detailed discussion will permit delegates to focus on the need for improvements to existing activities and the relative priority of new programs and tasks. Such an approach will also result in a clearer understanding of the overall priority of the Union's activities and the means by which to achieve them.

It is proposed that:

- a) the Plenary establish the principle for this Plenipotentiary Conference that Committee 4 (Finances of the Union) immediately undertake to set budgetary ceilings on the various activities of the Union; these specific ceilings established by Committee 4 will provide the necessary general budgetary framework within which all committees and working groups shall function;
  - b) And further, that Committee 4 undertake to develop appropriate provisions of the Convention which would implement the above principle on a permanent basis for use at future conferences and meetings of the Union.
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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 112-E  
12 October 1982  
Original : Spanish

## COMMITTEE 8

### Peru

The following proposals should be deleted :

PRU/112/1  
PRU/112/2  
PRU/112/3  
PRU/112/4  
PRU/112/6  
PRU/112/7  
PRU/112/8  
PRU/112/9

The following number should be modified :

PRU/112/5      MOD    17

c) to coordinate efforts with a view to harmonizing the development of telecommunications facilities, notably those using advanced and space techniques, with a view to full advantage being taken of their possibilities, in particular in the developing countries,

Reasons : Among the purposes of the Union, there should be express mention of the efforts to be made in favour of the developing countries.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 112-E  
29 September 1982  
Original : Spanish

COMMITTEES 4, 7 and 8

## Peru

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### Introduction

The Peruvian Telecommunication Administration, recognizing the importance of the questions to be dealt with at this Plenipotentiary Conference and its capacity as the supreme organ in which consensus on the coordination of requirements and development plans of nations in the field of telecommunications is achieved, is submitting the proposals under the following headings in order to improve the present Convention of the ITU :

#### a) Basic Provisions

- Composition, purposes and structure of the Union
- Application of the Convention and the regulations
- Final provisions

#### b) General Regulations

The proposals of the Peruvian Administration are presented on the following pages.



CHAPTER I

PRU/112/1	MOD	Title	Composition, purposes, <u>duties</u> and structure of the Union
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ARTICLE 4

PRU/112/2	MOD	Title	Purposes <u>and duties</u> of the Union
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PRU/112/3	MOD	15	2. To this end, <u>the duties of the Union shall be</u> in particular :
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a) to 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;

PRU/112/4	MOD	16	b) <u>to coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum;</u>
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PRU/112/5	MOD	17	c) <u>to coordinate efforts with a view to harmonizing the development of telecommunications facilities, notably those using <u>advanced and</u> space techniques, with a view to full advantage being taken of their possibilities, <u>in particular in the developing countries;</u></u>
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PRU/112/6	MOD	18	d) <u>to foster collaboration among its 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;</u>
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PRU/112/7	MOD	19	e) <u>to foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations;</u>
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PRU/112/8	MOD	20	f) <u>to promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services;</u>
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PRU/112/9	MOD	21	g) <u>to undertake studies, make regulations, adopt resolutions, formulate recommendations and opinions, and <u>to collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters.</u></u>
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Reasons : The duties and purposes of the Union should be clearly differentiated and defined in the basic provisions of the Convention.

## ARTICLE 6

### Plenipotentiary Conference

PRU/112/10    MOD    30    2.            The Plenipotentiary Conference shall :

a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention.

Reasons : Corollary of the reasons given for the modifications proposed for the heading of Article 4 and Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

## ARTICLE 8

### Administrative Council

PRU/112/11    MOD    48    1.    (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of 36 Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable distribution and rotation of the seats on the Council among all the countries of all regions of the world. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in the General Regulations, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election for one period of office only.

Reasons : a) The equal right of all Member countries to sit on the Administrative Council should be spelt out.

b) The opportunity of access to the Administrative Council for each Member country should be enhanced by specifying the length of the period for which a Member of the Union may be elected.

## ARTICLE 9

### General Secretariat

PRU/112/12    MOD    56            (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 for one period of office only.

Reasons : The same as Reason b) under 48.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

PRU/112/13 MOD 66

b) To effect, in the same conditions and for the same purpose, an orderly recording of the positions assigned by countries to geostationary satellites in accordance with the plans approved by the regional and world administrative conferences.

Reasons : It should be specified that this function of the IFRB should be carried out in accordance with the plans approved by the administrative conferences at the regional and world levels.

PRU/112/14 MOD 67

c) To furnish advice to 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, and with a view to the equitable, effective, economical and planned use of the geostationary satellite orbit;

Reasons : The introduction of the notion of planning is essential inasmuch as the use of the geostationary satellite orbit should not only be equitable, effective and economical but also scientifically organized and rationalized.

PRU/112/15 MOD 68

b) To perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies and with the equitable and planned utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit, in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Radio Regulations and as prescribed by a competent Conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council with the consent of a majority of the Members of the Union, in preparation for or in pursuance of the decisions of such a Conference.

Reasons : The functions of the IFRB defined here should be mutually compatible. The complementarity of 67 and 68 therefore requires the introduction of the words "equitable" and "planned". The results of any activity which has been planned previously should be effective and economical.

ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

PRU/112/16 MOD 71

(2) The duties of the International Telegraph and, Telephone and Telematics Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and, telephony, telematics and other related services and to issue recommendations on them.

Reasons : Present-day scientific and technological progress in telecommunications is such that it is possible to utilize other services such as telematics and related services in addition to telephony and telegraphy. It is therefore necessary to remove the limitations imposed by 71 on the CCITT, as a permanent organ of the Union.

## ARTICLE 15

### Finances of the Union

PRU/112/17    ADD    91A            bA) Technical cooperation provided to the developing countries.

Reasons : The capital reserves to be allocated to the Union's technical cooperation programme should be specified as part of the Union's expenses.

## ARTICLE 25

### Priority of Telecommunications concerning Safety of Life

PRU/112/18    MOD    120            The international telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the air or in outer\*) space, as well as to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization, the Red Cross, and national defence bodies.

Reasons : A consequence of the revision and approval of the new Convention document of the ITU at the Nairobi Conference.

## SECOND PART

### GENERAL REGULATIONS

#### CHAPTER VIII

### Functioning of the Union

## ARTICLE 57

### International Frequency Registration Board

PRU/112/19    MOD    293            (2) Moreover, for the more effective understanding of the problems coming before the Board under 67, each member shall be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic

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\*) The corresponding Spanish text contains an amendment which does not affect the English text.

conditions within a particular area of the world, as well as the present situation and future needs with regard to the utilization of frequencies and the geostationary orbit within that area.

Reasons : Familiarity with the geodemographic and economic conditions of a particular area of the world cannot be dissociated from familiarity with the present and future situation of the utilization of frequencies and the geostationary orbit within the same area, since the latter makes for their rational utilization as a corollary of Peruvian proposal 14 concerning 67 of the Convention.

PRU/112/20 MOD 295

(2) 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, subject to the restrictions imposed under 63 of Article 10.

Reasons : Compatibility and agreement between the General Regulations and the Basic Provisions of the Convention should be clearly defined.

PRU/112/21 MOD 296

(3) The members of the Board shall take up their duties on the date fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference which elected them. They shall normally remain in office until the date fixed by the Conference which elects their successors, their term of office being five years.

Reasons : The term of any elective office should be clearly defined.

PRU/112/22 MOD 297

(4) If in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect members of the Board, an elected member of the Board resigns or abandons his duties or dies, these duties shall be assumed, in his own right, by the Member of the Union who, among the Members belonging to the same region, obtained the greatest number of votes at the previous election without being elected. Should this candidate be unable to take his seat on the Board, the Chairman of the Board shall request the Secretary-General to invite the countries, Members of the Union, of the region concerned to propose candidates for the election of a replacement at the next annual session of the Administrative Council. However, if the vacancy occurs more than 90 days before the session of the Administrative Council, the country of which the member concerned was a national shall designate, as soon as possible and within 90 days, a replacement who shall also be a national of that country and who will remain in office until the new member elected by the Administrative Council takes office. The replacement shall be eligible for election by the Administrative Council.

Reasons : Members of the IFRB, like those of the Administrative Council, are elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and posts falling vacant for any of the above reasons should therefore be filled in accordance with the same procedure.

PRU/112/23 MOD 298

(5) 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 Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect members of the Board.

Reasons : The officials proposed by the Member countries should enjoy all guarantees and facilities which will make for productive activity and progress in the performance of their duties on their election to the IFRB.

#### ARTICLE 58

##### International Consultative Committees

PRU/112/24 ADD 309A

(2A) In the performance of their duties the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall not request or receive instructions from any government, government official, organization or person, whether public or private. Furthermore, each member shall respect the international character of the Board and the duties of its members, and shall in no circumstances attempt to influence the latter with regard to the performance of their duties.

Reasons : Since the International Consultative Committees, like the IFRB, are permanent organs of the Union, its members should likewise be invested with the status of impartial custodians of an international trust.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 113-E  
29 September 1982  
Original : French/  
English/  
Spanish

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### TRANSFER OF POWERS

Panama (Republic of) - Venezuela (Republic of)

The Government of the Republic of Panama has informed me that it is unable to send its own delegation to attend the Conference.

Under 370 of the Convention, it has therefore vested in the Venezuelan delegation the authority to represent it.

The instrument of the transfer of powers has been deposited with the secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 114-E  
29 September 1982  
Original : French/  
English/  
Spanish

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### TRANSFER OF POWERS

#### Luxembourg - Belgium

The Government of Luxembourg has informed me that it is unable to send its own delegation to attend the Conference.

Under 370 of the Convention, it has therefore vested in the Belgium delegation the authority to represent it.

The instrument of the transfer of powers has been deposited with the secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 115(Rev.1)-E

4 October 1982

Original . French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

Tonga (Kingdom of) - New Zealand

The Government of the Kingdom of Tonga has informed me that it is unable to send its own delegation to attend the Conference.

Under 370 of the Convention, it has therefore vested in the delegation of New Zealand the authority to represent it.

The instrument of the transfer of powers will be deposited with the secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 115-E  
29 September 1982  
Original : French/  
English/  
Spanish

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### TRANSFER OF POWERS

Tonga (Kingdom of) - New Zealand

The Government of the Kingdom of Tonga has informed me that it is unable to send its own delegation to attend the Conference.

Under 370 of the Convention, it has therefore vested in the delegation of New Zealand the authority to represent it.

The instrument of the transfer of powers has been deposited with the secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 116 (Rev.1)-

4 October 1982

Original French

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### TRANSFER OF POWERS

#### Fiji - Papua New Guinea

The Government of Fiji has informed me that it is unable to send its own delegation to attend the Conference.

Under 370 of the Convention, it has therefore vested in the delegation of Papua New Guinea the authority to represent it.

The instrument of the transfer of powers will be deposited with the secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 116-E

30 September 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

Fiji - Papua New Guinea

The Government of Fiji has informed me that it is unable to send its own delegation to attend the Conference.

Under 370 of the Convention, it has therefore vested in the delegation of Papua New Guinea the authority to represent it.

The instrument of the transfer of powers has been deposited with the secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 117-E  
29 September 1982  
Original : Spanish

## COMMITTEE 8

### Argentine Republic

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### ARTICLE 67

ARG/117/1      MOD   369      5.      Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the conference as early as possible. ~~A special committee shall be entrusted with the verification thereof and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter.~~ Pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, a delegation of the Members of the Union shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned. See ADD 441D.

#### ARTICLE 77

ARG/117/2      ADD   441A      Subject to the provisions of 440 and 441, the following committees shall be set up as appropriate :

ARG/117/3      ADD   441B      1.      a) Steering Committee : This Committee shall be composed of the Chairman of the Conference or meeting as Chairman, by the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and by the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees which are established.

ARG/117/4      ADD   441C      b) The Steering Committee shall coordinate all matters connected with the smooth execution of work and shall plan the order and number of meetings, avoiding overlapping wherever possible in view of the limited number of delegates of some administrations.

ARG/117/5      ADD   441D      2.      Credentials Committee : The Committee shall verify the credentials of the members of each delegation and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter.

See 369.

ARG/117/6      ADD   441E      3.      a) Editorial Committee : The texts of the Final Acts which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by the various committees, taking account of the views expressed, shall be submitted to an Editorial Committee charged with perfecting their form without



altering the sense and, where appropriate, with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.

ARG/117/7 ADD 441F

b) The texts shall be submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting, which shall approve them, or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.

ARG/117/8 SUP

#### ~~5.---Budget-Control-Committee~~

ARG/117/9 (MOD) 442

~~1-~~ 4. a) Budget Control Committee : At the opening of each conference or meeting, the Plenary Meeting shall appoint a budget control committee to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, and to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the conference or meeting. In addition to the members of delegations who wish to participate, this committee shall include a representative of the Secretary-General and, where there is an inviting government, a representative of that government.

ARG/117/10 (MOD) 443

~~2-~~ b) Before the budget approved by the Administrative Council for the conference or meeting is exhausted, the budget control committee, in collaboration with the secretariat of the conference or meeting, shall present an interim statement of the expenditure to the Plenary Meeting. The Plenary Meeting shall take this statement into account in considering whether the progress made is sufficient to justify a prolongation of the conference or meeting after the date when the approved budget will be exhausted.

ARG/117/11 (MOD) 444

~~3-~~ c) At the end of each conference or meeting, the budget control committee shall present a report to the Plenary Meeting showing, as accurately as possible, the estimated total expenditure of the conference or meeting.

ARG/117/12 (MOD) 445

~~4-~~ d) After consideration and approval by the Plenary Meeting, this report, together with the observations of the Plenary Meeting, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council at its next annual session.

ARG/117/13 SUP 527

ARG/117/14 SUP 528

See ADD 441E and 441F.

Reasons : To institutionalize a Steering Committee in the Convention. Such a committee is normally set up at all conferences and meetings.

To group all the committees which may be set up at any conference or meeting under a single heading.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 118-E

29 September 1982

Original Spanish

## COMMITTEE 8

### Argentine Republic

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### ARTICLE 77

ARG/118/1      MOD 492      15.5      Voting systems and procedures

(1) ~~The following voting procedures should be adopted except in the case provided for in 495-:~~

~~a) by a show of hands, as a general rule;~~

Voting shall be carried out in accordance with the traditional system or an electronic system placed at the disposal of the Members for that purpose, preference being given to the latter system. The electronic system can be replaced by the traditional one when the question put to the vote involves variables with which the electronic system is not designed to cope or when at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request.

(2) With the traditional system the voting procedures are as follows

a) By a show of hands . this procedure shall be adopted as a general rule. If in certain circumstances the use of this procedure should interfere with the clear establishment of a majority, the Chairman may decide, on his own initiative, or if so requested by at least two delegations, to proceed with a new vote by roll call.

ARG/118/2      MOD 493

~~b) By roll call : if the above mentioned procedure shows no clear majority or if so requested by at least two delegations:~~

Votes by roll call shall be taken and checked in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members represented. Regardless of the circumstances provided for in a), this procedure shall be followed when expressly requested by at least two delegations.



ARG/118/3 SUP 494 ~~(2)---Votes-by-roll-call-shall-be-taken-in-the  
alphabetical-order-of-the-French-names-of-the-Members  
represented.~~

ARG/118/4 MOD 495 ~~15.6-----Secret-ballot~~

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

ARG/118/5 ADD 495A (3) With the electronic system the voting procedures are as follows

a) unrecorded ballot . replaces voting by a show of hands;

b) recorded ballot : replaces voting by roll call.

Checking by roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries shall be carried out only when so requested by the majority of the delegations present and entitled to vote,

c) secret ballot replaces the secret ballot procedure used in the traditional system.

ARG/118/6 ADD 495B Should requests be made for different procedures to be used with regard to the same matter put to the vote, the appropriate procedure shall be adopted according to the following order of priorities

a) secret ballot,

b) voting by roll call or recorded ballot;

c) voting by show of hands or unrecorded ballot.

Reasons : a) To clarify the voting procedures.

b) To introduce an electronic system for voting in ITU meetings. It should be borne in mind that this system is already used in the meetings of other international organizations.

c) To establish an order of priorities for voting procedures with a view to resolving situations of conflict.

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 119-E  
30 September 1982  
Original : EnglishCOMMITTEE 7United States of America

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

## General Remarks

In Document No. 15, the United States of America submitted proposals, some of which (USA/15/13, USA/15/14 and USA/15/15) deal with improving the effectiveness of the Coordination Committee. Having now given further thought to the matter, the United States of America now submits the further proposals enumerated below in this regard.

It is the view of the United States of America that, in this time of necessary fiscal constraint, the Heads of the Permanent Organs of the Union must take a more active role in assisting the Secretary-General in the overall direction and management of the affairs of the Union, and that the most effective way this can be accomplished is through improved utilization of the mechanism of the Coordination Committee.

USA/119/1      MOD    81      (2) The Committee shall also consider all those matters charged to it by this convention and any important matters referred to it by the Administrative Council. After examining them, the Committee shall report, through the Secretary-General, to the Council.

USA/119/2      MOD    244      e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs; in so doing, the Council shall take into account the views of the Coordination Committee as reported by the Secretary-General with regard to the work plans mentioned in 286 and the results of any cost-benefit analyses mentioned in 287;

USA/119/3      MOD    282      s) publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal by the Coordination Committee or otherwise or which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunication;

USA/119/4      MOD    286      w) after consultation with the Coordination Committee and taking into account their views prepare and submit to the Administrative Council future work plans comprising the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union according to directives of the Administrative Council;



USA/119/5      MOD 288      y) with the assistance of the Coordination Committee 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 be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval;

USA/119/6      MOD 289      z) with the assistance of the Coordination Committee prepare an annual report on the activities of the Union which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all members,

USA/119/7      MOD 310      1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall help assist the Secretary-General in the duties assigned to him under 262, 282, 285, 286, 288 and 289.

Reasons : More specific direction regarding the role of the Coordination Committee and ensuring that, wherever the Coordination Committee is charged to assist the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General is charged to utilize that assistance.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 120(Rev.2)-E  
15 October 1982  
Original French

## PLENARY MEETING

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

Add to the list of author countries the name of the following countries

- Djibouti (Republic of)
- United Arab Emirates
- Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
- Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
- Morocco (Kingdom of)
- Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
- Mozambique (People's Republic of)
- Qatar (State of)
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)
- Tunisia



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 120(Rev.2)-E

4 October 1982

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)  
Saoudi Arabia (Kingdom of)  
Cuba  
Iraq (Republic of)  
Kuwait (State of)  
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)  
Yemen Arab Republic  
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)  
Zimbabwe (Republic of)

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference  
and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication  
Union (Nairobi 1982),

- recalling

the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human  
Rights;

- considering

that the fundamental principles of the International Telecommunications  
Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world by developing  
international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;

- bearing in mind

the Resolution No. 48 of the International Telecommunications Convention  
(Malaga-Torremolinos 1973);

- noting

that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations  
Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions and resolutions  
of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

- noting

that Israel's record and actions prove that it is not a peace loving  
Member and it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United  
Nations;

- condemns without appeal

the continuing violation by Israel of the international law;

- further condemns

the massacres of the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians;

- resolves

that Israel shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union as long as it does not comply with its international obligations.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 120(Rev.1)-E  
1st October 1982  
Original . English

## PLENARY MEETING

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic),  
Saoudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Cuba, Kuwait (State of), Pakistan (Islamic Republic of),  
Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of), Zimbabwe (Republic of)

This revision does not concern the English version.





# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 120-E

1 October 1982

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic),  
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Cuba, Kuwait (State of), Pakistan (Islamic Republic of),  
Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of), Zimbabwe (Republic of)

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference  
and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication  
Union (Nairobi 1982),

- recalling

the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human  
Rights;

- considering

that the fundamental principles of the International Telecommunications  
Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world by developing  
international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;

- bearing in mind

the Resolution No. 48 of the International Telecommunications Convention  
(Malaga-Torremolinos 1973);

- noting

that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations  
Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions and resolutions  
of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

- noting

that Israel's record and actions prove that it is not a peace loving  
Member and it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United  
Nations;



- condemns without appeal

the continuing violation by Israel of the international law;

- further condemns

the massacres of the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians;

- resolves

that Israel shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union as long as it does not comply with its international obligations.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 121-E  
30 September 1982  
Original . Spanish

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Chairman of the Conference

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference the attached telegram from Mr. Jose J. Hernandez-G, Chairman of the 37th session of the Administrative Council.

H.K. KOSGEY  
Chairman of the Conference

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Our ref. : Tx No. 165, 27 September 1982

For the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Dear Sir,

As Chairman of the 37th session of the Administrative Council I convey to you my best wishes for your success in carrying out the task of Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, the supreme organ of the Union. For reasons beyond my control and despite the wishes of my Administration, I shall be unable to be present at Nairobi. The task which has fallen to you is an extremely delicate one and I am sure that you will perform it successfully with the invaluable assistance of your Vice-Chairmen and those delegates who will be responsible for conducting the activities of the various Committees and Working Groups, for which purpose, following the tradition, they must place their best experience and efforts at the disposal of the Union.

This event is taking place for the first time on the African continent owing to the generous invitation from the Republic of Kenya, halfway through the Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa and on the eve of the World Communications Year proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly. The Conference is therefore within the historical frame of these two events and there is no doubt that the eyes of the world will be upon Nairobi throughout the next six weeks owing to the importance attached by the international community to telecommunication infrastructure as a factor of progress, owing to its impact on economic and social development. Staff matters, the timetable of conferences and meetings for the coming years and the future of technical cooperation are some of the topics which will engage the attention of delegates and which will have implications for the resources of the Union and hence also the financial contributions. There is no doubt that the world financial crisis will weigh heavily on the decisions adopted by the plenipotentiaries in attempting to devise solutions which, without requiring greater economic sacrifices on the part of the Members, will provide the Union with the resources needed for the further performance of its essential activities and to maintain them at the level required by constant technological advance, thus continuing to play its role of worldwide guiding organization in the field of telecommunications; hence the need for all relevant decisions to be adopted in the light of good judgement and sound assessment for the general benefit and for the rational use of available funds.

I take this opportunity to reiterate my appreciation for the support received at the last session of the Council from all Councillors and particularly from those who had special tasks to perform. My gratitude is also due to the authorities and the staff of the ITU who contributed in any way to the preparations for and conduct of that session. I am sure that Mr. Molina Negro will receive the same support at Nairobi, in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Council, in replacing the Chairman under the provisions of No. 231 of the Convention.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I wish once more to express my best wishes for your success in the conduct of the discussions and for the success of the Conference as a whole.

With my best regards,

JOSE J. HERNANDEZ-G.  
Chairman of the Administrative Council

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 122-E  
30 September 1982  
Original : Spanish

## COMMITTEE 4

### Chile

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTORY SHARES FOR DEFRAYING UNION EXPENSES

Document No. 9 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, contains a report by the Administrative Council on ways of financing Union expenses.

The report concentrates on two alternatives :

- a) assessment according to a fixed scale based essentially on the gross national product (GNP) of each of the Member countries (United Nations system);
- b) apportionment of expenses by free choice of the class of contribution (ITU system).

This report describes the advantages and drawbacks of each system without reaching an opinion on which of them is most suitable for the Union.

The Chilean Administration has given special attention to the above arguments and has developed a third system which has all the advantages of the two mentioned earlier while eliminating or mitigating their negative effects.

This system was founded upon the following principles :

- firstly, the system of free choice is maintained but the minimum contributory class which any Member may choose is limited according to his country's contribution under the United Nations system;
- the scale of contributory classes is widened to a reasonable range allowing for a more equitable apportionment of expenses depending on the economic and financial capacity of the various Member countries. The projection of the apportionment of expenses according to the proposed system is more or less equidistant from the results obtained by applying the ITU and United Nations system respectively (Figure 1).
- The Administrative Council would have to make an annual review of variations in the contributions of countries to the United Nations and, wherever necessary, decide that Members must readjust their contributory class to the minimum established. Since the ranges chosen for fixing the minimum contributory classes are wide, it is to be expected that the Administrative Council will find virtually no such alteration.



The proposed system has the following scale of contributory classes :

1 unit	21 units	125 units
2 units	25 "	150 "
3 "	30 "	175 "
4 "	35 "	200 "
6 "	40 "	
8 "	50 "	
10 "	60 "	
13 "	70 "	
15 "	80 "	
18 "	100 "	

In this way the scale of contributory classes is increased from 15 to 24 and the ratio of 1/60 between the minimum and the maximum contribution in the existing scale is increased to 1/200, but the fixing of the minimum contributory class would ensure that it is never more than 1/125.

The following minimum contributory classes may be chosen by countries depending on their contribution within the United Nations system :

TABLE 1

Range of contribution as a percentage of the budget according to the United Nations scale	Minimum class of contribution that the countries concerned may choose within the range
less than or equal to 0.2	1
0.03 to 0.20	2
0.21 to 0.80	6
0.81 to 1.70	21
1.71 to 6.50	50
6.51 or more	125

Given the advantages and the difficulties indicated in the Administrative Council Report which constitutes Document No. 9 of this Plenipotentiary Conference the system proposed affords the following benefits :

- It uses the United Nations scale to establish the ranges of the minimum classes of contribution, incorporating a discrimination factor which considers the national income to be "the only single indicator which can be statistically compiled for all countries and therefore utilized as the principal measure of capacity to pay", to quote from the Administrative Council Report.

- The maintenance of a system of free choice with its own scale of classes of contribution supplemented by that of the United Nations means that no special body is required to examine the statistics and fix the scale of contribution.
- The United Nations scale is updated yearly and the Administrative Council would use the most recent to ensure that the countries are within ranges of contribution that are compatible with the minimum corresponding contributory classes. Unless there is a small number of countries very close to the limits of the ranges selected, it is estimated that this scheme would not produce any substantial changes from one year to the next.
- The maintenance of the system of free selection would keep open the option whereby private recognized operating agencies, scientific and industrial organizations and international organizations may participate in defraying the costs of administrative conferences, study groups and special working parties of the Consultative Committees, as appropriate.
- The system proposed would preclude contributions on the part of certain Members from becoming so high as to be disproportionate compared with the total contributions from other Members, with all the risks which such a situation entails (see Figures 1, 2 and 3).

To conclude, in order to indicate the results which may be expected from the application of the system proposed, Table 2 draws a comparison between the requirements which would be made of each of the Members under this system, the contributions that are paid under the existing dispensation and the amounts that would be paid according to the United Nations scale.

The contributions resulting from the proposed system, expressed as a percentage of the budget, were calculated on the basis of the least favourable conditions, namely, assuming that all countries would choose the minimum class of contribution within its range under the United Nations scale. On this assumption, i.e., that all countries would choose the minimum class of contribution within the United Nations range of contributions, we find :

- Number of countries which would reduce their contribution expressed as a percentage of the budget :

72 countries from 0.12% to 0.08%	(-33.3%)
10 countries from 0.23% to 0.08%	(-65.2%)
16 countries from 0.23% to 0.16%	(-30.4%)
1 country from 0.35% to 0.16%	(-54.3%)
5 countries from 0.46% to 0.16%	(-65.2%)
2 countries from 0.70% to 0.16%	(-77.1%)
5 countries from 0.70% to 0.48%	(-31.4%)
2 countries from 1.16% to 0.48%	(-58.6%)
1 country from 1.86% to 0.48%	(-74.2%)
1 country from 3.02% to 0.48%	(-84.1%)
3 countries from 2.33% to 1.67%	(-28.3%)
1 country from 4.66% to 1.67%	(-64.2%)
2 countries from 7.00% to 4.31%	(-38.4%)

121 countries

- Number of countries which would increase their contribution expressed as a percentage of the budget :

9 countries	from 0.12% to 0.16%	
9 countries	from 0.23% to 0.48%	
1 country	from 0.35% to 0.48%	( 37.1%)
1 country	from 0.46% to 0.48%	( 4.3%)
5 countries	from 0.70% to 1.67%	(138.6%)
2 countries	from 1.16% to 1.67%	( 44.0%)
1 country	from 2.33% to 4.31%	( 85.0%)
2 countries	from 4.19% to 4.31%	( 2.9%)
1 country	from 4.66% to 10.00%	(114.6%)
1 country	from 5.83% to 10.00%	( 71.5%)
2 countries	from 7.00% to 10.00%	( 42.9%)
<u>34</u> countries		



TABLE 2

Comparison of the contributions payable by the Members of the ITU :

1. present ITU scale (1981 classification),
2. United Nations scale (1981),
3. United Nations scale adjusted to the ITU membership.
4. according to the scale proposed by Chile, assuming that all countries choose the minimum class compatible with their GNP.

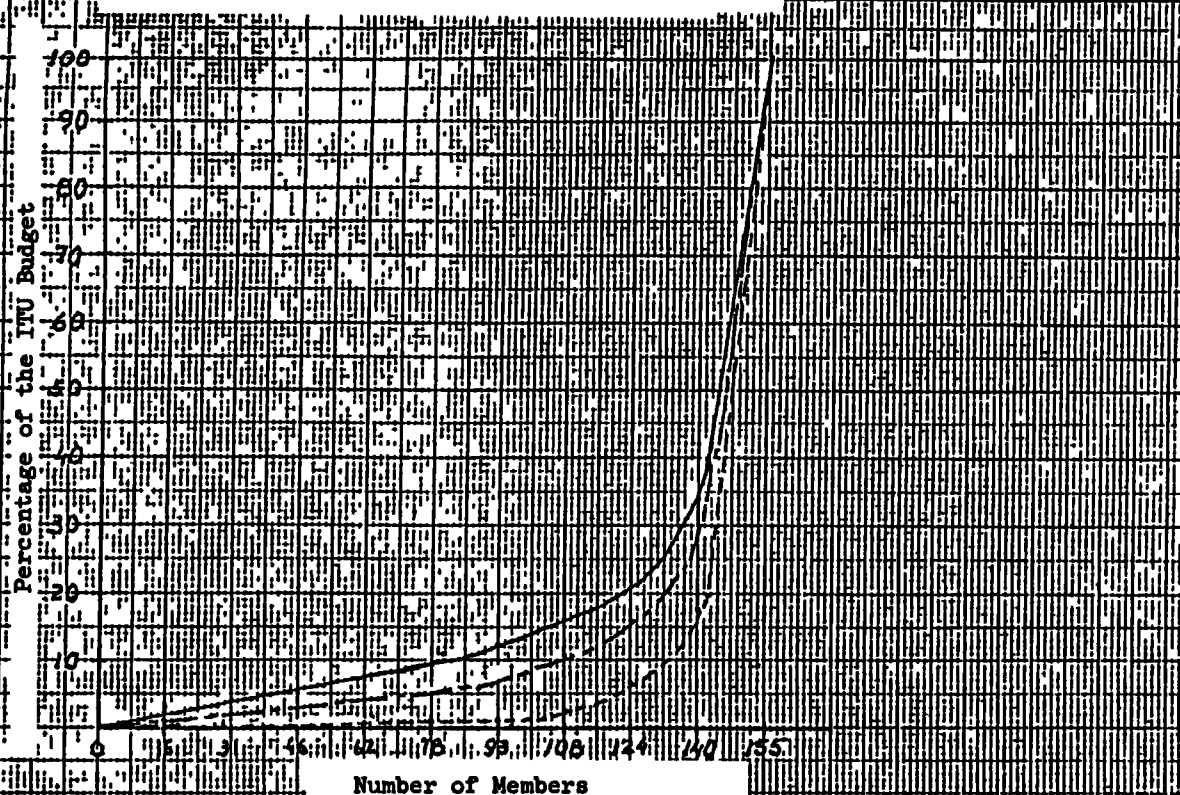
MEMBERS	Contribution according to the ITU scale	Contribution according to the UN scale	Contribution according to the UN scale adjusted to ITU membership	
	1	2	3	4
Afghanistan (Dem. Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Albania (Soc. People's Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Rep.)	0.23	0.12	0.12	0.16
Germany (Federal Rep. of)	5.83	8.31	8.17	10.00
Angola (People's Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	0.23	0.58	0.57	0.48
Argentine Republic	0.70	0.78	0.77	0.48
Australia	4.19	1.83	1.80	4.31
Austria	0.23	0.71	0.70	0.48
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Bahrain (State of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Bangladesh (People's Rep. of)	0.23	0.04	0.04	0.16
Barbados	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Belgium	1.16	1.22	1.20	1.67
Benin (People's Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Rep.	0.23	0.39	0.38	0.48
Burma (Socialist Rep. of the Union of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Bolivia (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Botswana (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Brazil (Federative Rep. of)	1.16	1.27	1.25	1.67
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of)	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16
Burundi (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Cameroon (United Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Canada	4.19	3.28	3.23	4.31
Cape Verde (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Central African Republic	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Chile	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.16
China (People's Rep. of)	4.66	1.62	1.59	1.62
Cyprus (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Vatican City State	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Colombia (Republic of)	0.70	0.11	0.11	0.16
Comores (Fed. and Islamic Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Congo (People's Rep. of the)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Korea (Republic of)	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.16
Costa Rica	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.08
Ivory Coast (Rep. of the)	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.16
Cuba	0.23	0.11	0.11	0.16

	1	2	3	4
Denmark	1.16	0.74	0.73	0.48
Djibouti (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Dominican Republic	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.16
Egypt (Arab Rep. of)	0.46	0.07	0.07	0.16
El Salvador (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
United Arab Emirates	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.16
Ecuador	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.08
Spain	0.70	1.70	1.67	1.67
United States of America	7.00	25.00	25.00	10.00
Ethiopia	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.08
Fiji	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Finland	0.70	0.48	0.47	0.48
France	7.00	6.26	6.16	4.31
Gabon Republic	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.08
Gambia (Republic of the)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Ghana	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.16
Greece	0.23	0.35	0.34	0.48
Guatemala (Republic of)	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.08
Guinea (People's Revolutionary Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Guyana	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Haiti (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Upper Volta (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Honduras (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Hungarian People's Republic	0.23	0.33	0.32	0.48
India (Republic of)	3.02	0.60	0.59	0.48
Indonesia (Republic of)	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16
Iran	0.23	0.65	0.64	0.48
Iraq (Republic of)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.08
Ireland	0.46	0.16	0.16	0.16
Iceland	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.16
Israel (State of)	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.48
Italy	2.33	3.45	3.39	4.31
Jamaica	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.08
Japan	4.66	9.58	9.42	10.00
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Democratic Kampuchea	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Kenya (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Kuwait (State of)	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.16
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Lebanon	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.16
Liberia (Republic of)	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.08
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	0.35	0.23	0.22	0.48
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Luxembourg	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.16
Madagascar (Democratic Rep. of)	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.08
Malaysia	0.70	0.09	0.09	0.16
Malawi	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Maldives (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Mali (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08

	1	2	3	4
Malta (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Morocco (Kingdom of)	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.16
Mauritius	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Mauritania (Islamic Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Mexico	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.48
Monaco	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Mongolian People's Republic	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Mozambique (People's Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Nauru (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Nepal	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Nicaragua	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.08
Niger (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Nigeria (Federal Rep. of)	0.46	0.16	0.16	0.16
Norway	1.16	0.50	0.49	0.48
New Zealand	0.70	0.27	0.26	0.48
Oman (Sultanate of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Uganda (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Pakistan (Islamic Rep. of)	0.46	0.07	0.07	0.16
Panama (Republic of)	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.08
Papua New Guinea	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Paraguay (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2.33	1.63	1.60	1.67
Peru	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.16
Philippines (Rep. of the)	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.16
Poland (People's Rep. of)	0.70	1.24	1.22	1.67
Portugal	0.12	0.19	0.18	0.16
Qatar (State of)	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.16
Syrian Arab Republic	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.16
German Democratic Republic	0.70	1.39	1.37	1.67
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.16
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.70	1.46	1.44	1.67
Roumania (Socialist Rep. of)	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.48
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7.00	4.46	4.39	4.31
Rwanda (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
San Marino (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Sao Tome and Principe (Dem Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Senegal (Republic of the)	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.08
Sierra Leone	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Singapore (Republic of)	0.23	0.08	0.08	0.16
Somali Democratic Republic	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Sudan (Democratic Rep. of the)	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.08
Sri Lanka (Dem. Soc. Rep. of)	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.08
South Africa (Rep. of)	1.86	0.42	0.41	0.48
Sweden	2.33	1.31	1.29	1.67
Switzerland (Confederation of)	2.33	1.05	1.03	1.67
Surinam (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Chad (Republic of the)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Czechoslovak Socialist Rep.	0.70	0.83	0.82	1.67
Thailand	0.35	0.10	0.10	0.16
Togolese Republic	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Tonga (Kingdom of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Trinidad and Tobago	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.16

	1	2	3	4
Tunisia	0.46	0.03	0.03	0.16
Turkey	0.46	0.30	0.29	0.48
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7.01	11.10	10.92	10.00
Uruguay (Oriental Rep. of)	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.16
Venezuela (Republic of)	0.70	0.50	0.49	0.48
Viet Nam (Republic of)	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.16
Yemen Arab Republic	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Yemen (People's Democratic Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Rep. of)	0.23	0.42	0.41	0.48
Zaire (Republic of)	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.08
Zambia (Republic of)	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.08
Zimbabwe (Republic of)	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.08
155 Members	<u>100.00</u>	<u>101.26</u>	<u>100.01</u>	

Figure 1 - Cumulative graph showing the contributions of the Members of ITU in increasing order of individual contributions



Number of Members

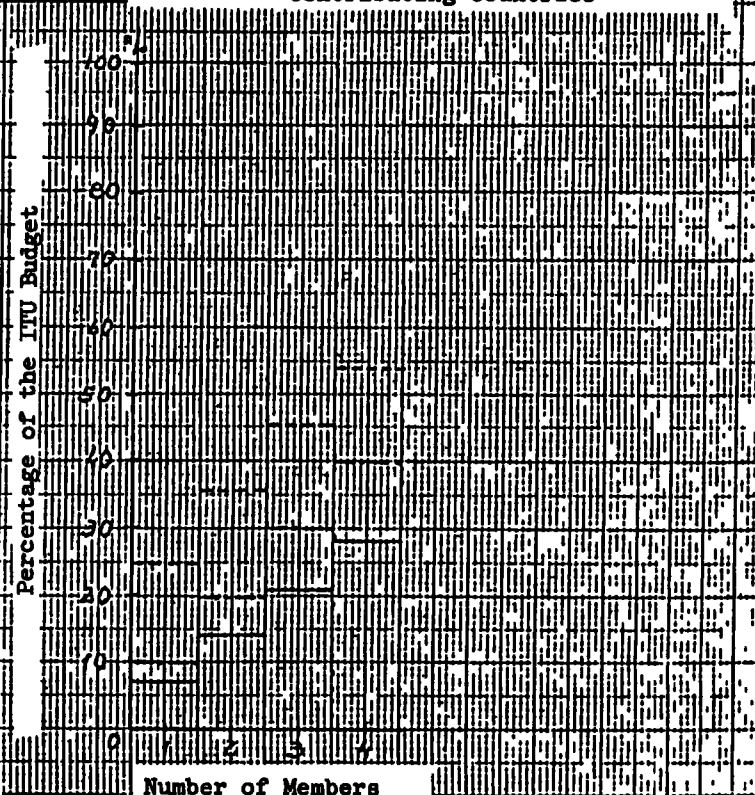
Percentage of Members

Present ITU system

System applied in the United Nations

Proposed system

Figure 2 - Cumulative graph of the proportion of the ITU Budget made up by the four major contributing countries



Number of Members

Present ITU system

System applied in the United Nations

Proposed system

Figure 3 - Comparison of the contributions of country blocs according to their degree of development



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 123-E  
1 October 1982  
Original . English

## PLENARY MEETING

### State of Israel

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Regarding the draft Resolution for the exclusion of a member delegation from the Conference (introduced in Document No. 120). Such a resolution will go against the letter and spirit of the ITU Convention and the *raison d'être* of the Union. It will violate the principle of universality and the basic principle of international cooperation.

See : Article 2 : Rights and Obligations of Members.  
Article 4 : Purposes of the Union.

(Malaga-Torremolinos 1973 Convention)

The delegation of Israel totally rejects all the baseless arguments put forward to justify such a draft Resolution. However, we deem it altogether inappropriate to discuss at this technical forum any issues of a political nature.

If such an initiative is not defeated it would certainly lead to the disintegration of this Union and similar specialized international agencies and bodies.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 124-E

1 October 1982

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 7

### Thailand

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION

#### Procedure for the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of the conferences and meetings

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering that there are no provisions in Article 77 specifying the procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups of the conferences,

resolves that all Member countries should have an opportunity to consider the name list of countries and delegates to be elected as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen including related useful information in advance and their comments (if any) must be taken into consideration in the meeting of the Heads of delegation and the conference respectively,

instructs the Administrative Council to establish a procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees, Working Groups and Study Groups of all ITU conferences and meetings in conformity to this Resolution,

#### instructs the Secretary-General

1. to collaborate with all Member countries requesting for the guidance of the establishment of such procedure;
2. to elaborate a draft of the procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen on the basis of equitable geographical distribution for the consideration of the forthcoming Administrative Council meeting, all guidance and comments (if any) made by the Member countries must be taken into account;
3. to provide the Administrative Council as a guideline, all useful information relevant to the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in the past,

invites the Member countries to provide the Secretary-General guidance and to share their views relevant to the implementation of this Resolution upon request.





Reasons . It is obvious that the criteria for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) was severely criticised by some Member countries. Even though it was clarified by the Secretary-General that the procedure of election was undertaken traditionally, the delegation of Thailand is of the view that it would be the best solution to establish a Resolution of the Convention instructing the Administrative Council to set up a certain procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of all ITU conferences and meetings.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum 1 to  
Document No. 125-E  
8 October 1982  
Original : English

Note by the Secretary-General

ALLOCATION OF DOCUMENTS

(Nos. 1 - 108)

(Approved at the First Plenary Meeting)

Page 1, first paragraph, first to third lines, read.

"1. Annex 1 to this document shows the allocation of documents submitted to the Conference. This allocation is based on the structure set out in Document No. 135."



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 125-E  
1 October 1982  
Original · French

## Note by the Secretary-General

### ALLOCATION OF DOCUMENTS

(Nos. 1 - 108)

(Approved at the First Plenary Meeting)

1. Annex 1 to this document contains suggestions for the allocation of documents submitted to the Conference. These suggestions are based on the possible structure set out in Document No. DT/2.

In this Annex 1, the documents are arranged as follows .

- a) General report of the Administrative Council to the Conference  
(Document No. 65)
- b) Separate reports of the Council
- c) Proposals (documents number / serial numbers of proposals)
- d) Reports and notes by the Secretary-General

2. Annex 2, prepared on the same basis, shows the allocation of the various parts of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973 (Articles, Annexes, Protocols), between the Plenary Meeting and the Committees.

M. MILLI

Secretary-General

Annexes . 2



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ANNEXE 1 - ANNEX 1 - ANEXO 1

PLENIERE - PLENARY - PLENARIA

a) Rapport général / General Report / Informe General

l'ensemble du Rapport à l'exception de / the totality of the Report except /  
el conjunto del Informe con excepción de

2.2 5, 2.2.6, 2 2.7, 4 1 - 4 6, 5.1 - 5 3, 6e partie / 6th Part / 6<sup>a</sup> parte / An. 1 - 4,  
An. 8 - 13

b) Rapports distincts / Separate reports / Informes varios

Docs 31 + Add., 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41(Rev.), 51, 52, 54, 55

c) Propositions / Proposals / Proposiciones

Doc. 11 prop 44

Doc. 19 (para 2.3)

Doc 13 (para 2), prop. 13, 14

Doc. 67 prop. 1

Doc 17 . prop 3

Doc. 94 prop. 1

Doc. 95

d) Notes du Secrétaire général / Notes by the Secretary-General / Notas del Secretario General

Docs 1, 3, 6, 7, 8 + Add , 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 104

COMMISSION 2 - COMMITTEE 2 - COMISIÓN 2

d) Notes du Secrétaire général / Notes by the Secretary-General / Notas del Secretario General

Doc 2

COMMISSION 3 - COMMITTEE 3 - COMISIÓN 3

d) Notes du Secrétaire général / Notes by the Secretary-General / Notas del Secretario General

Docs 4, 5, 105

COMMISSION 4 - COMMITTEE 4 - COMISIÓN 4

a) Rapport général / General Report / Informe General

2.2.7, 6e partie [Voeux 79, 80 111) 1v] / 6th Part [Opinions 79, 111) 1v] /  
6<sup>a</sup> Parte [Ruegos 79, 80 111) 1v] /, An 8, 9, 10

b) Rapports distincts / Separate reports / Informes varios

Docs 9, 27, 30, -3, -4, 45, 49

c) Propositions / Proposals / Propositiones

Doc. 14	prop. 6 - 8	Doc. 81	prop. 2
Doc. 15	prop. 3 - 5	Doc. 82	prop. 2
Doc. 16	prop. 6 - 9	Doc. 83	prop. 2
Doc. 17	prop. 1, 2	Doc. 84	prop. 2
Doc. 19	(para. 2.7)	Doc. 85	prop. 6 - 8
Doc. 26	prop. 14, 36 - 38, 45 - 50	Doc. 86	prop. 2
Doc. 60	prop. 1	Doc. 91	
Doc. 63	prop. 9 (également / also / también C.7)	Doc. 93	prop. 1 - 3
Doc. 64	prop. 1, 18 - 24	Doc. 98	
Doc. 66	prop. 7	Doc. 102	prop. 1
Doc. 80	prop. 24	Doc. 107	prop. 35

d) Notes du Secrétaire général / Notes by the Secretary-General / Notas del Secretario General

Doc. 106

COMMISSION 5 - COMMITTEE 5 - COMISIÓN 5

a) Rapport général / General Report / Informe General

2.2.5, 2 2.6

b) Rapports distincts / Separate reports / Informes varios

Docs 28, 29, 42, 50, 53 (+ Add.)

c) Propositions / Proposals / Propositiones

Doc. 19	(para. 2.5)	Doc. 58	prop 1
Doc. 26	prop 51 - 54	Doc. 60	prop. 2, 3

d) Notes du Secrétaire général / Notes by the Secretary-General / Notas del Secretario General

Doc. 88 + Corr.1

COMMISSION 6 - COMMITTEE 6 - COMISIÓN 6

a) Rapport général / General Report / Informe General

5.1 - 5.3, 6e partie [Voeux 78, 80 11] / 6th Part [Opinions 78, 80 11] /  
6ª Parte [Ruegos 78, 80 11] /, An 11

b) Rapports distincts / Separate reports / Informes varios

Docs -6, -7, 43

c) Propositions / Proposals / Propositiones

Doc. 97 : prop. 1

Doc. 102 : prop. 1

d) Notes du Secrétaire général / Notes by the Secretary-General / Notas del Secretario General

COMMISSION 7 - COMMITTEE 7 - COMISIÓN 7

a) Rapport général / General Report / Informe General

4.1 - 4.6, 6e partie [ Voeux 61-1, 80 i), 81 ] 6th Part [ Opinions 61-1, 80 i), 81 ]  
6.<sup>a</sup> Parte [ Ruegos 61-1, 80 i), 81 ], An. 1 - 4, 12, 13

b) Rapports distincts / Separate reports / Informes varios

Doc. 32

c) Propositions / Proposals / Propositiones

Doc. 10 : prop. 1, 2

Doc. 11 : prop. 4 - 30, 33 - 35

Doc. 12 : prop. 2 - 6

Doc. 13 : prop. 1 - 11

Doc. 14 : prop. 1 - 5

Doc. 15 : prop. 1, 2, 6 - 15

Doc. 16 : prop. 1 - 5, 10 - 13

Doc. 18 : prop. 2 - 9, 16

Doc. 19 : (para. 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.8),  
prop. 1 - 7

Doc. 20 : prop. 2 - 8

Doc. 22 : prop. 6(Corr.) - 21, 23 - 33

Doc. 23 : prop. 2

Doc. 25 (+ Corr.) : prop. 1 - 13

Doc. 26 : prop. 5 - 13, 15 - 29

Doc. 56 : prop. 5

Doc. 57 : prop. 1 - 11

Doc. 59 : prop. 1 - 3

Doc. 62 : prop. 6

Doc. 63 : prop. 1 - 9 + note/nota p. 3

Doc. 64 : prop. 6, 12 - 17

Doc. 66 : prop. 1 - 6

Doc. 68 : prop. 1 - 4

Doc. 69 : prop. 3 - 6

Doc. 70 : prop. 2

Doc. 71 : prop. 3 - 14

Doc. 77 : prop. 3 - 7

Doc. 80 : prop. 2(Rev.) - 5, 6(Rev.),  
7, 11 - 13

Doc. 81 : prop. 1

Doc. 82 : prop. 1

Doc. 83 : prop. 1

Doc. 84 : prop. 1

Doc. 85 : prop. 4, 5, 9 - 12

Doc. 86 : prop. 1

Doc. 87 : prop. 2 - 17, 19 - 62,  
65 - 82, 86

Doc. 89 : prop. 1 - 5

Doc. 90 : prop. 1

Doc. 96 : prop. 1, 2

Doc. 99 : prop. 1, 2

Doc. 100 : prop. 1 - 5

Doc. 101 : prop. 1 - 5

Doc. 103 : prop. 1

Doc. 107 : prop. 5 - 32

Doc. 108 : prop. 1 - 5

d) Notes du Secrétaire général / Notes by the Secretary-General / Notas del Secretario General

COMMISSION 8 - COMMITTEE 8 - COMISIÓN 8

a) Rapport général / General Report / Informe General

-

b) Rapports distincts / Separate reports / Informes varios

Doc. 36

c) Propositions / Proposals / Proposiciones

Doc. 11 prop. 1 - 3A, 31, 32, 36 - 43,  
45, 46

Doc. 12 prop. 1

Doc. 13 prop. 12

Doc. 15 prop. 16 - 29

Doc. 16 prop. 14 - 39

Doc. 18 prop. 1, 10 - 15

Doc. 19 (para. 2.1, 2.9)

Doc. 20 prop. 1

Doc. 21 prop. 1 - 6

Doc. 22 prop. 1 - 5, 22, 34 - 40  
(para. 3.8)

Doc. 23 prop. 1

Doc. 24 prop. 1

Doc. 26 prop. 1 - 4, 30 - 35, 39 - 44, 55

Doc. 56 prop. 1 - 4

Doc. 59 prop. 4 - 7

Doc. 61 prop. 1 - 5

Doc. 62 prop. 1 - 5

Doc. 64 prop. 2 - 5, 6A - 11, 25 - 38

Doc. 69 prop. 1, 2, 7 - 9

Doc. 70 prop. 1, 3 - 7

Doc. 71 prop. 1, 2, 15

Doc. 77 prop. 1, 2, 8

Doc. 78 prop. 1 - 5

Doc. 80 prop. 1, 8(Rev.), 9, 10,  
14 - 23(Rev.), 25 - 27

Doc. 85 prop. 1 - 3

Doc. 87 prop. 1, 18, 63, 64, 83 - 85

Doc. 92 prop. 1, 2

Doc. 107 prop. 1 - 4, 33, 34

d) Notes du Secrétaire général / Notes by the Secretary-General / Notas del Secretario General

Doc 72



ANNEXE 2 - ANNEX 2 - ANEXO 2

COM	Article Artículo	N°	COM	Article Artículo	N°
8	Préambule* Preamble* Preámbulo*	1	8	31	128
"	1*	2-6	"	32*	129
"	2*	7-10	"	33*	130-131
"	3	11	"	34*	132-134
"	4*	12-21	"	35*	135-137
7	5*	22-28	"	36	138
"	6*	29-40	"	37	139
"	7*	41-47	"	38	140-142
"	8*	48-54	PL	39	143-144
"	9*	55-62	8	40*	145
"	10*	63-69	"	41	146
"	11*	70-79	"	42	147-150
"	12*	80-82	"	43	151
"	13*	83-87	"	44	152-153
8	14*	88-89	"	45*	154-158
4	15*	90-98	"	46	159-160
7	16*	99-106	"	47	161-162
8	17	107	"	48*	163
"	18	108	"	49	164
"	19	109-110	"	50	165-166
"	20	111	"	51	167-168
"	21	112	"	52*	169-170
"	22	113-114	7	53*	201-205
"	23	115-118	"	54*	206-225
"	24	119	"	55*	226-261
"	25	120	"	56*	262-291
"	26	121	"	57*	292-302
"	27	122-124	"	58*	303-309
"	28	125	"	59*	310-314
"	29	126	8	60*	315-326
"	30*	127	"	61*	327-339
			"	62*	340-349
			"	63*	350

Des propositions concernant ces articles figurent dans le Document DT/1

\* Proposals concerning these articles are included in Document DT/1

Proposiciones relativas a estos artículos figuran en el Documento DT/1

COM	Article Artículo	Nº	COM	Article Artículo	Nº
8	64	351			
"	65	352-354			
"	66*	355-358			
"	67*	359-373			
7	68*	374-381	8	Formule finale/Final provisions/ Disposición final	
"	69*	382-389			
"	70*	390-393	8	An. 1	
"	71*	394-397	"*	An. 2 <sup>-</sup>	
"	72*	398-400	PL	An. 3	Art. I à XIX
"	73*	401-407		Prot. Add. I	
"	74*	408-418	4*	Add. Prot. I	
				Prot. ad. I	
8	75*	419-421	"*	II	
7	76*	422-425	8	III	
8	77*	426-534	-	IV*	
7	78	535-539	7	V	
4	79*	540-556	"	VI	
8	80	557-558			
8	81	559-570			
8	82*	571			

Des propositions concernant ces articles figurent dans le Document DT/1

\* Proposals concerning these articles are included in Document DT/1

Proposiciones relativas a estos artículos figuran en el Documento DT/1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 126-E  
1 October 1982  
Original : French

COMMITTEE 4

## Note by the Secretary-General

ARREARS

(Central African Republic)

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference the attached letter from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of the Central African Republic.

M. MILLI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Central African Republic

UNITY - DIGNITY - LABOUR

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications  
to

The Secretary-General of the  
International Telecommunication Union

Dear Sir,

Your letter No. CAF BD 100/Fi DEBT VM of 11 June 1982 contained the statement of the contributions owed by my country to the ITU and amounting to 629,909.95 Swiss francs, broken down as follows :

- from 1974 to 1979 : 408,142.85 Swiss francs
- from 1980 to 1982 - 221,767.10 Swiss francs

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that for more than fourteen years, under the reign of the ex-Emperor Bokassa, my country was in the throes of an acute economic, financial, political and social crisis.

The squandering of public funds for the sake of prestige has led my country down the road to bankruptcy.

In view of this catastrophic and unprecedented situation, our country should rank among the world's least developed countries.

Hampered by these difficulties, which mounted up during the reign of the ex-Emperor Bokassa, the Central African Republic has not yet managed to bring about a rapid economic recovery.

For all these reasons, the Central African Republic requests the cancellation of all its debts prior to 1980 (from 1974 to 1979).

It requests the Plenary Assembly to bear in mind the exceptional financial effort which my Government has just made in paying the amount of 141,149.40 Swiss francs, representing its contributions for 1980 and 1981.

I should be most grateful if you would put our request before the Plenary Assembly to enable the Central African Republic to participate fully in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Yours faithfully,

Commander Emmanuel MOKALO

1 October 1982

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 127(Rev.1)-E

7 October 1982

Original : English

## Note by the Secretary-General

### CONFERENCE CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

#### Chairman of the Conference

: H.E. Mr. H.K. KOSGEY, E.G.H., M.P.  
(Republic of Kenya)

#### Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

: Mr. N.J. MAZZARO  
(Argentine Republic)

. Mr. M. GARDNER  
(United States of America)

: Dr. W. KUDRNA  
(Austria)

: Mr. M. APOTHELOZ  
(Confederation of Switzerland)

: Dr. M. CALOV  
(German Democratic Republic)

: Mr. Y. ZOUBAREV  
(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

: Mr. N. BOUHIRED  
(Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)

: H.E. Mr. Z. MYBOTO  
(Gabon Republic)

: Mr. LI YUKUI  
(People's Republic of China)

: H.E. Mr. T. KOSUGI  
(Japan)

#### Committee 1 - Steering Committee

: (Consisting of the Chairman and  
Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and the  
Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the other  
Committees and Working Groups PL-A,  
PL-B and PL-C)

#### Committee 2 - Credentials Committee

. Chairman : Gen. C.S. CARREON  
(Republic of the Philippines)

: Vice-Chairman : Mr. J.A. MBEKEANI  
(Malawi)



- Committee 3 - Budget Control Committee : Chairman : Dr. L. KATONA KIS  
(Hungarian People's Republic)
- Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. JIPGUEP  
(United Republic of Cameroon)
- Committee 4 - Finances of the Union : Chairman : Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN  
(Republic of India)
- Vice-Chairman : Mr. J.A. GILBERT  
(Canada)
- Committee 5 - Staff Matters : Chairman : Mr. H.L. VENHAUS  
(Federal Republic of Germany)
- Vice-Chairman : Mr. L.M. LEANEZ LUGO  
(Republic of Venezuela)
- Committee 6 - Technical Cooperation : Chairman : Mr. M. SAMOURA  
(Republic of the Senegal)
- Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. PETTI  
(Italy)
- Committee 7 - Structure of the Union : Chairman : Mr. A.C. DE ARAUJO ITUASSU  
(Federative Republic of Brazil)
- Vice-Chairman : Mr. S.S. ALBASHEER  
(Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
- Committee 8 - Purpose, composition,  
rights and obligations  
and general legislative  
provisions : Chairman : Mr. E.J. WILKINSON  
(Australia)
- Vice-Chairman : Mr. Z. STRNAD  
(Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)
- Committee 9 - Editorial Committee : Chairman : Mr. P. BASSOLE  
(France)
- Vice-Chairmen : Mr. J.H.M. SOLOMON  
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland)
- Mr. F. MOLINA NEGRO  
(Spain)
- Working Group PL-A : Chairman : Miss M. HUET  
(France)
- Vice-Chairman : Mr. T. BOURAIMA  
(People's Republic of Benin)
- Working Group PL-B : Chairman : Mr. M.P. DAVIES  
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland)
- Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. GHAZAL  
(Lebanon)

Working Group PL-C

: Chairman : Mr. I. GIRMAW  
(Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. F. GALINDO CASTELLANOS  
(Cuba)

Working Group C4-A

: Chairman : Mr. G. HAUSMANN  
(Federal Republic of Germany)

Working Group C4-B

. Chairman : Mr. J.P. DUPLAN  
(France)

Working Group C4-C

: Chairman : Mr. M. APOTHELOZ  
(Confederation of Switzerland)

M. MILI  
Secretary-General

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 127-E

1 October 1982

Original : English

## Note by the Secretary-General

### CONFERENCE CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN (Approved at the First Plenary Meeting)

- Chairman of the Conference : H.E. Mr. H.K. KOSGEY, E.G.H., M.P.  
(Republic of Kenya)
- Vice-Chairmen of the Conference : Mr. N.J. MAZZARO  
(Argentine Republic)
- Mr. M. GARDNER  
(United States of America)
- : Dr. W. KUDRNA  
(Austria)
- : Mr. M. APOTHELOZ  
(Confederation of Switzerland)
- : Dr. M. CALOV  
(German Democratic Republic)
- : Mr. Y. ZOUBAREV  
(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
- . Mr. N. BOUHIRED  
(Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
- : H.E. Mr. Z. MYBOTO  
(Gabon Republic)
- . Mr. LI YUKUI  
(People's Republic of China)
- : H.E. Mr. T. KOSUGI  
(Japan)
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Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and the  
Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the other  
Committees and Working Groups PL-A,  
PL-B and PL-C)
- Committee 2 - Credentials Committee
- Chairman Gen. C.S. CARPEON  
(Republic of the Philippines)
- . Vice-Chairman . Mr. J.A. MBEKEANI  
(Malawi)





- Committee 3 - Budget Control Committee : Chairman . Dr. L. KATONA KIS  
(Hungarian People's Republic)  
Vice-Chairman . Mr. J. JIPGUEP  
(United Republic of Cameroon)
- Committee 4 - Finances of the Union : Chairman : Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN  
(Republic of India)  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. J.A. GILBERT  
(Canada)
- Committee 5 - Staff Matters : Chairman : Mr. H.L. VENHAUS  
(Federal Republic of Germany)  
: Vice-Chairman : Mr. L.M. LEANEZ LUGO  
(Republic of Venezuela)
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(Republic of the Senegal)  
: Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. PETTI  
(Italy)
- Committee 7 - Structure of the Union : Chairman : Mr. A.C. DE ARAUJO ITUASSU  
(Federative Republic of Brazil)  
: Vice-Chairman : Mr. S.S. ALBASHEER  
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: Vice-Chairman : Mr. Z. STRNAD  
(Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)
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(United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
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Mr. F. MOLINA NEGRO  
(Spain)
- Working Group PL-A : Chairman : Miss M. HUET  
(France)  
: Vice-Chairman Mr. T. BOURAIMA  
(People's Republic of Benin)
- Working Group PL-B : Chairman Mr. M.P. DAVIES  
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland)  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. GHAZAL  
(Lebanon)

Working Group PL-C

: Chairman : Mr. I. GIRMAW  
(Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. F. GALINDO CASTELLANOS  
(Cuba)

M. MILI  
Secretary-General

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 128(Rev.1)-E

5 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

France

Proposed modification to the French text only.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 128-E

1 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

France

Proposed modification to the French text only.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 129-E

4 October 1982

Original : English

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Note by the Chairman of the Conference

DEADLINES FOR CANDIDACIES AND DATES OF ELECTIONS

FOR THE POSTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

AND DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

(Approved at the Sixth Plenary Meeting)

The deadline date for nominations for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General shall be 1200 hours, Tuesday, 5 October 1982. Candidates may submit their candidature for one or both of these posts; the election for the post of Secretary-General shall begin at 0930 hours, Wednesday, 6 October 1982.

Forty-eight hours following the election of the Secretary-General the election of the Deputy Secretary-General shall begin.

H.K. KOSGEY  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 130-E

4 October 1982

Original : FrenchPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

## LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

The sums paid and outstanding for Members which have lost the right to vote in accordance with 97 of Article 15 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, are as follows :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>Owing</u>
<u>Central African Republic</u>						
1974	44,837.-	2,991.80	47,828.80	38,347.85	1973	9,480.95
1975	49,300.-	23,447.-	72,747.-	-	-	72,747.-
1976	61,181.-	23,950.45	85,131.45	-	-	85,131.45
1977	64,500.-	20,340.50	84,840.50	-	-	84,840.50
1978	65,900.-	15,940.05	81,840.05	-	-	81,840.05
1979	63,200.-	10,902.90	74,102.90	-	-	74,102.90
1980	63,200.-	6,763.85	69,963.85	-	-	69,963.85
1981	67,850.-	3,053.25	70,903.25	-	-	70,903.25
1982	80,900.-	-	80,900.-	-	-	80,900.-
	560,868.-	107,389.80	668,257.80	38,347.85		629,909.95
=====						
<u>Comoros (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)</u>						
1976	55,900.-	-	55,900.-	55,900.-	1977	-
1977	64,500.-	-	64,500.-	64,500.-	1977	-
1978	65,900.-	15,940.05	81,840.05	-	-	81,840.05
1979	63,200.-	10,902.90	74,102.90	-	-	74,102.90
1980	63,200.-	6,763.85	69,963.85	-	-	69,963.85
1981	67,850.-	3,053.25	70,903.25	-	-	70,903.25
1982	80,900.-	-	80,900.-	-	-	80,900.-
	461,450.-	36,660.05	498,110.05	120,400.-		377,710.05
=====						

\*) See Document No. 126. 451,658 French francs (approximately 140,000 Swiss francs) has been received today, 4 October 1982, at the ITU at Geneva.



<u>Year</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>Owing</u>
<u>Dominican Republic</u>						
1973	33,800.-	17,085.25	50,885.25	49,875.25	1980	1,010.-
1974	43,500.-	17,691.75	61,191.75	59,977.20	1980	1,214.55
1975	49,300.-	16,860.30	66,160.30	64,847.10	1980	1,313.20
1976	55,900.-	14,927.10	70,827.10	69,421.30	1980	1,405.80
1977	64,500.-	12,658.85	77,158.85	75,627.30	1980	1,531.55
1978	65,900	14,323.20	80,223.20	16,019.95	1980	64,203.25
1979	63,200.-	10,902.90	74,102.90	-	-	74,102.90
1980	64,883.-	6,882.35	71,765.35	-	-	71,765.35
1981	67,850.-	3,053.25	70,903.25	-	-	70,903.25
1982	90,560.-	-	90,560.-	-	-	90,560.-
	599,393.-	114,384.95	713,777.95	335,768.10		378,009.85

Guatemala (Republic of)

1974	87,000.-	1,447.10	88,447.10	88,447.10	1974	-
1975	98,600.-	1,974.25	100,574.25	100,574.25	1975/6	-
1976	111,800.-	-	111,800.-	111,800.-	1976	-
1977	129,000.-	24,411.75	153,411.75	153,411.75	1980/1	-
1978	131,800.-	27,413.-	159,213.-	111,418.60	1981	47,794.40
1979	126,400.-	21,065.20	147,465.20	4,860.-	1979	142,605.20
1980	129,766.-	13,764.90	143,530.90	-	-	143,530.90
1981	135,700.-	6,106.50	141,806.50	-	-	141,806.50
1982	181,120.-	-	181,120.-	-	-	181,120.-
	1,131,186.-	96,182.70	1,227,368.70	570,511.70		656,857.-

Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)

1976	55,900.-	1,099.35	56,999.35	56,999.35	1976	-
1977	64,500.-	2,741.25	67,241.25	64,500.-	1977	2,741.25
1978	65,900.-	-	65,900.-	65,900.-	1977	-
1979	63,200.-	10,902.90	74,102.90	-	-	74,102.90
1980	63,200.-	6,763.85	69,963.85	-	-	69,963.85
1981	67,850.-	3,053.25	70,903.25	-	-	70,903.25
1982	80,900.-	-	80,900.-	-	-	80,900.-
	461,450.-	24,560.60	486,010.60	187,399.35		298,611.25

Democratic Kampuchea

1971	55,000.-	6,584.83	61,584.83	52,791.23	1972	8,793.60
1972	58,200.-	1,571.40	59,771.40	58,200.-	1972	1,571.40
1973	67,600.-	12,614.20	80,214.20	54,165.20	1974	26,049.-
1974	87,000.-	51,466.85	138,466.85	-	-	138,466.85
1975	49,300.-	23,446.95	72,746.95	-	-	72,746.95
1976	61,181.-	23,950.45	85,131.45	-	-	85,131.45
1977	64,500.-	20,340.50	84,840.50	-	-	84,840.50
1978	65,900.-	15,940.05	81,840.05	-	-	81,840.05
1979	63,200.-	10,902.85	74,102.85	-	-	74,102.85
1980	63,200.-	6,763.85	69,963.85	-	-	69,963.85
1981	67,850.-	3,053.25	70,903.25	-	-	70,903.25
1982	80,900.-	-	80,900.-	-	-	80,900.-
	783,831.-	176,635.18	960,466.18	165,156.43		795,309.75

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>Owing</u>
<u>Liberia (Republic of)</u>						
1974	89,674.-	8,709.65	98,383.65	97,534.65	div.	849.-
1975	98,600.-	16,614.15	115,214.15	112,069.85	1976/9	3,144.30
1976	122,362.-	21,648.25	144,010.25	106,795.75	1976/9	37,214.50
1977	129,000.-	25,407.60	154,407.60	50,400.-	1977	104,007.60
1978	131,800.-	33,806.90	165,606.90	-	-	165,606.90
1979	126,400.-	21,805.90	148,205.90	-	-	148,205.90
1980	126,400.-	13,527.80	139,927.80	-	-	139,927.80
1981	135,700.-	6,106.50	141,806.50	-	-	141,806.50
1982	161,800.-	-	161,800.-	-	-	161,800.-
<hr/>						
	1,121,736.-	147,626.75	1,269,362.75	366,800.25		902,562.50
<hr/>						
<u>Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)</u>						
1974	43,500.-	1,048.-	44,548.-	44,548.-	1974/6	-
1975	49,300.-	3,333.60	52,633.60	52,633.60	1976/7	-
1976	61,181.-	11,352.35	72,533.35	72,533.35	1980	-
1977	64,500.-	14,992.25	79,492.25	68,139.85	1980	11,352.40
1978	65,900.-	15,940.05	81,840.05	-	-	81,840.05
1979	63,200.-	10,902.90	74,102.90	-	-	74,102.90
1980	63,200.-	6,763.85	69,963.85	-	-	69,963.85
1981	67,850.-	3,053.25	70,903.25	-	-	70,903.25
1982	80,900.-	-	80,900.-	-	-	80,900.-
<hr/>						
	559,531.-	67,386.25	626,917.25	237,854.80	-	389,062.45
<hr/>						
<u>Sierra Leone</u>						
1974	43,500.-	2,343.45	45,843.45	45,843.45	1974/6	-
1975	49,300.-	11,514.35	60,814.35	60,814.35	1978/9	-
1976	61,181.-	19,966.90	81,147.90	59,318.35	1979/81	21,829.55
1977	64,500.-	20,340.50	84,840.50	-	-	84,840.50
1978	65,900.-	15,940.05	81,840.05	-	-	81,840.05
1979	63,200.-	10,902.90	74,102.90	-	-	74,102.90
1980	63,200.-	6,763.85	69,963.85	-	-	69,963.85
1981	67,850.-	3,053.25	70,903.25	-	-	70,903.25
1982	80,900.-	-	80,900.-	-	-	80,900.-
<hr/>						
	559,531.-	90,825.25	650,356.25	165,976.15		484,380.10
<hr/>						
<u>Chad (Republic of)</u>						
1971	27,500.-	5,733.95	33,233.95	21,474.50	1971	11,759.45
1972	29,100.-	21,960.85	51,060.85	-	-	51,060.85
1973	33,800.-	22,151.15	55,951.15	-	-	55,951.15
1974	44,837.-	24,396.40	69,233.40	-	-	69,233.40
1975	49,300.-	23,446.90	72,746.90	-	-	72,746.90
1976	61,181.-	23,950.45	85,131.45	-	-	85,131.45
1977	64,500.-	20,340.50	84,840.50	-	-	84,840.50
1978	65,900.-	15,940.05	81,840.05	-	-	81,840.05
1979	63,200.-	10,902.90	74,102.90	-	-	74,102.90
1980	63,200.-	6,763.85	69,963.85	-	-	69,963.85
1981	67,850.-	3,053.25	70,903.25	-	-	70,903.25
1982	80,900.-	-	80,900.-	-	-	80,900.-
<hr/>						
	651,268.-	178,640.25	829,908.25	21,474.50		808,433.75
<hr/>						

\*) Payment is now being made. As soon as payment is received, Mauritania will regain its right to vote.



<u>Year</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>Owing</u>
<u>Zaire (Republic of)</u>						
1974	89,674.-	3,396.05	93,070.05	93,070.05	1974/9	-
1975	98,600.-	12,674.85	111,274.85	111,274.85	1977/8	-
1976	122,362.-	27,193.85	149,555.85	120,418.65	1979	29,137.20
1977	129,000.-	40,680.95	169,680.95	-	-	169,680.95
1978	131,800.-	31,880.30	163,680.30	-	-	163,680.30
1979	126,400.-	21,805.90	148,205.90	-	-	148,205.90
1980	126,400.-	5,687.90	132,087.90	126,400.-	1981	5,687.90
1981	135,700.-	6,106.50	141,806.50	-	-	141,806.50
1982	161,800.-	-	161,800.-	-	-	161,800.-
<hr/>						
	1,121,736.-	149,426.30	1,271,162.30	451,163.55		819,998.75
<hr/>						

M. MILLI

Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 131(Rev.1)-E

5 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

## FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 TO THE PLENARY MEETING

This revision concerns the French text only.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 131-E

5 October 1982

Original French

## PLENARY MEETING

### FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 TO THE PLENARY MEETING

1. Committee 2 met on Monday, 4 October 1982.
2. It took note of its terms of reference as given in Document No. DT/2 (and in Document No. 2).
3. It set up a small working group made up of delegates from the following delegations .

Venezuela

Germany (Federal Republic of)

Algeria

Hungary

Australia

The working group's terms of reference were, in the light of the provisions of the Convention, to examine whether the credentials submitted to the Committee complied with those provisions and to report to the Plenary Meeting on the matter.

4. In accordance with the instructions issued to it by the Steering Committee at its second meeting (1 October 1982), the Committee examined the powers transferred under 370 of the Convention. It noted that the following instruments were in order .

- from Liechtenstein to Switzerland (see Document No. 104),
- from El Salvador (Republic of) to Costa Rica (see Document No. 109),
- from the Republic of Panama to the Republic of Venezuela (Document No. 113),
- from Luxembourg to Belgium (see Document No. 114)\*)

The delegations of Switzerland, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Belgium can therefore vote on behalf of the countries which have conveyed their powers to them.

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\*) The transfer is valid from 28 September to 24 October 1982.



5. The Committee also examined the cases of two countries which are unable to send a delegation to the Conference and which, in accordance with 370 of the Convention, wish to give another country powers to vote and sign on their behalf, although no instrument has been deposited with the Committee.

The following cases are involved

- from Tonga (Kingdom of) to New Zealand,
- from Fiji to Papua New Guinea.

Two views were expressed in this connection .

- a) the same conditions should apply in relation to depositing duly signed instruments transferring powers, under 370 of the Convention, of Members unable to send their own delegation, as apply in the case of delegations which are present but have not yet deposited credentials - i.e., the decision of the plenary to allow until 29 October for formal documentation to be deposited should be observed. If a delegation is acting in two capacities as the delegation of its own government and also of another government, 369 should be applied without discrimination, pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting of 29 October on each instrument of accreditation. This would be in accordance with the trend of past practice and would also be in line with the principle that all Members who have the right to vote should not be prevented from exercising that right;
- b) since elections are to be held at the present Conference, and since at these elections a single vote can be decisive, it is preferable to comply strictly with the terms of the Convention (370 and 373).

Faced with this divergence of opinion, the Committee was unable to arrive at a consensus and therefore decided to submit these cases to the Plenary Meeting.

6. In accordance with normal procedure, the Committee authorized its Chairman and its Vice-Chairman to examine any transfer of powers lodged after the date of the present report and to report on the matter to the Plenary Meeting.

Gen. Ceferino S. CARREON  
Chairman of Committee 2

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 132-E

5 October 1982

Original : EnglishPLENARY MEETING

## FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 7

1. In accordance with the decision of the Plenary, Committee 7 had its first meeting on Monday, 4 October 1982 to consider proposals of direct relevance to the elections of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General.

2. The following proposals relating to 56 of Article 9 of the Malaga-Torremolinos 1973 Convention, as listed in Agenda C7-1, were introduced by the delegations concerned :

MOD 56 ALG/11/16; CHN/66/1; IND/87/8; KEN/80/5;  
CME/107/10; URS/20/2; GUI/110/2; PRU/112/12.

As it was considered that proposals concerning Article 13, CAN/26/12 ADD 86A and CAN/26/13 ADD 86B, were also of relevance, the Chairman invited the Canadian delegation to introduce these proposals.

3. After a discussion of all of these proposals, the Committee decided by consensus to recommend that the principle embodied in all of the proposals be accepted. It was further decided that, subject to such modifications as may be considered necessary by Committee 9 for the alignment of texts in the different languages of the Union, the proposal of Algeria ALG/11/16 MOD 56 (see Annex 1) should be used as a model for the text to be included in the Convention. In completing its work Committee 9 would be free to draw on the phraseology embodied in similar proposals.

4. The Committee also decided by consensus to recommend that the provision should become applicable only when the new Convention, Nairobi, 1982 enters into force.

A.C. ITUASSU  
Chairman

Annex : 1



A N N E X E 1 / A N N E X 1 / A N E X O 1

ALG/11/16 MOD 56

(2) Le secrétaire général et le vice-secrétaire général prennent leur service à la date fixée au moment de leur élection. Ils restent normalement en fonctions jusqu'à la date fixée par la Conférence de plénipotentiaires au cours de sa réunion suivante et ne sont rééligibles qu'une fois.

ALG/11/16 MOD 56

(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 once only.

ALG/11/16 MOD 56

(2) El Secretario General y el Vicesecretario General tomarán posesión de sus cargos en las fechas que se determinen en el momento de su elección. Normalmente permanecerán en funciones hasta la fecha que determine la siguiente Conferencia de Plenipotenciarios y sólo serán reelegibles una vez.

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 133-E

4 October 1982

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

Belize - United Kingdom

The Government of Belize has informed me that it cannot send a delegation to the Conference.

In pursuance of 370 of the Convention, it has given the delegation of the United Kingdom powers to represent it.

The instrument for the transfer of powers has been deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee. The Chairman has examined this instrument as authorized by the Committee and has found it to be in order.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 134-E

4 October 1982

Original : Russian

COMMITTEE 7

U.S.S.R.

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

### ARTICLE 16

URS/134/1      MOD   103      (2) All other documents of these Conferences shall be issued in the working languages of the Union and in Russian.

URS/134/2      MOD   105      (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. If the resources of the General Secretariat permit, the most important documents may also be drawn up in Russian.

Reasons : Russian is a working language of the United Nations and of many specialized agencies : WMO, WHO, UNESCO, ICAO, IMCO and others. Countries Members of the ITU which use Russian participate actively in the work of conferences and of meetings of the International Consultative Committees of the ITU and make a considerable practical contribution to it. For many years now, there has been a de facto use of Russian.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 135-E

4 October 1982

Original : English

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONFERENCE STRUCTURE AND SCHEDULE OF WORK

(Approved at the First and Sixth Plenary Meetings)

The annex to this document shows the structure of the Plenipotentiary Conference along with the terms of reference for the various Committees and Working Groups, as well as a schedule of work.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (NAIROBI, 1982)

STRUCTURE, SCHEDULE OF WORK

I. STRUCTURE

COMMITTEE 1 - Steering Committee

(Composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups PL-A, PL-B and PL-C. In addition, the Steering Committee may co-opt the Chairmen of various [other] principal Working Groups).

Terms of reference :

- To coordinate the work of the Committees, fix the timetable of meetings, etc.

COMMITTEE 2 - Credentials Committee

Terms of reference :

- To verify the credentials of delegations and to report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter (No. 369 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

COMMITTEE 3 - Budget Control Committee

Terms of reference :

- To determine the organization and facilities available to the delegates and to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the Conference (No. 442 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

COMMITTEE 4 - Finances of the Union

Terms of reference :

- To examine the financial management of the Union and approve the accounts for the years 1973 to 1981;
- to study the financial position of the Union and proposals affecting the finances of the Union;
- to determine the financial needs of the Union for the period up to the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Additional Protocol I);
- based on actual expenditure accounts for the International Telecommunication Union for the years 1973-1981, the foreseeable expenditure for 1982 and the 1983 provisional budget, to provide financial data relevant to the various Committees and working groups to assist them in their tasks.

COMMITTEE 5 - Staff matters

Terms of reference :

- To examine staff matters such as . staffing policies, grading of posts, UN Common System, geographical distribution, etc.

COMMITTEE 6 - Technical cooperation

Terms of reference .

- To examine questions and proposals relating to the technical cooperation activities of the Union; funding of technical cooperation activities, transfer of technology, etc.

COMMITTEE 7 - Structure of the Union

Terms of reference .

- To examine questions relating to the structure and internal organization of the Union : Plenipotentiary Conference, administrative conferences, Administrative Council and the permanent organs, including the secretariats, and provisions relating to languages.

COMMITTEE 8 - Purposes, composition, rights and obligations and general legislative provisions

Terms of reference .

- To examine questions relating to the following . the purposes, composition, rights and obligations and general legislative provisions for the functioning of the Union, other than those dealt with in Committees 4, 5, 6 and 7.

COMMITTEE 9 - Editorial Committee

Terms of reference :

- To perfect the form of the texts of the Conference without altering their sense (No. 527 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

\*

\* \*

It is suggested that special Working Groups should be set up to study specific subjects as it is clear from the preliminary analysis of the work of the Conference that special attention must be given to :

Working Group PL-A - Programme of future conferences and meetings

Terms of reference

- To examine the schedule of conferences and meetings drawn up by the Administrative Council and related proposals; in the course of this examination, to take account of the relative importance of the various conferences and meetings of the Union and their cost estimates;
- to formulate guidelines for the Administrative Council and the permanent organs concerning the agendas, convening and preparation of these conferences and meetings;
- to estimate the financial requirements for the programme of the conferences and meetings with a view to subsequent consideration and inclusion by Committee 4 in Draft Final Protocol I.

Working Group PL-B - Extended use of the computer by the IFRB

Terms of reference .

- To examine the general short-term and long-term programme of implementation of proposed extended use of the computer by the IFRB which has been drawn up by the Administrative Council;
- to assess the long-term financial arrangements implied by the programme with a view to suggesting, for the consideration of the Plenary Meeting, cost estimates for subsequent consideration and inclusion by Committee 4 in Draft Final Protocol I.

Working Group PL-C - Relations of the ITU with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the UN System and other international organizations

Terms of reference :

- To assess the role of the ITU as the specialized agency for telecommunications and to examine the questions of coordination with the above-mentioned organizations;
- to examine questions of coordination with the other international organizations.

## II. TIMETABLE FOR PLENARY MEETINGS, COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

### PLENARY AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

First week : Meeting of Heads of Delegation and inauguration

#### Plenary Meetings

- election of Vice-Chairmen of the Conference;
- establishment of Committees, Working Groups of the Plenary, and election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen;
- allocation of proposals and parts of reports of the Administrative Council to Committees, etc.;
- general discussion (two to three Plenary Meetings);
- organizational meetings of the Committees with some Plenary Meetings;
- immediate priority will have to be given to Committees 6 and 7.

The Conference should establish the deadlines for the submission of candidacies and the dates of the elections, provided for in the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos), of the Members of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the members of the IFRB.

#### Second to fourth week : Committees

Committees should meet regularly with the following priority dates for closure of their meetings :

- Committee 5 should complete its work by the end of the third week;
- Committees 6 and 7 should complete their work by the end of the fourth week;
- Committee 8 should work mainly during the fourth and fifth weeks.

The results of the work of Committees 5, 6, 7 and 8, together with their financial implications, will be considered in due course in Committee 4.

Plenary Meetings will be held as required.

Note : As decided at the Sixth Plenary Meeting, elections for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General will be held in the second week of the Conference; the elections for the members of the IFRB in the latter part of the third week and the elections for members of the Administrative Council in the fourth week of the Conference.

Fifth week :

- Committee 4 should complete its work by Tuesday, 26 October 1982,
- Plenary Meetings will be held as required with a view to commencing the first and second readings of the texts of the Final Acts.

Sixth week :

- Final meetings of Committees 2 and 3 with a view to the preparation of their final reports;
- Plenary Meetings : second reading of texts and other questions, i.e., reservations, reports, etc. (completion of work on Wednesday, 3 November 1982);
- printing of the Final Acts should begin in the afternoon of Wednesday, 3 November 1982;
- Plenary Meeting on Friday, 5 November 1982 : signature of the Final Acts - closing ceremony.

WORKING GROUPS

- Programme of future conferences and meetings (PL-A) : second and third weeks
- Extended use of the computer by the IFRB (PL-B) : third week
- Relations of the Union with the UN and its specialized agencies (PL-C) : fourth week

III. THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

It would be useful for the new Administrative Council to meet towards the end of the fifth week, in particular to consider any adjustments to be made to the provisional budget drawn up by the 37th session of the Administrative Council for 1983, to prepare its preliminary draft agenda and to fix the dates of its 38th session (1983) and other matters, if any, which cannot await the normal annual session in 1983.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 136-E

5 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

• PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

YUG/136/1      ADD

ARTICLE 66A

Time-limits and election procedures

358A 1. Any candidacy for election under 35, 36 and 37 must be notified to the Secretary-General at least fifteen days before the opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General shall immediately notify the Members of the Union accordingly.

2. (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall fix the election dates; it shall conduct the elections in the following order :

- the Administrative Council;
- the Secretary-General;
- the Deputy Secretary-General;
- the Members of the International Frequency Registration Board.

(2) A period of 48 hours between two consecutive elections is mandatory.

(3) A Member may withdraw his candidacy before voting begins.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 137-E

7 October 1982

Original : French/Spanish

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Secretary-General

ARREARS

(Republic of Guatemala)

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference a letter which I have received from the Head of the delegation of the Republic of Guatemala further to the one which appears in Document No. 137.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1





A N N E X

Nairobi, 6 October 1982

Mr. Mohamed Mili  
Secretary-General of the  
International Telecommunication Union  
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Sir,

It gives me great pleasure hereby to develop and substantiate the grounds for my delegation's request to include Guatemala in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  (half) unit class of contribution during the period of validity of the Convention.

Due to certain administrative difficulties, my country found it totally impossible to meet the deadline of 1 July 1974 for notifying its decisions regarding the contributory unit pursuant to Additional Protocol II of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

The initial requests were submitted in 1976, so that the Secretary-General was informed of our wish to contribute to the finances of the Union in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  (half) unit class of contribution in June 1977.

At that stage, in full accordance with the provisions of the Convention, our Government was informed that such a request could not be granted.

In these circumstances, our only alternative is to request the understanding, indulgence and flexibility of the present Plenipotentiary Conference to allow Guatemala to choose the  $\frac{1}{2}$  (half) contributory unit.

It only remains for me to ask you to transmit this letter to the Conference through the appropriate channels and hope that our request will be granted in the best traditions of the Union.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) RAFAEL LEMUS  
Acting Head  
Delegation of the Republic of Guatemala

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 137-E

5 October 1982

Original : French/  
Spanish

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Secretary-General

ARREARS

(Republic of Guatemala)

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference the attached letter from the Head of the delegation of the Republic of Guatemala.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1

Nairobi, 1 October 1982

Mr. Mohamed MILI  
Secretary-General of the  
International Telecommunication Union  
Nairobi - Kenya

Dear Sir,

I wish to refer to the Guatemalan debt in respect of overdue contributions totalling 656,857.- Swiss francs.

On my Government's instructions and in view of the extremely difficult economic situation in which my country is placed, I would ask you to consider our request for a total cancellation of this debt since we are quite unable to pay the above amount.

I would like to take this opportunity to state that we intend to fulfil our obligations strictly and, after studying our ability to pay, we would express our wish to choose the category of  $\frac{1}{2}$  (half) a contributory unit. My Government therefore intends to acquit fully any contribution under this category from the next financial year.

I would ask you to bring this situation, through the appropriate channels, to the attention of the Conference and request the latter's approval of this arrangement, occasioned by our difficult economic situation.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

Rafael LEMUS  
Delegation of the Republic of Guatemala  
Acting Head

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 138-E

5 October 1982

Original : French

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL AND DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

The following candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General were submitted by the deadline for nominations (Tuesday, 5 October 1982 at 1200 hours - see Document No. 129) :

##### A. For the post of Secretary-General

- Mr. R.E. BUTLER (Australia)
- Mr. Torsten LARSSON (Sweden)
- Mr. M. MILI (Tunisia)
- Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (Republic of India)

##### B. For the post of Deputy Secretary-General

- Mr. Maurice APOTHELOZ (Switzerland)
- Mr. Jean BIOT (Belgium)
- Mr. Taofiqui BOURAIMA (People's Republic of Benin)
- Mr. Jean JIPGUEP (United Republic of Cameroon)
- Mr. Francisco MOLINA NEGRO (Spain)
- Mr. Carlos A. ROMERO SANJINES (Peru)

M. MILI  
Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 139-E

5 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

Gambia - Senegal

The delegation of Gambia has informed me that it will be absent from the Conference as from Wednesday, 6 October 1982.

In pursuance of 371 of the Convention, it has given the delegation of Senegal powers to represent it.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 140-E

5 October 1982

Original : French/  
English/  
Spanish

## PLENARY MEETING

### Ad hoc Group PL

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

### VOTE DURING THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE NAIROBI (1982)

The ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

#### considering

that certain Members present at this Conference have encountered insuperable difficulties in complying with the time-limits imposed by the provisions of the Convention concerning the right to vote;

#### considering

that these countries have expressed their intention of regularizing their situation or have already started to do so in keeping with the relevant provisions of the Convention;

#### considering further

that the principle of universality should be upheld and that the benefits to be derived from universal participation in the Union should be affirmed;

#### decides that

1. without prejudice to the applicability of the other relevant provisions of the existing Convention, the Members listed below may vote at the present Plenipotentiary Conference :

Central African Republic

[ Republic of Guatemala ]

[ Republic of Liberia ]

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Democratic Republic of Sudan

[ Republic of Zaïre ]

2. that the exceptional arrangements made with regard to the [ six ] Members in question shall under no circumstances be taken as a precedent in future conferences



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 141-E

5 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Secretary-General

ARREARS

(Republic of the Chad)

I hereby submit to the Conference a letter from UNDP at N'Djamena, and a letter received from the Directorate of Political Affairs and International Organizations of the Republic of the Chad.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annexes : 2



A N N E X 1

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Representation in Chad  
P.O. Box 906, N'DJAMENA  
Tel. 39-10 and 39-07

N'Djamena, 17 September 1982

Ref. 82/297  
PRO 303/CONF./UIT

To the Secretary-General

Dear Sir,

Please find attached to this letter a copy of a note verbale received from the State Commission for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation regarding ITU's decision to penalize Chad for failing to pay its contributions and in consequence to withdraw its right to vote at the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference in September.

In view of the country's particular position and its rehabilitation and reconstruction programme, we would be grateful if you could study the request from the State Commission for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation with the greatest understanding and exceptionally reconsider your decision, particularly since the competent authorities in Chad have stated their willingness, should the ITU not wish to waive their arrears, to accept a payment schedule.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Ousmane SILLA  
Acting Resident Representative

Mr. Mohamed Mili  
Secretary-General  
International Telecommunication Union  
Place des Nations  
1211 Geneva 20

SWITZERLAND



A N N E X 2

DIRECTORATE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS  
AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Commission for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Chad presents its compliments to the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and has the honour to inform him as follows .

As a result of an exceptionally long period of war which has destroyed all its economic and social structures and placed it in a disastrous financial situation, Chad has not been able to pay its contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

In a letter dated 30 June addressed to the competent authorities in Chad, the Secretary-General of this Agency announced that Chad had lost its right to vote pursuant to 97 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, and would consequently be unable to vote on the issues which are to be considered next September at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

In view of the many problems which confront it and the almost total lack of resources to overcome them, the Conseil d'Etat is not at this time in a position to honour Chad's commitment vis-à-vis the ITU.

The Commission requests the Resident Representative to intervene with the ITU General Secretariat to ensure that the measure regarding non-participation in votes is not applied to Chad at the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference. Furthermore, the competent authorities in Chad would be willing, should the ITU not be prepared to waive Chad's arrears, to accept a payment schedule for these arrears.

The Commission is relying on the Resident Representative to intervene actively to ensure that the sanction imposed on Chad is lifted so as to enable the delegation of Chad to make its contribution to the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Commission for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Chad thanks the Resident Representative in anticipation of its good offices and takes this opportunity to reiterate the assurances of its highest consideration.

(Seal)

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN CHAD

N'DJAMENA

N'DJAMENA, 11 September 1982

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 142-E

5 October 1982

Original : Spanish

## COMMITTEE 7

### Chile

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### NUMBER OF ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

In Document No. 89, Chile proposed a procedure for improving countries' chances for taking part in the Administrative Council by applying the principle of rotation, which would limit the re-election of a country for one consecutive period only.

The same document refers to the interest in taking part in a constructive spirit in the analysis of other documents relating to the composition and structure of the Administrative Council.

In connection with Document No. 89, the delegation of Chile has studied with great interest the proposals made by some countries at the Plenipotentiary Conference to increase the number of seats on the Administrative Council.

This analysis yielded the following conclusions .

- a) A significant increase in the number of seats on the Administrative Council would be an indirect way of guaranteeing greater participation by countries in the work of the Council, and would also increase the possibility of rotation.
- b) An Administrative Council consisting of a significant number of countries, in relation to the total membership of the Union, would be more representative and its decisions would therefore reflect the views of the majority of Union Members more closely.

What would be a "significant number" of countries to be represented on the Administrative Council? After a comparison with the composition of similar organs, it was concluded that a "significant number" would amount to at least one-third of the total membership of the Union. This would also provide a means of establishing a permanently valid criterion which could be stated in the Convention.

This would mean that the Administrative Council would have a membership of 52 countries. With regard to the distribution of the 16 new vacancies, a proposal is given in Annex A to this document for a procedure to ensure an equitable distribution, arriving at the following result :



- Region A . 11 vacancies
  - Region B : 9 vacancies
  - Region C : 5 vacancies
  - Region D . 14 vacancies
  - Region E : 13 vacancies
- |       |    |
|-------|----|
| Total | 52 |
|-------|----|

Since this proposal for extending the membership of the Administrative Council by 16 vacancies would affect the Union's budget, an estimate of the impact such an increase would have on the ITU's provisional budget for 1983 is given in Annex B to this document.

A N N E X A

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL SEATS

On the assumption that a third of the 157 Member countries of the Union would be represented on the Administrative Council, the latter would consist of 52 members. Compared with the present membership of the Council, this would mean an increase of 16 new seats.

An equitable distribution should take account, in the first place, of the increased number of countries in each of the regions. Document No. DT/4A shows that Regions A, D and E increased by 3, 6 and 3 countries respectively, while Region B decreased by one, and Region C remained unchanged.

According to the above-mentioned principle, a reasonable assignment of new vacancies would attribute one for every three new countries added to a region, so that Region A would be assigned one new vacancy, Region D two new vacancies and Region E one new vacancy.

The remaining twelve new vacancies would be assigned in proportion to the existing number of Members on the Administrative Council. In this respect, it would also be reasonable to assign one new vacancy for every three existing Members of the Council belonging to particular regions.

According to this principle, Region A would be assigned two new vacancies, Region B two new vacancies, Region C one new vacancy, Region D three new vacancies and Region E three new vacancies, which makes a total of 11 vacancies. The last vacancy would be divided between Regions A, B and C, which would then be assigned 1/3 of a vacancy each. This problem could be solved by referring once again to the first principle used, which means that the last vacancy would be assigned to the region with the greatest number of new countries, in other words, Region A.

The result can be summarized in the following table :

Region	Difference in number of countries	Vacancies assigned for increased number of countries	Vacancies assigned in proportion to Council membership	Final distribution of Council membership
A	3	1	2 1/3 (3)	11
B	-1	0	2 1/3 (2)	9
C	0	0	1 1/3 (1)	5
D	6	2	3	14
E	3	1	3	13

A N N E X B

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF INCREASING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL BY 16 MEMBERS

(Based on the information contained in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference - Nairobi, 1982)

In accordance with the principles adopted by the Plenary Meeting of this Plenipotentiary Conference, it is both important and necessary to assess the economic effect of increasing the membership of the Administrative Council to 52.

Table 1 of this annex, which shows the trend in recurrent expenditure of the Union from 1973 to 1981 and the estimates for 1982 and 1983, shows that the expenditure of the Administrative Council amounts to an average of something like 1.6% of the recurrent expenditure budget.

Table 2 gives a breakdown of the different items which make up the Administrative Council's expenditure. It appears that the expenditure directly related to the Members of the Administrative Council (items 1, 2 and 3 of Table 2) accounts for between 30 and 43% of the total expenditure of the Council, while it may be borne in mind that the estimated budget for 1983, includes a significant reduction in the staff costs item, which entails a greater impact of items 1, 2 and 3 on the total budget for Administrative Council expenditure.

Lastly, Table 3 gives a projection of the increases in the various items making up the expenditure budget attributable to the Administrative Council, based on the estimated expenditure budget for 1983. It may be seen that the 16 new vacancies would give rise to an increase of expenditure of 142,223 Swiss francs, i.e. an increase of 21.88% in the Administrative Council's estimated expenditure for 1983 and only an increase of 0.23% in the total budget estimate of the Union's recurrent expenditure for 1983.

TABLE 1

Comparison between Administrative Council expenditure and common headquarters costs,  
with respect to overall recurrent expenditure

Columns :

1. Administrative Council expenditure in Swiss francs.
2. Common headquarters costs, in Swiss francs.
3. Administrative Council expenditure as a percentage of overall recurrent expenditure (1+2)
4. Common headquarters costs as a percentage of overall recurrent expenditure (1+2)
5. Percentage variation in Administrative Council costs with respect to the same item in the previous year.
6. Percentage variation of common headquarters costs with respect to the same item in the previous year.

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6
1973	580,911	29,333,953	1.95	98.05	---	---
1974	682,370	36,428,947	1.87	98.13	17.47	24.19
1975	856,745	40,734,746	2.06	97.94	25.55	11.82
1976	734,489	44,575,754	1.62	98.38	-14.27	9.43
1977	699,501	47,366,125	1.45	98.55	-4.76	6.26
1978	655,182	48,725,314	1.33	98.67	-6.34	2.87
1979	708,932	49,720,760	1.41	98.59	8.20	2.40
1980	777,664	53,323,397	1.44	98.56	9.69	7.24
1981	859,206	55,236,101	1.53	98.47	10.48	3.59
*1982	790,000	54,130,000	1.44	98.56	-8.05	-2.00
*1983	650,000	61,760,000	1.04	98.96	-17.72	14.10

\* Estimated budget

TABLE 2

Distribution of Administrative Council expenditure for 1981, 1982 and 1983  
(On the basis of 36 members and 19 days of session)

Items	Swiss francs		
	Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
1. Councillors' travel expenses	94,806 (11.03%)	90,000 (11.40%)	100,000 (15.38%)
2. Subsistence allowance for Councillors	155,129 (18.05%)	160,000 (20.25%)	170,000 (26.15%)
3. Insurance for Councillors	8,718 (1.01%)	10,000 (1.27%)	9,000 (1.38%)
Sub-total	258,623 (30.10%)	260,000 (32.91%)	279,000 (42.92%)
4. Staff costs, salaries	445,920 (51.90%)	430,000 (54.33%)	230,000 (35.58%)
5. Staff costs, transitional allowance	265 (0.03%)	-	-
6. Staff costs, travel expenses	17,403 (2.03%)	16,000 (2.02%)	20,000 (3.08%)
7. Document production	90,493 (10.53%)	50,000 (6.33%)	80,000 (12.31%)
8. Office supplies	15,804 (1.84%)	15,000 (1.90%)	15,000 (2.31%)
9. PTT	21,117 (2.46%)	15,000 (1.90%)	20,000 (3.08%)
10. Sundry and unforeseen	9,551 (1.11%)	4,000 (0.51%)	6,000 (0.92%)
Sub-total	600,553 (69.90%)	530,000 (67.09%)	371,000 (57.08%)
TOTAL	859,206	790,000	650,000

The figures in brackets give the amounts as a percentage of overall Administrative Council expenditure for the year under consideration.

TABLE 3

Change in the budget for Administrative Council expenditure  
if the number of Councillors is increased from 36 to 52

Items	Swiss francs		
	1983 Budget with 36 Councillors	1983 Budget with 52 Councillors	Difference between the two budgets
1. Councillors' travel expenses	100,000	144,444	44,444 (44.44%)
2. Subsistence allowance for Councillors	170,000	245,556	75,556 (44.44%)
3. Insurance for Councillors	9,000	13,000	4,000 (44.44%)
4. Staff costs, salaries	230,000	230,000	0
5. Staff costs, transitional allowance	---	---	---
6. Staff costs, travel expenses	20,000	20,000	0
7. Document production	80,000	80,000	0
8. Office supplies	15,000	21,667	6,667 (44.44%)
9. PTT	20,000	28,889	8,889 (44.44%)
10. Sundry and unforeseen	6,000	8,667	2,667 (44.44%)
TOTAL	650,000 =====	792,223 =====	142.223 =====
			(21.88%) =====

The figures in brackets in the fourth column give the percentage change with respect to the figure in the second column.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 143-E

6 October 1982

Original : French

## COMMITTEE 4

### Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Note : In this document, the references contained in the Reasons relate to the amendments and new proposals in Document No. 11 submitted by the Algerian Administration.

#### ARTICLE 15

##### Finances of the Union

ALG/143/1      ADD      91A      c) technical cooperation.

Reasons . Consequence of 12A and 16A.

ALG/143/2      MOD      92      2.      The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of its Members, ~~each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale~~ according to the United Nations scale

Reasons : The United Nations scale is more equitable and more in keeping with the actual financial capabilities of administrations.

ALG/143/3      SUP      93

ALG/143/4      SUP      94

Reasons : Consequence of 92.

ALG/143/5      MOD      95      5- 3.      Expenses incurred by the regional administrative conferences referred to in 42 shall be borne ~~in accordance with their unit classification~~ by all the Members of the region concerned according to the United Nations scale and, where appropriate, on the same basis by any Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences.

Reasons . Consequence of 92.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 144-E

6 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

## Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- Notes . 1. This document contains the proposals of the Algerian Administration regarding the regulatory part of the Convention.
2. The references given in the explanatory paragraphs correspond to the amendments and new proposals given in Documents Nos. 11 and 143 submitted by the Algerian Administration.



ARTICLE 53

ALG/144/1      MOD   201      1.    (1)   The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened ~~at regular intervals and normally~~ in ordinary session every five years.

Reasons · Consequent on number 29.

NOC   202 to 205

ARTICLE 54

NOC   206 to 225

ARTICLE 55

ALG/144/2      MOD   238      Add at the end of the text : ", and also the discussions of the Coordination Committee."

Reasons . To strengthen the Council's role.

ALG/144/3      ADD   240      aA) determine policy with regard to the allocation of technical cooperation credits to developing countries and the type of action required; in this connection it may issue instructions to the permanent organs of the Union and to the Coordination Committee.

Reasons : Corollary of 52A, 68A, 72A and 81A.

ALG/144/4      ADD   240      aB) examine and decide on plans covering several years concerning Union posts and staff.

Reasons : Such plans, drawn up for instance for a period of three years (at the Administrative Council's discretion), would provide the Council with an overall view facilitating appropriate decisions regarding applications for regrading of posts or staff recruitment.

NOC   241 to 243

ALG/144/5      MOD   244      e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through technical cooperation measures, conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs; in so doing, the Council shall also take into account the work plans mentioned in provisions of 286, 286A and any cost-benefit analyses mentioned in 287.

Reasons · Corollary of ADD 240 aA), ADD 240 aB) and 286A.

NOC   245 to 261

ARTICLE 56

General Secretariat

ALG/144/6      MOD   262    1.            The Secretary-General shall .

a) coordinate the activities of the different permanent organs ~~with the advice and assistance~~ with due regard for the opinions of the Coordination Committee referred to in 80, with a view to assuring the most effective and economical use of personnel and of the financial and other resources of the Union.

Reasons . a) to give the Coordination Committee an effective and responsible role to play;

b) to improve the effectiveness of the Council's work.

ALG/144/7      MOD   280            q) assemble and publish, in cooperation with the other permanent organs of the Union, both technical and administrative information that might be specially useful to developing countries in order to help them to improve their telecommunication networks. Their attention shall also be drawn to the possibilities offered by the Union's own technical cooperation activity and by the international programmes under the auspices of the United Nations.

Reasons : The information provided to developing countries should be complete and should cover the possibilities offered by the Union's technical cooperation budget.

ALG/144/8      ADD   286A            wA) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council plans covering several years for upgrading and downgrading posts, recruitment and discontinuance of posts.

Reasons . The same as for 240A.

ARTICLE 57

International Frequency Registration Board

A26/144/9      MOD   295            (2) Board members may not be re-elected more than once.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 145(Rev.1)-E

8 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

Ireland

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 15

IRL/145/1      MOD    97    7.      A Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote as defined in 9 and 10 for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years. The Plenipotentiary Conference or, in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council may, nevertheless, permit such Member to vote, if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member; any such decision taken by the Administrative Council during the year in which the Plenipotentiary Conference convenes, shall remain subject to review by the Plenipotentiary Conference the decision of which, if overruling that of the Administrative Council, shall have no retroactive effect.

Reasons : a) Some Members experience real financial difficulties beyond their control and fall into arrear in their payments to the Union to the extent that they are liable to lose their right to vote under Article 15, 97 of the existing Convention.

b) The strict terms of the Convention do not appear to have been adhered to in recent experience and it is desirable that a future Convention provide a legal manner for the consideration of the position of Members in arrear.

c) Considering the principle of universality enshrined in the Convention and the general desire to have regard to the financial difficulties of developing countries, the Convention should be amended to establish a framework in which the case of each Member liable to lose its vote under Article 15, 97 can be heard.

d) This proposed modification to the Convention will bring its provisions into line with similar provisions in the Charter of the United Nations (Article 19).



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 145-E

6 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

## Ireland

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### ARTICLE 15

IRL/145/1      MOD    97    7.      A Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote as defined in 9 and 10 for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years. A plenipotentiary conference may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Reasons    a) Some Members experience real financial difficulties beyond their control and fall into arrear in their payments to the Union to the extent that they are liable to lose their right to vote at plenipotentiary conferences under Article 15, 97 of the existing Convention.

b) The strict terms of the Convention do not appear to have been adhered to in recent experience and it is desirable that a future Convention provide a legal manner for the consideration of the position of Members in arrear.

c) Considering the principle of universality enshrined in the Convention and the general desire to have regard to the financial difficulties of developing countries, the Convention should be amended to establish a framework in which the case of each Member liable to lose its vote under Article 15, 97 can be heard.

d) This proposed modification to the Convention will bring its provisions into line with similar provisions in the Charter of the United Nations (Article 19).



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 146-E

6 October 1982

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 7

### Thailand

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

THA/146/1 SUP

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL V

THA/146/2 ADD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL No. ...

Date on which the Secretary-General and the  
Deputy Secretary-General shall take office

The Secretary-General and the Deputy  
Secretary-General elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference  
(Nairobi, 1982), in the manner prescribed by it, shall take  
office on 1 January 1983.

THA/146/3 ADD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL No. ...

Date on which the members of International Frequency  
Registration Board shall take office

The members of International Frequency Registration  
Board elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi,  
1982), in the manner prescribed by it, shall take office  
on 1 January 1983.

THA/146/4 SUP

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL VI

THA/146/5 ADD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL No. ...

#### Temporary arrangements

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International  
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) has agreed to the  
following arrangements to be applied on a provisional basis  
until the coming into force of the International  
Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) :

1. The Administrative Council which shall be composed  
of forty-one members, elected by the Conference in the  
manner prescribed in that Convention may meet immediately  
thereafter and perform the duties assigned to it under the  
Convention.



2. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Administrative Council during the course of its first session shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual Administrative Council session of 1984.

Reasons : The proposed additional protocols are put forward with a view to allowing the newly elected Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, members of International Frequency Registration Board and members of the Administrative Council to take office and to perform their duties before the date on which the new Convention shall enter into force. Should the Plenipotentiary Conference adopt a number of members of the Administrative Council other than those proposed by Thailand and some associated countries (Documents Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, 86), the number of members of the Administrative Council specified in the proposed additional protocol will be changed accordingly.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 147(Rev.1)-E

11 October 1982

Original EnglishCOMMITTEE 7Thailand

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

THA/147/1      MOD      29      1.      The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened ~~at regular intervals and normally~~ every ~~five~~ six years.

Reasons : The Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme organ of the Union, should be regularly convened, as do the permanent organs of the Union as well as the governing bodies of the other international organizations. The proposed amendment is also aimed at providing sufficient interval to all Member countries of the Union in carrying out their internal procedures for the submission of instruments of ratification or accession to the revised Convention or Additional Protocols or whatever called hereinafter this Conference within the period of six years.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 147-E

6 October 1982

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 7

### Thailand

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

THA/147/1      MOD    29    1.            The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular ~~intervals~~ sessions and normally every five six years.

Reasons : The Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme organ of the Union, should be regularly convened, as do the permanent organs of the Union as well as the governing bodies of the other international organizations. To provide sufficient interval to all Member countries of the Union in carrying out their internal procedures for the submission of instruments of ratification or accession to the revised Convention or Additional Protocols or whatever called herein-after this Conference within the period of six years.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 148-E

6 October 1982

Original : EnglishCOMMITTEE 6Indonesia (Republic of)

## TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1. From the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, fifth part, we could obtain a general picture of ITU efforts in technical cooperation for developing countries. A total of US \$ 200.9 million (UNDP US \$ 164.6 million, Trust Fund US \$ 28.3 million, Associate Experts US \$ 6.6 million and others US \$ 1.4 million) in financial resources have been absorbed during the period 1973-1981.

2. Major project components are grouped into :

a) Experts and Associate Experts	US \$ 117.3 million (58.3%)
b) Administrative support personnel	5.5 million ( 2.8%)
c) Sub-contracts	6.4 million ( 3.2%)
d) Fellowships	10.6 million ( 5.2%)
e) Group training	5.3 million ( 2.7%)
f) Equipment	50.6 million (25.2%)
g) Miscellaneous	5.2 million ( 2.6%)
	<hr/>
	US \$ 200.9 million (100%)
	=====

3. A question should be raised concerning the effectiveness of these assistances towards the development of telecommunications in developing countries relating to the following objectives :

- a) optimum integral network expansion (national and regional);
- b) implementation of applicable technology suited for the country or the region;
- c) applied technology transfer towards self-reliance in operations and maintenance, planning and if possible to produce it in country,
- d) efficient management of telecommunication entities (operational, technical and administrative).

4. Is the allocation of funds to the major project components really appropriate, e.g. Group training received only 2.7% of the total funds while Experts and Associate Experts absorbed 58.3% of the total.

5. If the assistance of Experts and Associate Experts constitutes the greatest request for assistance from developing countries, certain criteria have to be established by ITU to enable the TCD (Technical Cooperation Department) to judge whether its assistance has achieved one or more objectives contained in point 3.



6. a) Another important question has to be decided, i.e. whether ITU should take up the responsibility to actively guide developing countries in achieving the objectives contained in point 3 or passively awaiting requests for assistance from its Members or group of Members.

b) Several gigantic projects which have been successfully implemented by Member countries are not directly attributable to ITU assistance but more because of the Members' own initiative and resources (funds, manpower and management), although no one could deny, e.g. the indirect assistance of ITU education experts in one way or another.

c) It is therefore very important for ITU to watch closely the impact of ITU assistance in one country or one region for several years, whether it is really effective or only has a superficial effect.

7. If the big gap of telecommunication development between its Members has to be bridged to a certain degree, it is mandatory for the Administrative Council to embark actively to produce directives to the Secretary-General which effectively enhance the achievement mentioned in point 3.

8. Members from industrial countries should be more generous and take more responsibility to finance activities and projects suggested by the Administrative Council or the Secretary-General, and avoid trickling assistance which does not contribute to self-reliance of the assisted administration, and avoid the introduction of relatively new technology to a developing country which would be abandoned shortly by the assisting industrial country.

9. a) The CCIs should be reminded when adopting new criteria and new technologies that it will not be detrimental to the objectives contained in point 3 for developing countries and or which only widen the gap of telecommunication development between developing and industrial countries.

b) Funds and forces of industrial countries might be better redirected to narrow the gap instead of concentrating on the ever increasing speed of new technology which shortens the economic life of the existing telecommunication equipments in developing countries which lack the necessary resources to renew it.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 149-E  
6 October 1982  
Original . English

COMMITTEE 7

Indonesia (Republic of)

COMMENTS ON CCIR OPINION 81 CONCERNING  
QUESTION AL/11 - SYSTEMS FOR TELEVISION WITH CONDITIONAL ACCESS

1. The Indonesian delegation appreciates the continuous efforts of the CCIR to respond to the ever increasing speed of new technologies which will be useful to its harmonious application especially in industrial countries where the resources are available and at a later or much later period in developing countries.
  2. Broadcasting from satellites has, besides technical implications, also legal and financial implications
    - a) Spill-over of unwanted information and data to neighbouring countries especially from industrial countries to adjacent developing countries is still objectionable as long as a big gap exists in socio-economic development between the countries.
    - b) Developing countries lack the resources of disseminating their national and regional programmes through broadcasting from satellites to balance the information flow from industrial countries.
    - c) Developing countries are at the moment striving very hard to unite and develop their countries by disseminating appropriate information to the remotest villages through conventional terrestrial broadcasts although satellite communication links are also used.
  3. It would be more appropriate that telecommunication studies and research should more be concentrated in closing the telecommunication gap of various ITU Members besides chasing the ever increasing speed of new technologies.
- 



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 150-E

6 October 1982

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

Cape Verde (Republic of) - Angola (People's Republic of)

The delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde has informed me that it has to leave the Conference on 7 October 1982 for urgent reasons.

In accordance with the provisions of 371 of the Convention, it has therefore given the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola a mandate to exercise its vote.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 151-E

6 October 1982

Original : Russian

COMMITTEE 8

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

### ARTICLE 19

TCH/151/1      MOD    110      2.      Members also reserve the right to cut off any other private telecommunications or transmissions via telecommunication or broadcasting channels which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency.

Reasons . New telegraph and telephone, data transmission and broadcasting systems have developed considerably in recent years, and the above additions are thus required in order to protect the sovereign rights of the Members of the Union.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 152-E  
7 October 1982  
Original . English

COMMITTEE 4

New Zealand

PROPOSAL

NZL/152/1    MOD    96

6.        Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares, calculated on the basis of the budget approved by the Administrative Council, except that those Members who are contributing in the one unit class or less may pay in four equal quarterly payments, the first of these being made in advance and the remaining three payments being made by the end of each of the first three quarters of the financial year concerned.

Reasons    | Difficulty is sometimes encountered by the developing countries in meeting a substantial single payment, due to foreign exchange or other difficulties, and this problem can be eased by spreading payment, and thereby avoiding the possibility of some of those countries falling into arrears.





INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 153(Rev.1)-E

8 October 1982

Original : French

Central African Republic

This revision concerns the french version only.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 153-E

7 October 1982

Original : French

Central African Republic

LETTER OF THANKS TO ALL THE DELEGATIONS TO THE  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE IN NAIROBI

Moved by the decision taken by this Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU to allow the Central African Republic to recover its right to vote, I have the honour hereby to thank all delegations most sincerely for the spirit of solidarity and understanding which they have shown for our country.

I can assure them that under the enlightened leadership of His Excellency, Army General André Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Recovery, the Central African Republic will do everything in its power to honour its commitments towards the ITU and deserve the trust which has been placed in it.

Major E. MOKALO  
Member of the Military Committee  
for National Recovery  
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications  
of the Central African Republic



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 154-E

7 October 1982

Original . French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

Republic of Honduras - Argentine Republic

I have the honour herewith to transmit to the Conference the text of a telegram sent to its Chairman

"In accordance with the provisions of 370 of the International Telecommunication Convention, we give powers to vote to the delegation of the Argentine Republic. We are dispatching the necessary instrument by registered airmail. Yours sincerely. Rodolfo Rosales Abella. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the Law of Honduras."

M. MILI

Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 155(Rev.1)-E  
18 October 1982  
Original : English

United States of America

For the destination of this document, please read :

PL-A  
COMMITTEE 4

instead of :

PLENARY MEETING



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 155(Rev.1)-E

8 October 1982

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

### United States of America

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### Draft Resolution for full cost profiles of conferences and meetings of the Union

##### 1. Introduction

During the opening days of this Conference there was support for the principle of financial restraint in the conduct of the work of the Union. It was not clear, however, how such financial restraint would be implemented, taking account of the needs of many countries and the sovereignty of the various committees of the Conference. Almost all members seemed to agree that it would be helpful to estimate the financial repercussions that may result from the work of the Conference. These estimates would assist members in deciding on the priority that should be given various plans and programmes of the Union. The United States has considered carefully the programme of conferences and has prepared a full cost estimate for each of two conferences. One is based mainly on historical data related to the WARC-79 and the second is based on projections relating to the two-session space WARC scheduled for 1985 and 1987.

##### 2. Methodology

2.1 In considering the cost of conferences, it is necessary that members have available to them total cost estimates to the Union, including both direct and indirect costs. That is to say, estimates must include preparatory work, expenses for holding the conference itself, and the estimate of costs to implement decisions taken by the conference.

2.2 For the information to be meaningful for administrations in determining priorities, cost estimates should clearly be identified by specific conference. In this way, decisions can be made in full knowledge of the financial implications of these decisions.

2.3 Additionally, each administration is faced with the costs of its own domestic preparations identified in 2.1 and 2.2. However, no attempt is made at estimating these costs in this paper, although the costs are extensive both in terms of material as well as human resources required.

##### 3. WARC-79

Table 1 details the items used to make up the estimated cost profile derived for WARC-79 from the information available. Several adjustments have been made in the cost items because sufficient detail was not available in the documents which were reviewed. Such adjustments are identified in the notes of Table 1.



It can be seen that the approximate full-cost profile for WARC-79 is two and one-half times the actual conference cost identified in the first line of Table 1.

4. Space WARC-85 and 87

To further illustrate the value of estimating the full cost of a conference, Table 2 has been prepared for the two-session Space World Administrative Radio Conference.

The significance of the approximate full cost profile is that the real cost of the Space Conference is shown to be significantly higher than just the direct cost of holding the conference.

5. Conclusions

1) Full cost profiles of ITU conferences illustrate very clearly that the overall cost of a conference is significantly greater than the direct expense of holding the conference itself.

2) ITU conferences result in a significant and permanent increase in the Union's budget. Experience has proven this to be true and this conclusion is supported by the projections of conference costs in Document No. 31.

RESOLUTION RELATING TO  
COST PROFILES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES  
AND MEETINGS OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982,

considering

- (a) that Additional Protocol 1, paragraph 7, of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention requires World Administrative Conferences and Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees to estimate additional expenses before considering proposals which might have a financial effect,
- (b) that the costs of administrative conferences include preparatory, conference, and implementation costs which may be distributed over several years,
- (c) that currently there is no effective way for presenting the total conference cost in the Union's budget,

recognizing

- (d) that Administrations need total cost estimates to support decision-making and consideration of proposals at Administration conferences,
- (e) that the Administrative Council needs total cost estimates of Administrative conferences and meetings to assure that financial limitations are observed,
- (f) that the Union is facing a very heavy schedule of future conferences and meetings,
- (g) total cost profiles include preparatory costs, conference costs, and implementation costs,

instructs the Secretary-General

- (1) when preparing the annual budget estimate, in accordance with No. 285 of the Convention, to develop total cost profiles for conferences and meetings affecting each budget and to present to the Administrative Council each year an updated statement of the actual and estimated costs of each conference and to circulate this information among Administrations,

invites the Administrative Council

- (1) to take into account total cost profiles of conferences and meetings as these affect the Union's budget every year,
- (2) to ensure that total costs of conferences and meetings over any period of years are held within the financial limitations reflected in Additional Protocol 1.

TABLE 1

Estimated full cost profile of WARC-79

Year	Activity	Cost Sw. frs.	Notes	Documents
1979	WARC-79	5,600,000	(1)	AC-78 Doc. 5170, p.71
1979	SPM	1,380,000		AC-78 Doc. 5170, p.77
1979	Seminars	200,000		AC-78 Doc. 5170, p.87
1979	Superannuary Staff	984,000		AC-78 Doc. 5170, p.89
1979	Documentation	1,908,000	(2)	AC-78 Doc. 5170, p.90
1980	Finalization (Staff)	240,000		AC-79 Doc. 5304, p.70
1980	Finalization (Staff)	62,000		AC-79 Doc. 5304, p.87
1981	IFRB (CT, CV, BW)	125,000		AC-80 Doc. 5454, p.77
1982	Increased Computer use	1,975,000	(3)	AC-81 Doc. 5600, p.33
1982	IFRB Staff	340,000		AC-81 Doc. 5600, p.91
1982	Conferences	200,000		AC-81 Doc. 5600, p.91
1983	IFRB Seminar	110,000	(4)	AC-82 Doc. 5767, p.120
	Final Acts			
	Total	13,124,000	(5)	

- (1) Only half the CCIR cost is credited to SPM because the CCIR Plenary and Block A meetings occurred in the same period.
- (2) The Documentation charge is adjusted for the routine work of the CCIR, Administrative Council, and other permanent organs.
- (3) Amount to be spread over 1982 - 1984.
- (4) Amount adjusted to deduct HF Broadcasting and radio propagation portions of seminar.
- (5) This total amount does not include panel of experts for rearrangement of the Radio Regulations or publication of the resulting documents.



TABLE 2

Initial estimated full cost profile  
of the 1985-1987 Space WARC

Plenipotentiary Document No. 31

<u>Year</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Cost</u> <u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>Note</u>
1982	Conference Consultative Group	172,800	1
1984	CCIR Preparatory Meeting	3,568,200	2, 3
1985	Regional Seminars	440,000	
1985	First Session at Space WARC	3,925,000	
1987	Second Session at Space WARC	3,800,000	
1984 - 1988	Projected IFRB costs	4,058,000	
		<hr/>	
TOTAL		15,967,000	

- 
1. Estimated at 17 percent of CCIR total for 1982.
  2. Estimated at 20 percent of CCIR total for 1983.
  3. Estimated at 37 percent of CCIR total for 1984.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 155-E

7 October 1982

Original EnglishCOMMITTEE 4United States of America

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Draft Resolution for full cost  
profiles of conferences and  
meetings of the Union1. Introduction

During the opening days of this Conference there was support for the principle of financial restraint in the conduct of the work of the Union. It was not clear, however, how such financial restraint would be implemented, taking account of the needs of many countries and the sovereignty of the various committees of the Conference. Almost all members seemed to agree that it would be helpful to estimate the financial repercussions that may result from the work of the Conference. These estimates would assist members in deciding on the priority that should be given various plans and programmes of the Union. The United States has considered carefully the programme of conferences and has prepared a full cost estimate for each of two conferences. One is based mainly on historical data related to the WARC-79 and the second is based on projections relating to the two-session space WARC scheduled for 1985 and 1987.

2. Methodology

2.1 In considering the cost of conferences, it is necessary that members have available to them total cost estimates to the Union, including both direct and indirect costs. That is to say, estimates must include preparatory work, expenses for holding the conference itself, and the estimate of costs to implement decisions taken by the conference.

2.2 For the information to be meaningful for administrations in determining priorities, cost estimates should clearly be identified by specific conference. In this way, decisions can be made in full knowledge of the financial implications of these decisions.

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RESOLUTION RELATING TO  
COST PROFILES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES  
AND MEETINGS OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982,

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(c) that currently there is no effective way for presenting the total conference cost in the Union's budget,

recognizing

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- (2) The Documentation charge is adjusted for the routine work of the CCIR, Administrative Council, and other permanent organs.
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- (4) Amount adjusted to deduct HF Broadcasting and radio propagation portions of seminar.
- (5) This total amount does not include panel of experts for rearrangement of the Radio Regulations or publication of the resulting documents.
-

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 156-E

7 October 1982

Original : French

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### TRANSFER OF POWERS

Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) - Iraq (Republic of)

The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has informed me that it will have to leave the Conference at a still unspecified date sometime in the third week of the Conference and will not be able to return.

In accordance with the provisions of 371 of the Convention, it therefore gives the delegation of the Republic of Iraq the power to vote on its behalf as from the date of its departure.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 157-E  
26 October 1982  
Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

THE NEXT PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference a letter received from  
Mr. M. TOUTAN, Deputy Head of the French delegation.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Nairobi, 26 October 1982

The Secretary-General  
International Telecommunication  
Union

Dear Sir,

Mr. MEXANDEAU, the French Minister of P.T.T., invited the ITU at its Plenary Meeting of 6 October 1982 to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference in France.

The precise date of this Conference will of course be fixed in complete agreement with the ITU in the light of the schedule of conferences and meetings most conducive to the smooth and orderly functioning of the Union.

Any date thus proposed by the ITU will, a priori, be considered favourably by France provided that no unforeseen problems arise in the meantime.

In particular, the period from January to April 1989 suggested at recent meetings would be perfectly acceptable.

Yours sincerely,

M. TOUTAN  
Deputy Head of the French delegation



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 157-E

7 October 1982

Original : French

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### INVITATION TO HOLD THE NEXT PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE IN FRANCE

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference a letter received from  
H.E. Mr. Louis Mexandeau, French Minister for Posts and Telecommunications.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

To the Secretary-General of ITU  
Kenyatta International Conference Centre  
NAIROBI / Kenya

Sir,

On behalf of the Government of the French Republic, I have the honour to confirm the invitation to hold ITU's next Plenipotentiary Conference in France.

I would be grateful if you would transmit this invitation to the Conference at present meeting in Nairobi.

France, one of the founder Members of the Union, has always taken a very active part in its activities. It would be most honoured to welcome the next Plenipotentiary Conference. My Administration is of course prepared to meet all obligations arising from this invitation.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Louis MEXANDEAU

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 158-E

7 October 1982

Original : English

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference copy of a letter dated 7 October 1982 from the High Commission for the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Nairobi, requesting that elections to the IFRB be postponed to the fourth week of the Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X



**HIGH COMMISSION FOR THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
P. O. Box 41645  
Telegram: BANGLADOOT NAIROBI  
NAIROBI**

No.HCN-4/39/81-Pol

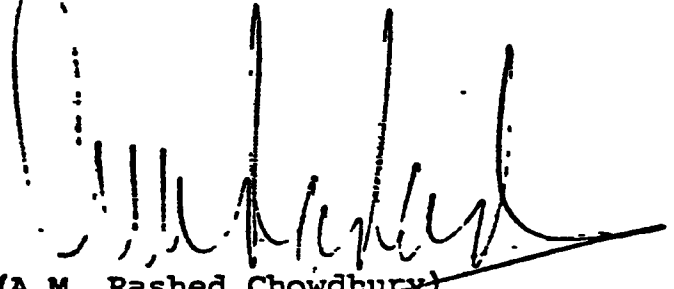
October 7, 1982

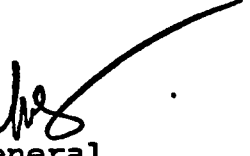
Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to our earlier letters dated 1st and 4th October, 1982 regarding the nomination of Mr. A.B.M. Taher, Chairman, Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board for election as a member in IFRB from Region 'E'.

I would like to request the Secretariat and the Plenipotentiary Conference to hold the election of IFRB at the end of 4th week instead of 3rd week as is set presently.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

  
(A.M. Rashed Chowdhury)  
Deputy Leader of Bangladesh  
Delegation to ITU.

  
His Excellency  
The Secretary General,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Nairobi

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 159-E

8 October 1982

Original English

## PLENARY MEETING

### ALLOCATION OF DOCUMENTS TO WORKING GROUP PL-A

(Approved at the Seventh Plenary Meeting)

The following documents are allocated to Working Group PL-A

a) General Report

Document No. 65 (Section 3.4)

b) Separate Report

Documents Nos. 31 + Add. 1, 2, 51, 91, 95

c) Proposals

Document No. 26    proposal 48

Document No. 63    proposal 9

Document No. 67    proposal 1

d) Notes by the Secretary-General

Document No. 105

Allocation of Documents Nos. 26 (proposal 48), 63 (proposal 9), 91 and 105 is limited to those elements that fall within the terms of reference of Working Group PL-A. Except for such elements, these documents will be dealt with in the Committees to which they have been allocated according to Document No. 125 + Corr.1.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 160(Rev.1)-E  
29 October 1982  
Original : English

## COMMITTEE 4

### Grenada

#### ANNEX 2

The following table gives a recapitulation of information listed in Tables A and B of the Annex to Document No. 160(Rev.1). For the sake of clarity, reference to all unit scales other than the proposed new scale [ Nairobi, 1982 ] has been deleted. The table enables comparison of the per capita contribution of the countries listed, and indicates the factor by which per capita contribution exceeds that of the principal contributors (average for four largest contributors). Particular attention is drawn to the high per capita contribution which countries with low population such as Grenada [ or Tonga ] for example will be required to pay if they were deemed to be ineligible for the 1/8 unit class.



TABLE 1  
Comparison of per capita contribution

Country	Proposed scale [Nairobi 1982] - Units	Population - Millions	Contribution Units per million of population	Per capita contribution relative to principal contributors (average of 4 countries)
United States	30	219.6	0.1366	
United Kingdom	30	55.8	0.5376	
France	30	53.4	0.5617	
U.S.S.R.	30	260.0	0.1154	
Average for 4 countries above			0.3378	1.00
United States	30	219.6	0.1366	0.40
Canada	18	23.6	0.7627	2.25
Venezuela	3	13.7	0.2189	0.65
Nicaragua	1	2.63	0.3802	1.12
Costa Rica	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.18	0.2293	0.68
Jamaica	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.98	0.2525	0.75
Guyana	$\frac{1}{4}$ *	0.8	0.3125	0.92
Suriname	$\frac{1}{4}$ *	0.348	0.7183	2.12
Barbados	$\frac{1}{4}$ *	0.247	1.0121	2.99
Grenada [or Tonga]	$\frac{1}{4}$ *	0.1	2.500	7.40

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\* If these countries were to select the  $\frac{1}{4}$  unit class.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 160(Rev.1)-E  
13 October 1982  
Original : English

COMMITTEE 4Grenada

## PROPOSALS

Replace proposal GRD/160/1 by the following text :

GRD/160/1      MOD    92    2.      The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of its Members, each 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	5	Unit class
25	" "	4	" "
20	" "	3	" "
18	" "	2	" "
15	" "	1½	" "
13	" "	1	" "
10	" "	½	" "
8	" "	<u>¼</u>	" "
		<u>1</u>	" "
		8	" "

for the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations, or any country having a population of less than 200,000.

Reasons . Because of their small size and population, small countries which are not on the list of least developed countries pay a per capita contribution much greater than that of the Member which bears the highest assessment. Grenada's per capita contribution is 14 times higher than the largest contributor. Such countries should not be excluded from the lowest class of contribution.





# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 160(Rev.1)-E

8 October 1982

Original : EnglishCOMMITTEE 4Grenada

## PROPOSALS

## ARTICLE 15

GRD/160/1 MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of its Members, each 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	5	Unit class
25	" "	4	" "
20	" "	3	" "
18	" "	2	" "
15	" "	1½	" "
13	" "	1	" "
10	" "	½	" "
8	" "	¼	" "

1  
8 " " for the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations, or any country which would otherwise fall into the 1/4 unit class and whose per capita contribution would exceed the average per capita contribution of those Members which bear the highest assessment, by a factor of more than five.

Reasons : Because of their small size and population, small countries which are not on the list of least developed countries pay a per capita contribution much greater than that of the Member which bears the highest assessment. Grenada's per capita contribution is 14 times higher than the average for the four largest contributors. Such small countries should not be excluded from the lowest class of contribution.

A N N E X

The following table contains information enabling a comparison to be made as to the per capita contribution of the countries listed. In the last column is listed the factor by which the per capita contribution exceeds that of the largest contributor to the ITU.

TABLE A

Country	Contributory Units	Population in millions	Contributory Units per million of population	Per capita contribution relative to that of one the largest contributors
United States	30	219.6	0.1366	1.0
Canada	18	23.6	0.7627	5.5
Venezuela	3	13.7	0.2189	1.6
Nicaragua	1	2.63	0.3802	2.7
Costa Rica	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.18	0.2293	1.6
Jamaica	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.98	0.2525	1.8
Guyana	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.8	0.6250	4.5
Surinam	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.348	1.4367	10.5
Barbados	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.247	2.0242	14.9
Grenada	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.1	5.0000	36.5

The following table enables comparison of the per capita contribution of the countries listed and indicates the factor by which per capita contribution exceeds that of the largest contributors to the ITU (average for a country in the group).

TABLE B  
Comparison of scales

	Present scale	U.S.S.R. scale	Chilean scale	Grenadian scale	
United States	0.1366	0.1366	0.0455	0.1366	Contributory Units per million of population
United Kingdom	0.5376	0.5376	-	0.5376	
France	0.5617	0.5617	-	0.5617	
U.S.S.R.	0.1154	0.1154	0.0385	0.1154	
Japan	-	-	0.0086	-	
Germany F.R.	-	-	0.1631	-	
Average for a country in the group	0.3378	0.3378	0.0639	0.3378	
	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
United States	0.40	0.40	1.40	0.40	
Canada	2.25	2.25	5.62	2.25	
Venezuela	0.65*	0.65	1.12	0.65	
Nicaragua	1.12/0.55*	1.12/0.55*	0.98	1.12/0.55*	
Costa Rica	0.68*	0.68*	1.12	0.68*	
Jamaica	0.75*	0.75*	1.14	0.75*	
Guyana	1.85*	0.92**	3.09	0.92**	
Surinam	4.25*	2.12**	7.02	2.12**	
Barbados	6.00*	3.00**	9.94	3.00**	
Grenada	14.80*	7.40**	24.71	3.70***	

\* 1/2 unit scale  
\*\* 1/4 unit scale  
\*\*\* 1/8 unit scale

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 160-E

8 October 1982

Original : EnglishCOMMITTEE 4Grenada

## PROPOSALS

## ARTICLE 15

GRD/160/1 MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of its Members, each 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	5	Unit class
25	" "	4	" "
20	" "	3	" "
18	" "	2	" "
15	" "	1½	" "
13	" "	1	" "
10	" "	½	" "
8	" "	¼	" "

¼ " " for the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations, or any country whose per capita contribution would otherwise exceed the per capita contribution of the Member which bears the highest assessment, by a factor of more than five.

Reasons : Because of their small size and population, small countries which are not on the list of least developed countries pay a per capita contribution much greater than that of the Member which bears the highest assessment. Grenada's per capita contribution is 36 times higher than the largest contributor. Such countries should not be excluded from the lowest class of contribution. [Grenada's per capita contribution would then be only 18 times greater than that of the largest contributor.]



A N N E X

The following table contains information enabling a comparison to be made as to the per capita contribution of the countries listed. In the last column is listed the factor by which the per capita contribution exceeds that of the largest contributor to the ITU.

Country	Contributory Units	Population in millions	Contributory Units per million of population	Per capita contribution relative to that of the largest contributor
United States	30	219.6	0.1369	1.0
Canada	18	23.6	0.7627	5.5
Venezuela	3	13.7	0.2189	1.6
Nicaragua	1	2.63	0.3802	2.7
Costa Rica	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.18	0.2293	1.6
Jamaica	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.98	0.2525	1.8
Guyana	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.8	0.6250	5.0
Surinam	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.348	1.4367	10.5
Barbados	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.247	2.2042	14.9
Grenada	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.1	5.0000	36.5

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 161-E

8 October 1982

Original . English

WORKING GROUP C4-A

## United States of America

### DISCUSSION OF THE UNION'S FACILITIES FOR DOCUMENT PROCESSING AND PUBLICATIONS

#### General

The written word is the basic instrument for the communication of ideas and information to and from the Union. Some of the documentation involves a myriad of changes from conception to agreement in a multiplicity of languages. The tasks involved must support the diverse needs of the Union's various organs and the General Secretariat.

#### Pressures on the Union

The ever increasing number of documents that must be processed and the enormous publication load resulting from the accelerating pace of technological change can be expected to continue and stress all the resources available to the Union. With this in mind, the following discussion is presented which could be used to determine the need for an appropriate resolution calling for further study.

#### Discussion

The Union has been faced with an increasing publication and information-processing work-load. Recognizing the labour-intensive nature of this work, the Union has instituted a programme of automation to aid this process. The automation development has evolved with time and is unique in its capabilities and features.

It is, perhaps, timely to ask a number of questions regarding the information and publication processing capabilities of the Union.

1. Can the Union continue to absorb increases in the volume of document processing and publications in a timely manner ?
2. Are current text-processing capabilities consistent with existing technology on the basis of cost effectiveness and capabilities ?
3. Are current text-processing capabilities compatible with externally available current systems to permit sharing peak loads during multiple conferences and/or during other critical periods ?

4. To what extent are manual text-processing techniques employed and could advantages be accrued through the introduction of further automation ?

5. Is there a need to examine the text-processing and information-processing requirements of each organ of the Union to determine whether all such requirements can be embraced in the context of a coherent system with state-of-the-art capabilities ?

These questions and others should be addressed in the publication working group. The results could form the basis for a resolution calling for further in-depth study.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 162-E  
8 October 1982  
Original · Spanish

## REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(Introduction given by Mr. F. Molina Negro,  
Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council,  
at the Eleventh Plenary Meeting)

Mr. Chairman,

As the Chairman of the Administrative Council has unfortunately been unable to come to this splendid city, it is my honour, as Vice-Chairman for 1982, to present the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The basic Report is contained in Document No. 65, which is 380 pages long (100 more than the Report submitted to the last Plenipotentiary Conference). It is supplemented by separate reports which appear in 30 other documents also presented to the Conference for consideration.

This large volume of information is in itself indicative of the considerable amount of work that the Council has had to fulfil since it was set up in 1973. Its tasks have been of several different types. Firstly, the Council has taken care to ensure that the decisions of the 1973 Conference have been implemented, and in some cases the activity involved was an extremely long-term, or even permanent one. In others the Torremolinos Conference had not been able to foresee the full scope of duration of the activities. A constant concern of the Council has been efficient management of the tasks entrusted to the permanent organs of the Union, the basic subject covered by this Report, with respect to the aims and objectives laid down in the Convention. To this end the Council has sought and obtained information and assistance from the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee, an organ whose activities the Council has followed particularly closely.

It is obviously not my intention to review each item of information contained in the Report, but I do feel it necessary briefly to draw your attention to certain aspects of it.

This short list (of subjects) does not follow any particular order, but I shall begin with a question which concerns everyone, finance.





The budgets for 1973 and 1982 were approved each year by the Administrative Council in line with the instructions and limits set by the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference in Additional Protocol 1 to the Convention.

These limits have always been sufficient, except for the 1982 budget, where, following the decisions of WARC-79, substantial additional expenditure necessitated a consultation among the Members of the Union to obtain an increase of the order of 5 million Swiss francs, the result of this consultation was positive. Conference and meetings budgets never exceeded the prescribed limits.

One question which was discussed in great detail by the Finance Committee and the Plenary Meeting of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference was that of arrears and particularly the sizeable debts of nine Member countries. This matter has unfortunately only been half-solved and the present Conference will once again have to consider this issue which concerns some 4 million Swiss francs of outstanding arrears.

Several previous Plenipotentiary Conferences considered the system of contributions to Union expenditure and the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference instructed the Administrative Council to carry out a further study for submission to this Conference. The Council circulated this study to the Members of the Union over a year ago and it is thus the responsibility of our Conference to take a decision which is important for all the Members of the Union and other contributors.

In 1974 and earlier years the Union had to make frequent use of advances from the Swiss Administration to cover its expenditure. Thanks to the instructions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference and the efforts of the Administrative Council it proved possible not to turn to the Swiss Confederation until mid-1981. Unfortunately, to avoid a sharper increase in the contributory unit, the scheduled payments into the Reserve Account did not provide sufficient funds for cash requirements for the whole of 1981.

Personnel matters are of course related to these problems. Every year the Council has devoted a considerable amount of time to them, since all the Union's activities require personnel, even with ever more extensive mechanization. It was able to approve an increase in staff from 587 posts to 632. Although significant, this increase does not compare with the rise in activities, and so an ever-increasing number of staff had to be employed on a temporary basis and the corresponding salaries charged to different budgets : conference, publications, supernumerary staff, etc. A separate report is being submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference on this issue and decisions are needed here.

The most important event as regards general policy and staff administration is without any doubt the establishment of the International Civil Service Commission, whose Statute has been recognized by Council. It is from this Commission that everything affecting staff policy in the United Nations Common System in force at the ITU since 1960 emanates, in the form of recommendations, decisions or directives. Our Report describes the role of the Commission to which reference is made in other documents submitted to this Conference, which will have to give its view on a number of recommendations to enable the Council to proceed accordingly.

Finally, and in accordance with the wishes expressed by the previous Conference, the pensions system has been somewhat improved to compensate losses due to fluctuating exchange rates and inflation. The Members of the Council which represented it on the ITU Pension Committee and the Joint Staff Pension Board participated in this work.

Mr. Chairman,

I have been speaking of the work of two of the Council's committees. I am now coming to a third committee whose importance has been growing continuously over the years and which is of interest to a large number of countries, I am referring to the committee which deals with problems of Technical Cooperation.

Assistance to countries requesting it has been growing continuously since 1973 and more than 80% of it has been financed by UNDP, the remainder coming from trust funds and other sources, including the ITU special fund. It quadrupled between Montreux/Torremolinos and Torremolinos/Nairobi to more than 200 million dollars, 34% of which went to Africa, 16% to the Americas, 24% to Asia and the Pacific and 25% to Europe and the Middle East. This assistance was given in the form of expert services, training fellowships and equipment for more than 50 million dollars.

In the last nine years, the Council has not only been concerned with the evaluation and analysis of goals achieved by ongoing activities but also with the future of Technical Cooperation activities. Its agenda has reflected this preoccupation every year since 1979 and it has taken account of the following :

- the needs of a rapidly developing world and the role of telecommunications;
- the need for an integrated approach to development on the part of the permanent organs of the Union;

- the transnational nature of telecommunications and its impact at the regional level,
- the specific needs of the least developed countries.

Through its Technical Cooperation Committee and a working party of its members chaired by Mr. Msambichaka, the Council has prepared the groundwork for this Conference in two documents . No. 47, entitled "The future of ITU technical cooperation activities" and No. 48, entitled "Review of the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries and concrete measures for telecommunication development". The recommendations contained in these documents should only be regarded as a list of possible solutions to various development problems. The Council has not had an opportunity to discuss them but is convinced that this work will provide a valuable basis for discussion and will facilitate the Conference's task of formulating principles and giving directives to enable the Union to fulfil its obligations in this area of assistance to the developing world.

The Council has not had a special committee to deal with the programme of conferences and meetings but it has devoted a great deal of time to this serious problem, in particular by setting up working parties. I shall come back to this subject when speaking about the activities of the IFRB and the International Consultative Committees.

There has not been a special committee on activities in the field of data processing either, although the Council has been very active in this area, especially in view of the considerable growth in these activities.

Between 1973 and 1982 the number of kilo-operations per second carried out by the computer has increased by a factor of 10 and the disk store has increased from 15 million to 6,000 million characters. The degree of utilization can be seen from the number of hours : 3,000 on a small computer in 1973 and 9,000 on powerful computers in 1981, not counting the processing activities carried out on a number of programmable terminals.

There can be no doubt that, without the computer, the radio conferences could not have been held in the time available. The same goes for their preparation and for follow-up work. The IFRB, therefore is, one of the computer's main clients, as will be explained later in some detail, but in recent years it has also been used by almost all the organization's sectors of activity, for which it has been necessary to design, install and ensure the maintenance of data-processing systems. This applies to a whole range of activities from administrative management to terminology and including publications. In this last field there has been considerable development as the present text-processing system includes text capture,

page make-up and photocomposition. As a result, ITU service publications have improved in quality and production has been speeded up, while at the same time production costs have been brought under control. The Council has devoted considerable attention to this question.

Studies regarding the Telecommunications Documentation Centre decided by Resolution No. 47 of the Torremolinos Conference have been carried out by a working group composed of 14 Administrations, Members of the Union, which has met eight times during the period from 1974 to 1981. The report of this group, which was studied and transmitted by the Council in August 1981, concludes that setting up such a centre is possible and opportune. This Conference must come to a decision regarding these recommendations, the aim of which is to take advantage of the latest data-processing techniques so that the Members of the Union, and in particular the least developed countries, can gain access to information on the latest advances in this field.

Mr. Chairman, last but not least, I will conclude this section of my address chiefly concerning the role of the Council in the General Secretariat's activities with a word or two about our relations with the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Council has taken appropriate action with regard to all the resolutions addressed to the Union by the United Nations, in particular those concerning the New World Economic Order and the 3rd United Nations Development Decade. Our collaboration with the United Nations and other specialized agencies has developed in the fields of science and technology and the peaceful uses of outer space. Particular mention should be made of the International Programme for the Development of Communication resulting from UNESCO's work towards a New Information Order. This is of direct concern to the Union since it has a bearing on a number of its activities and may call for its extensive involvement as the programme progresses. The Council has given all due attention to this programme and has taken the necessary steps to ensure that the Union is regularly represented at the meetings held with a view to organizing this work.

The Council has been following closely the developments concerning "World Communications Year : development of communications infrastructures". Its resolution of 1978 recommended "that the Member countries of the Union should support the proposal to proclaim 1983 as World Communications Year." In 1981, the General Assembly adopted a resolution accordingly, designating the ITU "the lead agency for the Year ..... with the responsibility for coordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies," on the

understanding that the financing should come from voluntary contributions. I am convinced that this Conference will take this decision into account and give all the necessary publicity to the project.

The CCIR section of the report summarizes the results of three plenary assemblies held since 1973. In 1974, highlights included recommendations on utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit and digital microwave radio-relay systems. In 1978, new recommendations included those on maritime mobile satellite service, digital selective calling and broadcasting satellites. In 1982 the Plenary Assembly approved a new basis for a single world standard for digital colour television, and other important recommendations for maritime and land mobile services, as well as for digital microwave radio-relay.

In the same interval, CCIR prepared the technical basis for eight world or regional administrative radio conferences. The CCIR Special Preparatory Meeting for WARC-79 was attended by 750 delegates from 85 countries. WARC-79, in turn, adopted more than 90 recommendations and resolutions requesting further CCIR studies on the technical aspects of radio regulation, planning and administrative radio conferences to be held in the 1980s.

CCIR has devoted increasing work to studies of importance to developing countries. A few examples include :

- report on low capacity earth stations and satellite systems as requested by the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1973;
- a comprehensive report on broadcasting satellite systems and economics,
- a handbook on planning of the fixed satellite service;
- a handbook on computer utilization in frequency management;
- a new edition of the handbook on monitoring stations.

CCIR output has increased substantially in line with development of new technology and services, and expanding needs for use of the radio frequency spectrum. Since 1973, the number of CCIR Recommendations has increased by 50% to 283, even after deletion of many old ones. Similarly the number of CCIR Reports grew from 335 to 582. The published Volumes have more than twice the content today, and they have to be reviewed in their entirety in Study Group meetings and by the Plenary Assembly. There are today some 244 Questions and 301 Study Programmes under study, after elimination of many unessential ones.

The number of delegates participating in regular Study Group meetings now exceeds 1,000 and the number of countries has grown by 30% in just the last four years. Since the XVth Plenary Assembly, some 19 countries from all continents are represented among the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the CCIR Study Groups.

To assure continuing efficiency and relevance of its work, the XVth Plenary Assembly adopted the concept of Conference Preparatory Meetings. This means that, for major administrative conferences, special joint study group meetings will systematically prepare the material required from CCIR.

In the coming study periods, the CCIR foresees increasing studies concerning digital systems for all services, especially satellites and microwave radio-relay, mobile services, and television programme exchange and recording. High resolution television and Teletext systems are an intensive part of broadcasting studies. Satellite broadcasting studies are now also significantly concerned with digital applications, high resolution television, and sound broadcasting.

Inter-satellite links, and use of frequencies above 10 GHz are important elements of satellite system studies.

Propagation studies in tropical regions, especially rainfall effects and ducting, are important to planning of telecommunication services in developing regions of the world. The results of these studies will depend on active participation of countries in the tropical regions.

Standards for international land mobile communication are of importance to a number of countries. A future global maritime distress and safety system will be a significant element of mobile system studies, as will emergency position indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs) to be used in conjunction with maritime satellite systems.

The economic introduction of improved technology to make more efficient use of the geostationary satellite orbit/frequency resources is an important ongoing study. Other studies in spectrum utilization include packet radio techniques for multiple access to radio frequency channels.

Much of the CCIR's work in the 1980s will be devoted to preparation of technical bases for forthcoming ITU administrative radio (planning) conferences.

IFRB matters of concern to this Conference are as follows :

- a) increased use of the radio spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit is leading to an increased volume of data which require processing to ensure coordination between Union Members and in connection with the notification, examination and recording of frequencies,
- b) the increasing number and frequency of world and regional administrative radio conferences means more preparatory work by the IFRB in an increasingly complex decision-making process;
- c) extended use of the computer by the IFRB makes it possible to introduce new procedures to facilitate equitable access to the spectrum.

At every meeting since 1974, and particularly in recent years, the Administrative Council has examined the organizational and financial implications of these three factors. The IFRB and the Secretariat have carried out detailed studies, with the assistance of Administration experts, and the Council took steps at an early stage to cope in a rational manner with the ever-increasing demands of the administrative radio conferences.

The Administrative Council has presented its conclusions and recommendations on these points in two concise reports .

- a) Timetable of future conferences and meetings.
- b) Extended use of the computer by the IFRB.

With regard to the timetable of future conferences and meetings, the Council was faced with the desires of Union Members on the one hand and the need for adequate preparation by administrations and more in particular by headquarters and its technical organs, the IFRB and the CCIR. The busy timetable of radio conferences recommended by the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) was examined exhaustively from the financial and organizational points of view. A provisional solution was arrived at, which consisted in limiting conferences to one regional conference and one World administrative radio conference per year. This Conference will have to discuss this problem again when it draws up a timetable of future conferences.

With regard to the extended use of the computer by the IFRB, the Administrative Council has presented a very succinct report to this Conference in Document No. 33. Its brevity is the product of considerable work on the part of administration experts and the ITU. The report contains a brief account of the relevant background, past decisions taken by the Administrative Council, the options for future action and the conclusion arrived at by the Administrative Council, to the effect that the Union should "adopt a cautious, step-by-step approach, keeping always within the financial resources of the Union, monitoring each step as it is completed, minimizing the element of risk and ensuring that the Union Members as a whole receive the maximum possible value from each step".

The report gives a description of the proposed Incremental Plan and concludes as follows :

"The Administrative Council concludes that it is vital for the Union to make a major investment in extending the use of the computer by the IFRB and recommends that the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, should : -

- a) endorse the Incremental Plan outlined in this report and authorize the Administrative Council to execute the Incremental Plan in accordance with such directives as may be necessary;

- b) make provisions in a revised version of Additional Protocol I (which will probably be effective from 1983 onwards) for execution of the Incremental Plan within appropriate budgetary ceilings and over an appropriate period of years starting in 1984;
- c) instruct the Secretary-General and the IFRB to submit to the Administrative Council a joint annual report to be sent to the administrations of Members of the Union on all major aspects of the project."

The CCITT study periods 1973-1976 and 1977-1980 were marked by considerable activity relating to telecommunication systems, services and planning.

As for transmission media, mention should be made of the studies and recommendations on optical fibre cables and coaxial or symmetrical pair cables for digital transmission systems. Numerous Recommendations were issued on digital techniques.

The CCITT has worked very hard on the establishment of general principles, basic standards and the strategy to be followed in setting up the future integrated services digital network (ISDN). Message and data transmission, too, i.e. both the conventional services such as telex and facsimile and new applications such as telematics and text processing, were studied extensively in these periods.

The CCITT also continued its studies on the standardization of the various elements of public data transmission networks.

The UPU is taking part in the work of the CCITT Study Group on the electronic mail/message service and is therefore familiar with the progress made in the new telematic services and with new questions which the CCITT has decided to study during the current period. Administrative measures have been taken by the CCITT and the UPU to strengthen their collaboration and an ad hoc Group is dealing with matters of common interest.

The last two study periods of the CCITT were also marked by intensive activity in the field of signalling and, to an even greater extent, in telephone switching and by the development of new techniques in these areas.

One of the points worth mentioning is the definition of the signalling conditions required at the interface of the terrestrial telephone network with the satellite maritime mobile systems.

The CCITT has already issued specifications for digital exchanges, to be used not only for the digital network but also for an integrated services network.



The study of tariff matters is a separate specific activity of the CCITT. The CCITT's tariff studies in these periods were concerned in particular with the leasing of private international telecommunication circuits, international tariffs and accounts for data transmission and facsimile services and with the International Monetary Unit. As part of the latter study, a procedure for the payment of balances of international telecommunications accounts has been laid down in a Recommendation with a view to meeting the current requirements of monetary transactions, as the use of the gold franc is inconvenient for a large number of states Members of the ITU owing to their membership in the International Monetary Fund.

The meetings of the Plan Committees have also given the developing countries an opportunity to raise the questions which they would like the International Consultative Committees to study.

Depending on their nature, these questions may be either referred to the relevant Study Groups, which may decide to assign them to Working Groups if necessary, or, if they require a more general documentary study, they may be entrusted to Special Autonomous Groups (GAS) which prepare handbooks. A number of special groups have been set up for such cases and handbooks have been published.

The publication of these handbooks by the GAS is an undeniable achievement of the CCITT.

Together with the CCIR, the CCITT has produced handbooks on the following subjects :

- National telephone networks for automatic services,
- Local telephone networks,
- Economic and technical aspects of the choice of transmission systems,
- Primary sources of energy,
- Economic and social problems relevant to the development of telecommunications,
- Economic and technical aspects of the choice of switching systems,
- Rural telecommunications,
- Economic and technical aspects of the installation of a regional satellite telecommunications network,
- Economic and technical aspects of the transition from an analogue to a digital telecommunications network.

Furthermore, the CCITT Study Groups have prepared handbooks to clarify the texts of the Recommendations and to provide administrations with detailed material on the various aspects of transmission planning, optical fibres, telephony, cable sheaths, etc.

Mr. Chairman,

This summary of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which together with various other reports should be studied in detail by the different Committees and Working Groups of the Conference, seeks to draw the attention of this august assembly to the problems facing the International Telecommunication Union and to the resources which should be placed at the Administrative Council's disposal to enable it to meet its commitments as the mandatory of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It only remains for me to thank the Secretary-General and the heads of the permanent organs, along with their staff, for the assistance which they have consistently given the Council and, more especially, to bring to the attention of this prestigious gathering the ever-increasing contribution in terms of dedication, interest and effort which every member of the Council has made throughout the past nine, undoubtedly difficult years, years which have brought with them an acute world-wide economic crisis, but also a constant stream of technological advances in telecommunications to the benefit of the community of Members which constitute the International Telecommunication Union.

Many thanks.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to

Document No. 163-E

27 October 1982

Original English

## COMMITTEE 6

### PROPOSAL BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### MOD

#### RESOLUTION NO. 22

#### Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

a) the importance of recruiting highly qualified experts for the successful conduct of the Union's technical cooperation activities,

b) the difficulties encountered in such recruitment;

having noted

a) that in many countries which are the main source of candidates for expert posts, the age of retirement is being steadily lowered while the health of the population improves,

b) that the Union's needs for well qualified experts and the conditions of their recruitment are ~~little-known-in-the-developed countries~~ not adequately known in the countries which are in a position to make available such experts;

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided experts for technical cooperation projects;

invites the Members of the Union

1. to make every possible effort to explore all sources of candidates for expert posts among the staffs of administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to the information concerning vacancies;

2. to select the most highly qualified candidates on the basis of applicable experience and/or education and where feasible to allow selected candidates sufficient time to gain a working knowledge of the language of the beneficiary country;

3. to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their re-integration at the end of their mission so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers;



4. to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organized by the Union;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to widely publicize the vacancy notices of expert posts through circulation to appropriate organizations and institutions and by advertisements in the technical journals and other media, in order to elicit maximum response from qualified candidates from all possible sources;

2. to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications and aptitudes of candidates for vacant posts, giving full recognition to experience in the absence of a formal degree, when drawing up lists of experts for submission to beneficiary countries; such lists will be drawn from the roster of experts as well as individual replies to vacancy announcements;

3. to forward to beneficiary countries those expert nominees who may not have adequate language skill but with an indication that sufficient time will be necessary to learn the language if they are accepted;

4. not to impose age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates who have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations Common System are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice;

5. to establish, keep up to date and distribute a list of expert posts in the different specialities which it is foreseen will have to be filled during the next few years to come, accompanied by information on conditions of service;

6. to establish and keep up to date a ~~register~~ roster of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions; this ~~register~~ roster will be sent to all members on requests;

7. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of the expert recruitment problem in general;

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with the greatest attention the question of expert recruitment and to adopt the measures it deems necessary to obtain the largest possible number of candidates for expert posts advertised by the Union for technical cooperation projects on behalf of the developing countries.

Reason: Many valuable candidates are disqualified for expert posts because they do not hold a university degree or because they have insufficient knowledge of the language of the country in which the expert will work. We suggest that candidates be evaluated on their technical expertise, and be afforded an opportunity, if necessary, to enhance their skills in the language of the beneficiary country after selection for the post is made.

RESOLUTION NO. A

ITU Fellowship Program

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982)

*recognizing*

that a similar level of technical competence throughout the world is important for successful global communications,

*considering*

a) the importance to technical cooperation activities of providing the highest quality training to recipients of ITU Fellowships,

b) the difficulties encountered in ensuring such quality;

*having noted that*

a) training requirements delineated in fellowship nomination forms may vary from country to country for similar fields of training,

b) the cost of specialized training is frequently high and, consequently, prohibitive to recipient countries with limited funds,

c) candidates frequently have insufficient capability in the language of the host country to derive maximum benefit from a training program,

*wishes to express*

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided training programs for technical cooperation projects;

*invites the Members of the Union*

1. to make every possible effort to explore all sources of training for ITU Fellows among administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to information concerning the needs of recipient countries,

2. to make every effort to provide training that addresses the needs of recipient countries and to keep the Secretary-General apprised of all training that is available to meet these needs,

3. to continue to offer, at as little cost as possible, the highest quality training to fellowship holders;

urges Member countries

- a) to provide candidates sufficient training in the language of the host country;
- b) to ensure that candidates are briefed on the duration and content of their training programs as conveyed by the host country to the ITU;
- c) to ensure that candidates have familiarized themselves with the Administrative Guide for ITU Fellows;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. To pay the greatest possible attention to consolidating similar training needs when submitting requests for training programs to the host countries;
2. to develop and publish information describing a set of standardized training requirements at appropriate skill levels that will meet the typical needs of developing countries;
3. to establish in accordance with specific technical cooperation projects a catalogue of associated training requirements, based on estimates from recipient countries which it is foreseen will have to be accommodated in the year to come; this catalogue will be available to all members on request;
4. to establish and keep up to date a catalogue of training that is available in host countries in the year to come; this catalogue will be available to members on request;
5. to submit requests for training programs to host countries as far as possible in advance of the time frame required for the training;
6. to ensure that language ability tests are administered by an authorized language examiner;

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with great attention the question of providing the highest quality training to ITU Fellows in the most cost-effective manner.

Reason: This Resolution will ensure that existing financial and personnel resources are used in the most efficient manner so that the highest quality training can be provided to a greater number of trainees, thereby enhancing this aspect of technical cooperation. It is anticipated that having information in advance from donor and recipient countries will economize the work performed by the ITU staff in their assistance to developing countries.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 163-E

8 October 1982

Original English

## COMMITTEE 6

### United States of America

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Technical cooperation and assistance has come to be an important part of the activities of the Union which benefits all of its members, as well as international telecommunications in general. The 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the UNDP would serve as the primary source of financing developmental assistance to the developing countries (Res. 16). The 1973 Conference also recognized that certain technical assistance activities should be funded out of the Union's own resources. Such assistance is limited to activities that are inappropriate for UNDP financing, such as the emergency assistance offered by the Group of Engineers, training, and seminars hosted by the CCIs and the IFRB. Such specialized assistance is available to all members of the Union.

The United States supports in principle the existing level and types of ITU programs relating to technical cooperation and assistance. It is also prepared to examine new activities where such can be shown to be cost-effective, useful to the broad membership of the Union, and capable of implementation within existing resources. At the same time, the United States is convinced that significant improvements can be made to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of existing programs, thereby achieving more benefit for the same costs.

Three specific areas where the United States is proposing improvements are as follows:

- A. ITU Fellowship Program (see Annex 1);
- B. ITU Program of Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects (see Annex 2); and
- C. the Overall Management and Operation of the Union's Technical Cooperation and Assistance Activities (see Annex 3).

In addition to these three areas, the United States proposes that all activities should be reviewed for the purpose of identifying other programs where improvements can be made, and where unnecessary or ineffective programs can be eliminated. It is essential that Committee 6, in carrying out its work, constantly bear in mind the cost implication and effectiveness of each and every activity considered.

A N N E X 1

UNITED STATES PROPOSAL CONCERNING  
ITU FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Introduction

The United States has cooperated with the ITU in administering and providing training programs for ITU fellowship recipients since the mid 1960's. In 1980 a study was made of the training programs provided by the United States, which indicated that training for ITU fellows usually must be designed to accommodate the particular needs of the candidates. The costs of these specially tailored programs are frequently high, and are sometimes prohibitive to a developing country with a limited technical assistance funds. Consequently, such countries must sometimes pass up training that is needed. It was also found that the overall quality of training is impaired for fellows who lack sufficient language skills. The United States continues to wholeheartedly support the ITU Fellowship Program and encourages a greater number of fellows to train in the United States.

Discussion

UNDP technical assistance funds for ITU fellowships (as well as for the recruitment of experts and the procurement of equipment) are allocated on a yearly basis for the January through December time frame. Throughout the year developing countries submit fellowship nominations to the ITU, requesting that training programs be identified in host countries. Requests from various countries may be for similar fields of training, e.g. digital switching, but the descriptions of required training usually differ.

Fellowship training should be standardized as much as possible, and the training requests should be submitted to the ITU once a year, several months prior to the beginning of a new fiscal year. Several things would thus be accomplished. First, host countries could more promptly and regularly provide quality training in response to standardized ITU requests. Second, a cross-section of developing countries would receive the same training in a given field, and relatively uniform communications systems could result. Third, before the onset of a new fiscal year the ITU would have time to group similar training requests from the various countries. U.S. experience indicates that for a specialized program, the training fees of many organizations are fixed and, within certain limits, are independent of the size of the group. If homogeneous requests from several



countries are accommodated in one training program, the cost per country and/or fellow would decrease. More technical assistance funds would therefore remain to apply to additional projects.

While the recipient countries should provide the ITU with a list of required training for the coming budgetary cycle, host countries should submit a list of all training that is available for the same time frame. ITU could thus consolidate the information and maintain a yearly catalogue of all required and available training.

ITU Fellows are not always sufficiently fluent in English to derive maximum benefit from training programs offered in the United States. Lack of fluency in the host-country language is frustrating for Fellows and instructors alike, limits a Fellow's ability to apply the fruits of the training after returning home, and represents an inefficient use of technical assistance funds. Before training in a host country, an ITU Fellow should have the language skills necessary to derive the maximum benefit from a training program.

If adopted, the measures outlined above are likely to facilitate a timely implementation of quality fellowship training programs at a reduced cost per fellow. This would represent a more cost-effective way of utilizing existing UNDP technical assistance funds.

#### Conclusion:

U.S. experience indicates that several measures are needed to enhance the administration and quality of ITU fellowship training programs. These steps are as follows:

- 1) ITU should standardize a basic set of training programs that will meet the general needs of the developing countries;
- 2) ITU should request recipients and host countries to submit a list of required and available programs once a year, several months in advance of a new budget cycle;
- 3) ITU should maintain a yearly catalogue of all required and available training;
- 4) ITU should batch homogeneous requests for training programs from a cross-section of recipient countries, thereby reducing the cost per country and/or fellow for specialized training;
- 5) ITU should ensure that ITU Fellows are sufficiently skilled in the language of the host country.

Adoption of the attached ADD Resolution A will result in a more efficient use of UNDP funds, and it is likely that more technical assistance needs could be met within existing resources.

ADD

RESOLUTION NO. A

ITU fellowship program

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982)

*recognizing*

that a similar level of technical competence throughout the world is important for successful global communications,

*considering*

a) the importance to technical cooperation activities of providing the highest quality training to recipients of ITU Fellowships,

b) the difficulties encountered in ensuring such quality;

*having noted that*

a) training requirements delineated in fellowship nomination forms may vary from country to country for similar fields of training,

b) the cost of specialized training is frequently high and, consequently, prohibitive to recipient countries with limited funds,

c) candidates frequently have insufficient capability in the language of the host country to derive maximum benefit from a training program,

*wishes to express*

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided training programs for technical cooperation projects;

*invites the Members of the Union*

1. to make every possible effort to explore all sources of training for ITU Fellows among administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to information concerning the needs of recipient countries,

2. to make every effort to provide training that addresses the needs of recipient countries and to keep the Secretary-General apprised of all training that is available to meet these needs,

3. to continue to offer, at as little cost as possible, the highest quality training to fellowship holders;

*urges Member countries*

- a) to provide candidates sufficient training in the language of the host country;
- b) to ensure that candidates are briefed on the duration and content of their training programs as conveyed by the host country to the ITU;
- c) to ensure that candidates have familiarized themselves with the Administrative Guide for I.T.U. Fellows;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1. to pay the greatest possible attention to consolidating similar training needs when submitting requests for training programs to the host countries;
2. to standardize a basic set of training programs that will meet the general needs of the developing countries;
3. to establish a catalogue of specific technical cooperation projects and training requirements associated with them which it is foreseen will have to be accommodated in the year to come; this catalogue will be available to all Members on request;
4. to establish and keep up to date a catalogue of training that is available in host countries in the year to come; this catalogue will be available to all Members on request;
5. to submit requests for training programs to host countries as far as possible in advance of the time frame required for the training;
6. to ensure that language ability tests are administered by an authorized language examiner;

*invites the Administrative Council*

to follow with great attention the question of providing the highest quality training to ITU Fellows in the most cost-effective manner.

Reason: This Resolution will ensure that existing resources are used in the most efficient manner so that the highest quality training can be provided to a greater number of trainees, thereby enhancing this aspect of technical cooperation.

## A N N E X 2

### UNITED STATES PROPOSAL CONCERNING ITU PROGRAM OF RECRUITMENT OF EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS

#### Introduction

The United States cooperates with the ITU Technical Cooperation Department in identifying and placing experts from industry and government to assist Member countries in their telecommunication needs. The number of U.S. experts in ITU missions is somewhat less than we would prefer, and efforts are being made to encourage greater U.S. participation in this worthwhile program. We believe that the needs of the recipient countries can be better met if advance information or likely expertise requirements are known at an early date. With advance knowledge, it would be possible for the ITU to maintain a more accurate register of all potential candidates available for expert posts. We believe too, that advance knowledge of requirements would provide an opportunity for experts to obtain a working knowledge of the recipient country language. Finally, consideration should be given to those experts who have the required expertise but who may lack a formal university degree.

#### Discussion

UNDP technical assistance funds for recruitment of experts (as well as for ITU fellowships and the procurement of equipment) are allocated on a yearly basis for the January through December time frame. Throughout the year, countries having a need for experts submit their requirements to the ITU. In turn, the ITU Technical Cooperation Department attempts to satisfy the vacancy, either by submitting the dossier of potential experts currently on the ITU Roster or by forwarding circular letters to Member countries. The Administrative Council's report to the Conference on Resolution No. 22 (Document No. 46) indicates that an increasing number of posts has been filled via the Roster method. Recently Circular-letter No. 497, issued by the Secretary-General, set forth probable requirements on expertise on a trial basis. This approach, endorsed by the 1973 Plenipotentiary in Resolution No. 22, should assist donor countries in identifying available expertise, help increase the Roster, and be of great benefit to those countries requiring the services of experts.

Two problem areas have been identified, however, that reduce our ability to locate qualified experts. The first concerns the recognition of a candidate's level of expertise. We have found

that U.S. nominees have sometimes not been selected by the recipient country, because the individual does not possess a formal degree in telecommunications from an educational institution.

We understand that other donor countries have experienced the same difficulty in nominating experts. Formal communications degrees are a relatively new phenomenon. U. S. experts who can be extremely beneficial to countries in the area of practical applications - operation, preventive maintenance, and repair of telecommunications equipment - have frequently acquired their expertise through on-the-job training and performance over a number of years. While many do not have a formal university degree, they are often very qualified people and can satisfy the requirements delineated in experts vacancy announcements. We believe that these candidates should not be overlooked by the ITU or by recipient countries. In fact, it deprives recipient countries of the benefits they can gain when they have a need for an expert.

The second area concerns the universal problem of language. We have found that while a number of individuals are interested in applying for experts posts, they have not done so because of the recipient country's requirements for a working knowledge of the language.

The U.S. is predominantly an English speaking country. On the other hand, it is not uncommon for citizens of other nations to be multilingual because of their geographical locations and for other reasons. These individuals can thus more easily qualify for experts positions in the developing countries. While U.S. personnel are interested in filling ITU expert posts, they often cannot qualify due to the language requirement. Furthermore, most language courses in U.S. Universities are offered in conjunction with degrees in the liberal arts. The people taking these degrees are not experts in the specialized telecommunications field. Undoubtedly, the language capability is a must for an expert to assist a country, but if the opportunity were present to have an expert learn the language prior to starting the assignment, the recipient country would be able to benefit from U.S. expertise.

### Conclusion

The U.S. will continue to attempt to meet requirements through identifying and placing experts from industry and government in the experts program.

To better meet the needs, we believe that Resolution No. 22 should be modified in two areas. These are:

- candidates should be selected by placing appropriate emphasis on experience in the absence of a formal degree; and
- candidates should be given appropriate time, where feasible, to learn the language of the recipient country.

MOD

RESOLUTION No. 22

Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

*considering*

- a) the importance of recruiting highly qualified experts for the successful conduct of the Union's technical cooperation activities,
- b) the difficulties encountered in such recruitment;

*having noted*

- a) that in many countries which are the main sources of candidates for expert posts, the age of retirement is being steadily lowered while the health of the population improves,
- b) that the Union's needs for well qualified experts and the conditions of their recruitment are little known in the developed countries;

*wishes to express*

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided experts for technical cooperation projects;

*invites the Members of the Union*

- 1. to make every possible effort to explore all sources of candidates for expert posts among the staffs of administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to the information concerning vacancies;
- 2. to select the most highly qualified candidates on the basis of applicable experience and/or education, and when necessary, to allow selected candidates sufficient time to learn the working language of the beneficiary country;
- 3. to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their re-integration at the end of their mission so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers;
- 4. to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organized by the Union;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

- 1. to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications and aptitudes of candidates for vacant posts, giving full recognition to experience in the absence of a formal degree, when drawing up lists of experts for submission to beneficiary countries;

2. to forward to beneficiary countries those expert nominees who may not have the language knowledge, but with an indication that sufficient time will be necessary to learn the language if they are accepted;

3. not to impose age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates who have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations Common System are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice;

4. to establish, keep up to date and distribute a list of expert posts in the different specialities which it is foreseen will have to be filled during the next few years to come, accompanied by information on conditions of service;

5. to establish and keep up to date a register of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions; this register will be sent to all members on requests;

6. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of the expert recruitment problem in general;

*invites the Administrative Council*

to follow with the greatest attention the question of expert recruitment and to adopt the measures it deems necessary to obtain the largest possible number of candidates for expert posts advertised by the Union for technical co-operation projects on behalf of the developing countries.

Reason: Many prospective valuable U.S. candidates are automatically disqualified for expert posts either because they do not hold a formal degree, or on the basis of a knowledge of the language of the country in which the expert will work. Since second language learning is not mandatory in the United States, we suggest that candidates be evaluated on their technical expertise, and be afforded an opportunity, if necessary, to learn the language of the beneficiary country after selection for the post is made. Further, many U.S. telecommunication experts, for example in the telephone industry, are highly qualified and motivated people, and can assist the beneficiary country; their qualifications, however, do not include a formal education. Our proposal to eliminate a university degree as a prerequisite for selection, and to give ample time to learn the language, will hopefully result in more U.S. citizens applying and being accepted for ITU expert posts.

A N N E X 3

UNITED STATES PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE OVERALL MANAGEMENT AND  
OPERATIONS OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITY

In early 1980, the Secretary-General contracted with Arthur Andersen A.G. (Andersen) to conduct a study of the operations of the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD) in Geneva. The study took 25 staff-days and resulted in a presentation and report to the ITU staff later in 1980. In 1981, the Administrative Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on TCD operations. This report, which relies heavily on the Andersen study, was presented to the Council at its 37th session in 1982 (Doc. No. 5816, CA37-76, 23 April 1982).

The Secretary-General's Report and the Andersen study were both generally positive about the operations of the TCD. Nonetheless, many recommendations were made by the study, most of which were accepted and have been implemented by the Secretary-General. As a result of these efforts, three major areas deserve further consideration. First, there should be a brief review of the recommendations not implemented. Second, there should be a brief review of the implemented recommendations to evaluate their efficacy. Third, and most important, there should be a comprehensive review of the areas not treated in the Report and Study.

The limited scope of prior efforts is significant because they excluded two major aspects of technical cooperation and assistance (TC&A) activities dealing with operations outside of Geneva, particularly (1) regional presences and the relationship of ITU field personnel and developing countries to the Geneva operation and, (2) the constraints under which the ITU conducts its TC&A activities as required by UNDP. These appear to be areas worthy of considerable investigation.

In addition, in 1979 the Administrative Council established a Working Group to study The Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities. The Group's Report was completed in 1982 and is found in Document No. 47. While the Report is a valuable first step, there are certain gaps in its analysis which can only be explained by pre-determined political postures. This is particularly true with regard to the conclusions and recommendations, which may be briefly summarized as a call for more funds and more activities. There is no critical analysis of the effectiveness of current programs and no clear indication of priorities.



The Report, consequently, would not overlap with the study to be proposed by the U.S. Rather, the questions it raises and the general background it provides establish some parameters for the proposed study.

The proposed new resolution calls for a review of all ITU technical cooperation and assistance activities by an independent study team. The team's report is to be completed by 1 October 1984 and the results reported to administrations by the Administrative Council by 1 July 1985. Implementation is to be by the Administrative Council. The United States suggests the following terms of reference for the TC&A review for consideration and adoption at the next session of the Council:

Cost Accounting

- identification of all ITU activities relating to and costs associated with technical cooperation and assistance, including activities outside the Technical Cooperation Department.

Regional Relations

- roles of the administrations of developing countries, ITU regional presences and ITU headquarters
- relationship between Group of Engineers and Regional Advisors
- relationship between Group of Engineers and increased requirements for short-term expert missions
- criteria for establishing regional presences

Budget

- impact of reduced UNDP funding
- alternatives to funding of technical cooperation outside of the ordinary budget, Technical Cooperation Budget and the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation
- ITU Planning based on UNDP's 5-year scheme

Operations

- advance requests for experts, even if UNDP funding is not yet finalized

- expansion of CODEVTEL to standardize courses under Fellowship Program
- advance requests for training under the Fellowship Program even if UNDP funding is not yet finalized
- relationship between the quality of project evaluation and the need to process the number of projects necessary to generate UNDP reimbursements sufficient to support the TCD staff.

At the present time it is difficult to determine the entire nature of technical cooperation and assistance activities at the Union. Consequently, it makes little sense to permit these activities to be supported directly or indirectly by the ordinary budget, at least until the current degree of effort by the Union is ascertained. Increased information and operational efficiencies resulting from the proposed study should provide increased confidence in TC&A programs and maximize benefits in meeting the telecommunications needs of the developing countries.

ADD

RESOLUTION B

relating to a review of the overall management and operation of technical cooperation and assistance activities

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982,

considering

- a) the need to maximize the use of resources devoted to technical cooperation and assistance;
- b) the increasing needs of the developing countries for technical cooperation and assistance;
- c) the recent changes in the structure of assistance from the United Nations Development Program;
- d) the recommendations of the Administrative Council in its report on the Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities;
- e) the Secretary-General's Report on the Organization and Methods of the Technical Cooperation Department;

recognizing and appreciating

- f) the valuable service rendered to members of the Union by the Technical Cooperation Department;
- g) the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement many of the recommendations contained in his Report;

decides

that there shall be a review of the overall management and operations of the technical cooperation activities of the Union;

resolves

1. to direct the Administrative Council

- a) to establish, at minimum feasible cost, an independent study team to conduct such a review;

- b) to direct the submission of the team's report and recommendations to the Council by 1 October 1984

- c) to direct the team to consider all aspects of the Union's activities which promote technical cooperation with and assistance to developing countries, particularly those not reviewed in the Secretary-General's Report;

- d) to direct the team to recommend any changes in the staffing and operations of these activities which would increase their effectiveness;

e) to consider the report and recommendations of the team and to forward these, together with its own conclusions, to administrations by 1 July 1985;

f) to implement such of the recommendations as it considers appropriate;

g) to report on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

2. to invite administrations to cooperate fully with the activities of the study team and Administrative Council in conducting this review, and in particular, to make available to the Council and the study team qualified experts in management and other relevant fields to assist in the review at no cost to the Union.

3. to instruct the Secretary-General, the IFRB, and the Directors of the CCIs to afford the study team all necessary assistance required for successful completion and implementation of the review.

Reason: Maximum efficiency is necessary in all aspects of technical cooperation and assistance activities. Notwithstanding efforts to review some aspects of these activities, many questions remain. An objective and critical analysis will provide a basis for improving ITU operations in this important area.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 164-E  
8 October 1982  
Original · French

## COMMITTEE 4

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### CASH RESOURCES OF THE UNION

#### 1. Background

##### a) Budget

The International Telecommunication Union has a main budget and two supplementary budgets. In the last three years (1980-1982) these budgets have been of the following order of magnitude

- between 65,000,000 and 78,000,000 Swiss francs for the Ordinary budget,
- between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 Swiss francs for the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget;
- between 7,000,000 and 12,000,000 Swiss francs for the Supplementary Publications budget.

This gives a total of between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 Swiss francs.

##### b) Income

Income for the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget is made up of compensatory payments under the Technical Cooperation programmes.

Expenditure of the Supplementary Publications budget is covered by income from the sale of publications.

Cash resources for these two budgets do not give rise to any particular problems for the Union income and expenditure balance out as the budget is implemented. For the implementation of the Supplementary Publications budget the cash resources are provided by the Union which if necessary has recourse to advances from the Swiss Government.

Income for the Ordinary budget is made up of contributions from the Members of the Union and also from recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations. The relevant figures for the last three years are as follows .

- between 54,000,000 and 69,000,000 Swiss francs for contributions by the Members of the Union,
- between 4,300,000 and 6,400,000 Swiss francs for contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations.



2. Current regulations

The Union's cash resources are governed by

a) The Convention

No. 96 of Article 15 lays down that Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares, calculated on the basis of the budget approved by the Administrative Council.

No. 546 of Article 79 stipulates that amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union at 3% per annum during the first six months, and at 6% per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

b) The Financial Regulations

The Financial Regulations approved by the Administrative Council contain the following provisions .

- 1) contributions provided for in the Ordinary budget fall due on 1 January of the corresponding financial year,
- 11) in case of necessity, the Secretary-General shall supplement the cash resources of the Union by recourse to advances from the Swiss Government,
- 111) any temporary surplus of liquid funds is invested so as to ensure the greatest possible security with banks or other institutions chosen by the Secretary-General.

It follows from the above that the Union, unlike the other international organizations of the United Nations except the UPU, does not have any working capital fund to finance its activities. Payment in advance of the contributions by its Members, recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations largely covers its working capital fund requirements.

3. Pattern of Union expenditure and income

a) Expenditure

Over 75% of Union expenditure goes on staff costs and salaries. This expenditure is spread over the whole year at the rate of more than 8 million Swiss francs per month.

The remaining 25% of expenditure may vary considerably from one month to another.

b) Income

Almost 70% of the contributions are paid in advance, 25% are received throughout the budget year and 5% remain unpaid.

This pattern of Union income necessarily gives rise to a surplus of liquid funds towards the beginning of the budget year. These funds are invested in Swiss francs on a short-term basis with first-class banking institutions.

Between 1977 and 1980 the liquidity of the Union's cash resources was adequate and there was no need to have recourse to advances from the Swiss Confederation.

As from 1981 the Union had to make use of advances from the Swiss Confederation (second half of 1981) pending the receipt of contributions for the 1982 budget.

4. ITU cash resource problems

As from 1982, the liquidity of the Union's cash resources gradually decreased for the following reasons .

a) Reserve Account\*

Successive withdrawals amounting to 7,300,000 Swiss francs were made from the ITU Reserve Account in 1979, 1980 and 1981. At its present level, there is insufficient liquidity and unless steps are taken in time, increasing advances will have to be requested from the Swiss Confederation.

b) Contributions

The position of unpaid accounts has worsened in recent years. As at 31 December 1981, unpaid contributions amounted to 6,800,000 Swiss francs. Since the Union's accounts include all contributions including unpaid contributions, the Reserve Account in fact covers the debts incurred towards the Union until such time as they may be recovered.

c) Expenditure which is amortized over a number of financial years weighs heavily on the Union's cash resources. For 1983 the total of the credits committed in the course of the previous years amounted to more than 1,900,000 Swiss francs.

Because of the above three factors, the liquidity of the Union's cash resources is gradually decreasing. The contributions of Member States which are paid in advance will no longer be sufficient to provide sufficient liquidity to enable the Union to meet its commitments.

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\* It should be noted that the Reserve Account is not a cash account financed by payments actually made but a balance sheet account credited with debts (which may or may not be actually paid to the Union).

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 165-E

8 October 1982

Original French

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### TRANSFER OF POWERS

Qatar (State of) - Kuwait (State of)

The delegation of the State of Qatar has informed me that it will be obliged to leave the Conference on 11 October 1982 and will be absent for the remainder of its duration.

In accordance with 371 of the Convention, it has given the delegation of the State of Kuwait the power to vote on its behalf as from the date of its departure.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 166-(Rev.1)-E

22 October 1982

Original . English

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## COMMITTEE 8

Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

This revision concerns the French text only.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 166-E

11 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 8

Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

### ARTICLE 22

DNK/166/1      MOD 113      1.      Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of telecommunications ~~international~~ correspondence.

Reasons      The word telecommunications is inserted to relate the provision directly to telecommunications. The word international is taken out to avoid that the change in the wording of Article 23 (formerly Article 17) of the Radio Regulations adopted by WARC-79 might be construed to imply that the secrecy provisions of the Radio Regulations do no longer cover national radio correspondence in the relation to interception in foreign countries.

The text of Article 23 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1979, is annexed for ease of reference.

Annex · 1



A N N E X

**CHAPTER VI**

**Administrative Provisions for Stations**

**ARTICLE 23**

**Secrecy**

- 1992** In the application of the appropriate provisions of the Convention, administrations bind themselves to take the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent
- 1993** a) the unauthorized interception of radiocommunications not intended for the general use of the public,
- 1994** b) the divulgence of the contents, simple disclosure of the existence, publication or any use whatever, without authorization, of information of any nature whatever obtained by the interception of the radiocommunications mentioned in No 1993
- 1995**  
to  
**2019** NOT allocated.
-

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 167-E

11 October 1982

Original : Spanish

## COMMITTEE 8

### Argentine Republic

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### ARTICLE 51

##### Definitions

167 In this Convention unless the context otherwise requires :

a) the terms which are defined in Annex 2 to this Convention shall have the meanings therein assigned to them;

ARG/167/1 MOD 168

b) other terms which are defined used in this Convention and in the Regulations referred to in Article 42 which are not included in Annex 2 are defined in the aforementioned Regulations and shall have the meanings therein assigned to them.

Reasons . These alterations are required as a corollary to the proposed change in Annex 2, from which technical terms are to be excluded. Since the Convention also contains such terms (e.g. telecommunication, harmful interference, public correspondence etc.), it should be stated that the relevant definitions are given in the Regulations.

ARG/167/2 MOD

#### A N N E X 2

Definition of certain terms used in the Convention  
and in the Regulations of the  
International Telecommunication Union

The Argentine Administration proposes .

a) that the following terms should be retained in  
Annex 2 :

- Administration,
- Delegation,
- Delegate,
- Expert,
- Private operating agency,
- Recognized private operating agency,



- Observer,
- Government telegrams and government telephone calls,
- Service telegrams,
- Private telegrams,
- International service.\*)

b) that the following terms should be omitted from Annex 2 :

- Harmful interference,
- Public correspondence,
- Radio,
- Radiocommunication,
- Broadcasting service,
- Mobile service,
- Telecommunication,
- Telegram
- Telegraphy,
- Telephony.

Reasons . It is proposed that Annex 2 should be amended in such a way that technical terms, which are constantly being affected by scientific and technological change, should be removed from the Convention and instead included in the Administrative Regulations. This is also the reason for the change in 167.

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\*) This definition to remain in the Convention until the next competent Administrative Conference is able to include it in the Administrative Regulations.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 168(Rev.1)-E

28 October 1982

Original : Russian

## COMMITTEE 8

Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of)  
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)  
Mongolian People's Republic  
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic  
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic  
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

### RECOMMENDATION No.

#### Unrestricted transmission of news

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International  
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

#### in view of

- a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;
- b) preamble and Articles 4, 18, [19] and 20 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982);
- c) Declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Conference, concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war and the relevant resolutions of the XXIst session of the UNESCO General Conference,

#### conscious of

the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted,

#### conscious also of

the importance of the fact that this noble principle should promote the dissemination of news with the aim of strengthening peace, cooperation, mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,

#### recommends

that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 168-E  
11 October 1982  
Original Russian

WORKING GROUP PL-C

Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of)  
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)  
Mongolian People's Republic  
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic  
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic  
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

RECOMMENDATION No. ...

Unrestricted transmission of news

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

in view of

- a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948,
- b) preamble and Articles 4, 18, 19 and 20 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982);
- c) Declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Assembly, regarding contribution of the mass information facilities to the strengthening of peace and international mutual understanding, to the Human Rights and struggle against racism, apartheid and instigation to the war,
- d) Resolution of the XXth session of the UNESCO General Assembly regarding establishment of "a new, more equitable and more effective world order in the field of information and communication, as well as the international programme for development of communication within the framework of this organization",

conscious of

the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted,

conscious also of

the importance of the fact that this noble principle should promote equal exchange of truthful news with the aim of strengthening peace, cooperation and mutual understanding between peoples, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,

recommends

- a) that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services,



b) that Administrative Council and Secretary-General provide permanent contacts with UNESCO on the implementation of the international programme for developing communications which also belong to the activities of the ITU in the field of rendering technical assistance to the developing countries.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 169-E

11 October 1982

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 8

### Turkey

#### PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

of". In the Preamble to the Convention, delete the words "the plenipotentiaries

Reasons : It is the Governments who are the Contracting Parties.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 170(Rev.1)-E

14 October 1982

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

### Second Report of Committee 7

1. In response to the requirements of the Plenary, during its second meeting Committee 7 continued the consideration of matters before the Committee which could have a bearing on the forthcoming elections.
2. The Committee resumed discussion of the following proposals relating to 63 of Article 10 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention concerning the IFRB :  
  
ALG/11/18; CHN/66/2; IND/87/10; CHL/89/2; CME/107/11.
3. After considering all these proposals the Committee decided to recommend that the present text of 63 of the Malaga-Torremolinos 1973 Convention should remain unchanged in the new Convention, Nairobi, 1982. This decision was adopted by consensus.
4. During the debate many delegations expressed concern relating to the need for rotation of the members of the IFRB. On the other hand, the requirement to ensure an acceptable degree of continuity in the service of members in the interests of the work of the Board was also acknowledged.
5. In view of these concerns the Committee further decided to recommend that the associated questions of rotation of the membership of the Board and the requirement for continuity in the interests of its work should be examined in all future discussions concerning the IFRB in this Conference and in the appropriate forums taking into account the summary records of Committee 7 and other meetings of this Conference.
6. Following the adoption of the decisions detailed above, the Committee agreed that there was no immediate need to consider proposals relating to Article 57 of the Convention before the IFRB election.

A.C. ITUASSU  
Chairman



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 170-E

11 October 1982

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 7

### Draft Second Report of Committee 7

1. In response to the requirements of the Plenary, during its second meeting Committee 7 continued the consideration of matters before the Committee which could have a bearing on the forthcoming elections.
2. The Committee resumed discussion of the following proposals relating to 63 of Article 10 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention concerning the IFRB :  
  
ALG/11/18; CHN/66/2; IND/87/10; CHL/89/2, CME/107/11.
3. After considering all these proposals the Committee decided to recommend that the present text of 63 of the Malaga-Torremolinos 1973 Convention should remain unchanged in the new Convention, Nairobi, 1982. This decision was adopted by consensus.
4. During the debate many delegations expressed concern relating to the need for rotation of the members of the IFRB. On the other hand, the requirement to ensure an acceptable degree of continuity in the service of members in the interests of the work of the Board was also acknowledged.
5. In view of these concerns the Committee further decided to recommend that the associated questions of rotation of the membership of the Board and the requirement for continuity in the interests of its work should be examined in all future discussions concerning the IFRB [in this Conference] [in the appropriate forums] taking into account the summary records of Committee 7 meetings.
6. Following the adoption of the decisions detailed above, the Committee agreed that there was no immediate need to consider proposals relating to Article 57 of the Convention before the IFRB election.

A.C. ITUASSU  
Chairman



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 171-E  
11 October 1982  
Original : English

## COMMITTEE 8

### Greece

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### PREAMBLE

GRC/171/1      MOD    1

While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the [~~plenipotentiaries-of-the~~] Contracting Governments, with the object of facilitating peaceful relations and international cooperation among peoples, as well as their economic and social development by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to establish this Convention which is the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union.

Reasons : To improve and modernize the text of the Preamble without, nevertheless, altering its integrity and brevity.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 172-E

12 October 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 8

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

YUG/171/1      MOD    7

1.            Members of the Union shall have the rights and shall be subject to the obligations provided for in the Convention. In particular, they shall have the right to be informed about the Union's activities and put forward their points of view on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, the Administrative Regulations and the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 173-E12 October 1982Original : EnglishWORKING GROUP PL-AFrance, Italy, United Kingdom**PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR THE EUROPEAN MARITIME AREA**

1. Resolution No. 38 of the WARC-79 emphasized the need for frequency assignment plans to be drawn up for Region 1 for the band 1606.5 - 2850 kHz in order to implement the provisions of Nos. 486 and 492 of the Radio Regulations and invited the general mobile WARC (foreseen for 1982) "to give priority to the adoption of a new assignment plan for Region 1 for this band".
2. Recommendation No. 300 of the WARC-79 considered that in respect of the maritime mobile service using frequencies in the band 435 - 526.5 kHz in Region 1 some of the technical standards in the Final Acts of the European Maritime Conference, Copenhagen, 1948 were out of date, and recommended that the Administrative Council should ensure that the conference for mobile services (foreseen for 1982) "is competent to take decisions regarding the planning and use of frequencies in this band in Region 1".
3. Recommendation No. 602 of the WARC-79 considered that maritime radio-beacons in the European Maritime Area are governed by a regional arrangement known as the "Paris Arrangement 1951", which was based on old techniques and requirements, and that it was desirable for a specialized conference to be convened under Article 32 of the Convention to revise the Paris Arrangement 1951.
4. The conference for the mobile services envisaged for 1982 is now to be held early in 1983 with an agenda limited broadly to urgent matters, particularly those relating to distress and safety, and there is clearly no scope for this conference to deal with the three specific problems mentioned above. The next such conference to deal with mobile services is not planned to be held until 1988 (see Conference Document No. 31, Appendix B); that is foreseen as a world conference and it would be inappropriate to include within its agenda the preparation of plans of a regional nature. The Administrative Council has thus not yet found it possible to respond to Recommendation No. 12 of the WARC-79 on the point of convening a planning conference for the European Maritime Area.
5. There are nevertheless increasingly urgent operational requirements for such a conference to undertake the three tasks outlined in paragraphs 1-3 above as foreseen by the WARC-79. The Mobile WARC of 1983 should, even within the limited scope of its agenda, be able to take the necessary preliminary decisions required to provide the basis for such a conference. Thus, the way would be cleared to satisfying these operational requirements and to implementing the views expressed in the Resolution and Recommendations quoted above; the results of such a conference would then facilitate implementation of the Radio Regulations as revised by the WARC-79.



6. The administrations submitting this document accordingly propose that the Plenipotentiary Conference, in its consideration of the programme of conferences (Document No. 31), should make provision in that programme for a planning conference for the European Maritime Area (see RR 405) to be held in 1984 or 1985. It should be noted that the costs of the conference will be borne by those administrations participating and will thus not fall upon the budget of the Union.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 174-E  
12 October 1982  
Original · Russian

## COMMITTEE 6

### U.S.S.R

#### MEMORANDUM ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1. In the U.S.S.R., the provision of effective aid to liberated countries in their struggle to overcome economic backwardness has been elevated to the status of Government policy, a policy which was reaffirmed at the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the communist party of the Soviet Union.

In adopting this course, the U.S.S.R. does not seek for itself any unilateral advantages nor is its aid tied to any political conditions, nor does it endeavour to violate the sovereignty of its partners.

The Soviet Union has consistently supported the developing countries in their struggle to overcome their unequal status in the world capitalist economic system and it provides them with considerable assistance within the limits of its possibilities. This aid is given in ways which, geared to its social system, have proved effective in practice and have been generally acknowledged by the countries concerned.

Some 1,700 industrial plants, electric power stations, hydro-electric, agricultural and other economic facilities have been constructed in these countries with Soviet assistance. At present, roughly 1,400 enterprises and other installations are under construction or planned.

All these facilities are fully owned by the developing countries themselves, so that there is no question of any return flow of financial resources through the export of profits from the activities of plants thus equipped.

The training of local staff occupies an important place in the U.S.S.R. programme of economic and technical assistance to the developing countries. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, roughly 1.25 million nationals of developing countries have been trained in various specialized fields - skilled workers, engineers, technicians, doctors, teachers, etc. and 227 educational centres and 49 institutes and technical colleges have been built.

In view of the needs of the developing countries, the Soviet Union makes a special point of providing its economic assistance on preferential terms. In addition to favourable loans and outright grants, large-scale concessions are granted in paying for the technical assistance of Soviet specialists working in developing countries and assistance in the training of local staff and in connection with the transfer of advanced forms of Soviet equipment and technology and foreign trade. Taking into account loans with a grant element of not less than 25 percent, as well as concessions and outright grants, the total amount of the U.S.S.R.'s economic assistance to the developing countries for the period 1976-1980 amounted to about 30 billion roubles if loan repayments and other payments made to it in relation to such assistance are deducted. The ratio of this net economic assistance to the developing countries to the U.S.S.R.'s annual gross national product was on average 1 percent for 1976-1980, rising from 0.9 percent in 1976 to 1.3 percent in 1980.





The aid given by the Soviet Union cannot be compared with the "aid" given by the West on a purely quantitative basis as the nature of the assistance in both cases and its political and economic content is so different as not to be comparable. Such comparisons are particularly meaningless because they fail to take into account the outflow of capital from the developing countries channelled by the trans-national corporations, which more than makes up for any flow of "aid" from the developed capitalist countries.

For reasons of principle the Soviet Union rejects claims that it should give a fixed proportion of its gross national product in aid to the developing countries on an equal footing with the imperialist countries. Such demands are quite rightly made by the developing countries to the developed capitalist countries, which bear full responsibility for the serious consequences of the plunder of their former colonies, the neocolonial exploitation of the developing countries, the exacerbation of the arms race which diverts enormous resources from development goals, and the shock waves of crisis disrupting the world capitalist economic system.

The Soviet Union sees the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of democracy and equal rights as a historically conditioned process and supports the justified demands made by the developing countries in this respect. The U.S.S.R. position on all the various problems involved in this restructuring is laid down in the Soviet Government's declaration of 4 October 1976 "On the restructuring of international economic relations". It is also reflected in the declaration of the COMECON countries concerned at the XI Special Session of the UN General Assembly.

2. The Soviet Union provides developing nations with considerable assistance in developing telecommunications on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

More than 25,000 nationals from developing countries have been trained in telecommunications in the Soviet Union. Hundreds of projects have been implemented in connection with the construction of radio stations and the setting up of microwave and cable links.

In 1980 alone, 88 students graduated from telecommunication colleges in the U.S.S.R. The corresponding figures were 90 in 1981 and 100 in 1982.

At present, 527 foreign students are studying at telecommunication institutes in the U.S.S.R., 246 from Africa, 212 from Asia and 69 from Latin America.

The Soviet delegation is gratified to see that at many ITU conferences, including the present Plenipotentiary Conference, delegations from Africa, Asia and Latin America include experts who are graduates of Soviet telecommunication institutes. This testifies to the efficiency of the assistance given and the quality of the training received.

In the period 1975-1982 the Soviet Union implemented more than 27 telecommunication projects, 8 in Africa, 15 in Asia and 4 in Latin America.

Even more projects are planned for the near future.

3. Technical assistance within the ITU is increasing in importance not only due to the increase in the number of developing countries but also, and mainly due to the enormous importance of the ever-growing role played by the ITU in creating infrastructures and in economic and cultural development in developing countries.

There is no doubt that progress in the developing countries would be impossible without reliable up-to-date telephone and telegraph communication facilities as well as TV and broadcasting installations.

In recent years some developing countries have made remarkable progress in developing their telecommunications thanks to the care taken by their Governments and the availability of resources. In general, however, the needs of the developing countries, and especially of the least developed countries, cannot yet be met and the demand for qualified personnel remains acute.

The tasks relating to the creation of a new information order and of liberating the developing countries from reliance on foreign information centres require new ways of tackling the problems of technical assistance to developing countries.

The Soviet delegation is of the opinion that the organization of ITU activities in the field of technical assistance should be drastically improved. Concrete decisions should be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference and appropriate instructions should be given to the Administrative Council.

In the opinion of the Soviet delegation one of the main shortcomings in ITU activities in this area is the absence of any clearly defined approach as to what should be the major lines of policy and objectives of technical assistance.

As a result, the resources allocated to technical assistance are ineffective.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that the sending of experts to developing countries cannot represent the mainstream of technical assistance as was the case 15 or 20 years ago. In the meantime a core of local telecommunication managers has come into being in these countries so that there is no longer any point in continuing to send experts on mission on a large scale. The training of national experts and the supply of telecommunication equipment would be more useful at the present stage. This does not, of course, preclude the sending of experts on mission when necessary.

It cannot be overlooked that the ITU does not make use of the possibilities available in the Socialist countries in rendering technical assistance. Formalistic reasons are given which cannot be taken seriously.

For a number of Member Countries of the ITU the provision of economic assistance has become an additional source of revenue which by far exceeds their contributions to the Organization.

One need only glance at the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference to see that a small group of countries which have chosen a class of contribution far below their capabilities have a steadily growing number of nationals in the secretariats of the permanent organs of the ITU and a still greater number of experts in developing countries. Having got their hands on the monopoly for the supply of equipment to developing countries, these countries make profits which many times exceed their well-advertised technical assistance programmes.

The persisting inequality in these matters and the discrimination shown against the Socialist countries hinder the growth of technical assistance within the telecommunication community. We must put a stop to this state of affairs.

It should be also pointed out that the technical assistance resolutions adopted within the ITU are either not followed at all or followed only formally.

Examples of this are Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) on standards for training or Resolution No. 33 of the same Conference on assessing the results of technical assistance programmes and the activity of experts sent on mission. Other examples could be given.

It would be useful if the Plenipotentiary Conference reinstated and reaffirmed those Resolutions on technical assistance which are still topical.

The Soviet delegation considers that the following instructions should be given to the Administrative Council .

1. Within a period of one or two years to formulate jointly with the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee the main directions of ITU activity in the field of technical assistance, clearly defining the role of experts in this area at the present stage.

2. To specify what action should be taken to ensure broader participation of countries in technical assistance programmes within the UNDP.

3. To study the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU General Secretariat with a view to improving its work and increasing the efficiency of its staff.

4. To work out with the UNDP the most effective ways of utilizing the resources allotted and reducing administrative expenditure.

5. To show in the annual budgets ITU expenditure on the group of engineers, the holding of seminars and the work of the GAS Groups carried out in the interests of the developing countries.

The Soviet delegation does not consider the above-mentioned list of points to be exhaustive and is confident that the present Plenipotentiary Conference will usher in a new stage in the development of ITU technical assistance.

The U.S.S.R. will continue to assist countries which have obtained their freedom and also to support them in their struggle for economic independence, and for the restructuring of international relations on a genuinely equitable and democratic basis.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 175(Rev.1)-E

5 November 1982

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

### Indonesia

#### UNDP/ITU CODEVTEL PROJECT

By the end of this year the UNDP will not continue their aid for the UNDP/ITU CODEVTEL project.

Since this project has been running very well for the last seven years and is very beneficial for the developing countries, therefore Indonesia requests the ITU :

- 1) to increase the resources of the ITU so it may continue to carry out the activities which up to now have been financed by the UNDP under the CODEVTEL project, and to enable it to provide upon request, effective ad hoc training assistance to administrations,
- 2) to foster the development of (sub-)regional centres, which can assist cooperative activities in training within the international sharing system.

○



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 175-E  
12 October 1982  
Original    English

COMMITTEE 6

Indonesia

ITU's CODEVTEL PROJECT

By the end of this year the UNDP will not continue their aid for the ITU's CODEVTEL project.

Since this project has been running very well for the last seven years and is very beneficial for the developing countries, therefore Indonesia requests the ITU

- 1) to increase the resources of the ITU so it may continue to carry out the activities which up to now have been financed by the UNDP under the CODEVTEL project, and to enable it to provide upon request, effective ad hoc training assistance to administrations,
- 2) to foster the development of (sub-)regional centres, which can assist cooperative activities in training within the international sharing system.

Deputy Head of the Indonesian delegation



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 176-E

12 October 1982

Original · French

ALL COMMITTEES AND  
WORKING GROUPS

## TREND OF UNION EXPENDITURE

The Plenary Meeting of the present Plenipotentiary Conference has added the following text to the terms of reference of the Finance Committee :

" - based on actual expenditure accounts for the International Telecommunication Union for the years 1973-1981, the foreseeable expenditure for 1982 and the 1983 provisional budget, to provide financial data relevant to the various Committees and working groups to assist them in their tasks."

Pursuant to this new provision and with a view to facilitating the work of the various Committees and working groups, the following tables have been published for their information :

1. Analysis of the costs of the Union's structures and activities, together with the cost of conferences and meetings for the years 1977 to 1983;
2. The total of the budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the years 1973 to 1982,
3. Comparison of the ordinary budgets of the years 1974 to 1982 with a brief indication of the reasons for the changes;
4. Differences between the ordinary budget for 1982 and the draft budget for 1983.

T.V. SRIRANGAN  
Chairman of Committee 4

Annexes : 4



**COST ANALYSIS 1977**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

**STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES**

Description of Expense	Structures and Activities	Administrative Council	World Admin Conference Satellite Broadcast	Members and ITU Seminars	Aeronautique Confer'ce	General Secretariat		L.F.R.D. and Secretariat	C.C.I.R. Meetings and Secretariat	C.C.I.T.T. Meetings and Secretariat	Acquisition & Maintenance of Build'ns & Equip't Public Services, Audit, Misc. Etc.	Publications	Total
						Regular Budget	Technical Cooperation (UNOP)						
Staff Salaries		209	778	83		25163	4873	7807	3169	3881			45783
Other Staff Costs		23	76	21		4946	1255	1745	631	772			9468
Travel - Official Business		216		20		258	152	25	25	62		4	762
Contractual Services			116			18					12	4313	4459
Rental & Maint'ce, Premises & Equip			476	16		961		54	5	810		170	2492
Materials and Supplies		41	79	17		301	101	43	235	185		895	1897
Acquisitions, Premises and Equip't.						48		3	74	1546		312	1983
Public Services and Utilities		25	7	4			192	164	299	1287		1027	3005
Audit and Interagency							47			150			197
Miscellaneous Expenses - Retired Staff		11	7	4			16	7		174		352	571
							4			1155			1159
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>525</b>	<b>1539</b>	<b>165</b>		<b>31695</b>	<b>6640</b>	<b>9420</b>	<b>4307</b>	<b>5278</b>	<b>5134</b>	<b>7073</b>	<b>71778</b>
Redistribution, Common Service Expenditure													
Translation		212	261		46	( 3131 )		169	1267	1176			
Reproduction		124	234	3	48	( 2167 )		71	442	376	7	864	
Typing		184	170		32	( 1703 )		32	558	727			
Text Capture & Photocomposition		4	51	17		( 1905 )			177			1656	
Document Control and Dispatch		92	117		22	( 1200 )		47	388	389		147	
Data Processing						( 2121 )		1764	172	185			
Other Expenses						( 437 )	21		( 41 )	( 216 )	( 346 )	1019	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>1141</b>	<b>2372</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>19031</b>	<b>6661</b>	<b>11503</b>	<b>7268</b>	<b>7915</b>	<b>4795</b>	<b>10759</b>	<b>71776</b>

COST ANALYSIS

A N N E X 1

COST ANALYSIS 1977

(in thousands of Swiss francs)

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Description of Expenses / Conferences and Meetings	Administrative Council	World Administrative Conference Satellite Broadcast	Meetings of the CCIR	Meetings of the CCITT	Seminars ITU and Adolins	Aeronautique Conference	Sound and Interpretation Equipment	Total
Staff Salaries	209	778	761	515	83			2346
Other Staff Costs	23	76	76	81	21			277
Travel - Official Business	216			37	20			273
Contractual Services		116						116
Rental & Maint'ce Premises & Equipmt		476	54	5	16			551
Materials and Supplies	41	79	231	179	17			547
Acquisitions, Premises and Equipmt							38	38
Public Services and Utilities	25	7	164	299	4			499
Audit and Interagency								
Miscellaneous	11	7	7		4			29
Expenses - Retired Staff								
Total Direct Costs	525	1539	1293	1116	165		38	4676
Redistribution, Common Service Expenditure								
Translation	212	261	1267	1178		46		2962
Reproduction	124	234	442	376	3	46		1225
Typing	184	170	558	727		32		1671
Text Capture & Photocomposition	4	51	177		17			249
Document Control and Dispatch	92	117	386	389		22		1006
Data Processing								
Other Expenses								
Total Costs	1141	2372	4123	3784	185	146	38	11789



# COST ANALYSIS

1978

## STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

(in thousands of Swiss Francs)

Description of Expenses	Administrative Council	World Admin Conferences Radio Mobile Aero	Seminars		General Secretariat		I.F.R.B. and Secretariat	C.C.I.R. Meetings and Secretariat	C.C.I.V.T. Meetings and Secretariat	Acquisitions & Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment Public Services Audit, Misc. Etc.	Publications	I. I. U. TOTAL COSTS 1978
			I.T.U.	I.T.U. & Members	Regular Budget	Technical Cooperation (UNDP)						
Staff Salaries	201	487	40	162	24849	4983	7341	3862	4182			46107
Other Staff Costs	17	53	1	13	5197	1291	1891	706	814			9783
Travel - Official Duty	200				251	241	28	677	146		1	1544
Contractual Services		15	4	16	24			30	3	2	2979	3073
Rental & Maint. Premis. Equip.		219		1	1099			329		1016	5	2669
Materials and Supplies	41	86	15	4	332	103	39	552	373		637	2182
Acquisitions - Premises and Equipment					47			3	65	1467	114	1636
Public Services & Utilities	14	12	3			212		289	491	1275	829	3125
Audit and Interagency						28				117		145
Miscellaneous	4	7		(12)		22		(491)	5	90	243	(132)
Expenses - Retired Staff						4				1265		1269
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	477	679	63	184	31794	6884	9099	5957	6078	5232	4308	71461
Redistribution - Common Services Expenses												
Translation	219	152			(3621)		250	1028	1972			
Reproduction	107	178	53	13	(2037)		68	752	686	5	175	
Typing	138	100			(1851)		58	726	829			
Photocomposition	34	48	5		(990)			475	10		418	
Conf/Work Schedules Document/Dispatch	77	67	8	3	(1266)		58	387	535	1	130	
Data Processing					(1839)		1785	126	8			
Other Services to Publ's					(596)			(191)		(145)	932	
TOTAL COSTS	1052	1424	129	200	19537	6884	11298	9260	10119	5093	6463	71461

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

COSTS ANALYSIS  
1978  
(in thousands of Swiss Francs)

Description of Expenses	Administrative Council	Chapter 11 World Administrative Conference	Chapter 12 Meetings of the C.C.I.R.	Chapter 13 Meetings of the C.C.I.T.T.	Chapter 15 I.T.U. Seminars	Chapter 16 Members and I.T.U. Seminars	Sound and Interpretation Equipment		TOTAL
Staff Salaries	201	487	1271	912	40	162			3073
Other Staff Costs	17	53	136	101	1	13			321
Travel - Official Duty	200	-	652	120					972
Contractual Services		15	30	3	4	16			68
Rental & Maintenance		219	328			1			548
Materials and Supplies	41	88	549	367	15	4			1062
Acquisitions - Premises and Equipment							19		19
Public Services & Utilities	14	12	289	431	3				859
Audit and Interagency									
Miscellaneous	4	7	(492)	6		(12)			(487)
Expenses - Retired Staff									
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	477	879	2763	2000	63	184	19		6385
Redistribution - Common Services Expenses									
Translation	219	152	1028	1972					3371
Reproduction	107	178	752	686	53	13			1789
Typing	138	100	726	829					1793
Photocomposition	34	48	475	10	5				572
Conf/Work Schedules Document Dispatch	77	67	387	535	8	3			1077
Data Processing									
	1052	1424	6131	6032	129	200	19		14987

COST ANALYSIS  
1979

(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

Structure and Activities Description of Expenses	Administrative Council	Administrative Conferences		Seminars		General Secretariat		IFRB and Secretariat	CCIR Meetings Secretariat	CCITT Meetings Secretariat	Acquisitions & Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment Public Services Audit, Misc. Etc	Publications	TOTAL 1979
		World Radio	Regional Chap. 14	ITU Chap 15	ITU & Members	Regular Budget	Technical Cooperation (UNEP)						
Staff Salaries	418	2483			48	28340	5710	7437	2399	4337			51172
Other Staff Costs	11	149			15	5477	1234	1729	519	841			9975
Travel - Official Duty	213					292	197	31	39	230		10	1012
Contractual Services		238				72			2	70	6	4820	5208
Rental and Maintenance Premises and Equipment		1225				1039			3	81	1139	86	3573
Materials and Supplies	48	934			8	366	126	34	30	449		809	2804
Acquisitions, Premises and Equipment		3				104			3	69	1412	78	1669
Public Services & Utilities	13	252			2		221		30	547	1385	910	3360
Audit and Interagency							27				170		197
Miscellaneous	6	35			111		24		1	9	234	314	734
Expenses - Retired Staff							4				1234		1238
<b>TOTAL - DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>5319</b>			<b>184</b>	<b>35690</b>	<b>7543</b>	<b>9231</b>	<b>3026</b>	<b>6633</b>	<b>5580</b>	<b>7027</b>	<b>80942</b>
<b>Redistribution - Common Service Expenses</b>													
Translation	148	1399				(4225)		217	101	2360			-
Reproduction	96	1283			29	(2429)		110	47	759		105	-
Typing	84	1206				(2357)		29	19	937		82	-
Photocomposition	31	89			5	(2104)		5	3	118	2	1851	-
Conference Work Schedules Document and Dispatch Data Processing	75	569			6	(1136)		51	25	584	3	23	-
Services to Publications						(2546)		1852	222	61		411	-
Overline for WARC						(963)			(18)		(25)	1006	-
		255				(152)		(100)		(3)			-
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>10120</b>			<b>224</b>	<b>19578</b>	<b>7543</b>	<b>11395</b>	<b>3425</b>	<b>11449</b>	<b>5560</b>	<b>10505</b>	<b>80942</b>

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

COST ANALYSIS  
1979  
(in thousand of Swiss Francs)

Description of Expenses / Conferences and Meetings	Administrative Council	Chapter 11 World Administrative Conference	Chapter 14 Regional Administrative Conference	Chapter 12 Meetings of the C C I R	Chapter 13 Meetings of the C C I T T	Chapter 15 Seminars I T U	Chapter 16 Seminars Members/ITU	Simultaneous Sound and Interpretation Equipment	TOTAL 1979
Staff Salaries	418	2483		50	1102		48		4101
Other Staff Costs	11	149		1	77		15		253
Travel - Official Duty	213			8	199				420
Contractual Services		238		2	70				310
Rental and Maintenance Premises and Equipment		1225		3	81				1309
Materials and Supplies	48	934		25	440		8		1455
Acquisitions - Premises and Equipment		3						6	9
Public Services and Utilities	13	252		30	547		2		844
Audit and Interagency									
Miscellaneous	6	35		1	9		111		162
Expenses - Retired Staff									
TOTAL - DIRECT COSTS	709	5319		120	2525		184	6	8863
Redistribution - Common Service Expenses									
Translation	148	1399		101	2360				4008
Reproduction	96	1283		47	759		29		2214
Typing	84	1206		19	937				2246
Photocomposition	31	89		3	118		5		246
Conference Work Scheduling Documents and Dispatch	75	569		25	584		6		1259
Data Processing									
Overtime for WARD		255							255
TOTAL COSTS	1143	10120		315	7283		224	6	19091

# COST ANALYSES

1980

(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

## STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

Description of Expenses	Administrative Council	Administrative Conferences		Seminars ITU and Members		General Secretariat		IFRB and Secretariat	CCIR Meetings and Secretariat	CCITT Meetings and Secretariat	Acquisitions and Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment Public Services, Audit, Misc expenses	Publications	TOTAL COSTS
		World Radio Chapt 11	Regional Reg 2 Chapt 14	ITU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16	Regular Budget	Technical Cooperation UNDP Budget						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Staff Salaries	461	237	546	76	88	27062	6387	8313	4714	4663		-	52547
Other Staff Costs	16	24	14	1	15	5879	1666	2095	826	1129			11665
Travel Official Duty	230			7	54	293	266	11	49	125		5	1040
Contractual Services	15				3	108		100	48	17	3	3380	3674
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment			3	1	5	1165			113	43	935	166	2431
Materials and Supplies	24	8	40	15	11	331	174	24	682	629		601	2539
Acquisitions of Premises Furniture and Equipment						114			36	88	1498		1736
Public Services & Utilities (incl Heating)	21		5		11		216		222	551	1675	791	3492
Audit & Interagency Fees							8				218		226
Miscellaneous	11	1	13		5		69		15	14	151	236	515
Expenses Retired Staff							4				1140		1144
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	778	270	621	100	192	34952	8790	10543	6705	7259	5620	5179	81009
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure													
Translation	334	53	168			(4816)		441	1592	2228			-
Reproduction	122	41	12		16	(2225)		283	802	870	34	45	-
Typing	125	47	25			(2150)		111	1009	833			-
Photocomposition	14			1	4	(1341)		101	16	63		1142	-
Conference work scheduling Document distribution	103	20	32		8	(1307)		116	472	546	5	5	-
Other services to Publications						(498)						498	-
Data Processing						(2723)		2270	414	39			-
Messengers/Telephon.						(105)			73	32			-
TOTAL COSTS	1476	431	858	101	220	19787	8790	13865	11083	11870	5659	6869	81009
%	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	24.4	10.9	17.1	13.6	14.7	7.0	8.5	100 %

# CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

## **COST ANALYSES** **1980** (In thousand of Swiss Francs)

Conferences and Meetings Description of Expenses		Administrative Council	World Administrative Radio Conference Chapter 11	Regional Administrative Conferences Region 2 Chapter 14	Study Group Meetings of the International Consultative Committees		Seminars ITU and Members		Simultaneous Sound and Interpretation Equipment	TOTAL COSTS OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
					CCIR Chapter 12	CCITT Chapter 13	ITU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Staff Salaries		461	237	546	2322	1252	76	88		4982
Other Staff Costs		16	24	14	147	141	1	15		358
Travel Official Duty		230			18	95	7	54		404
Contractual Services		15			48	18		3		84
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment				3	113	43	1	5		165
Materials and Supplies		24	8	40	675	619	15	11		1392
Acquisitions of Premises Furniture and Equipment									44	44
Public Services & Utilities (incl Heating)		21		5	222	551		11		810
Audit & Interagency Fees										
Miscellaneous		11	1	13	15	14		5		59
Expenses Retired Staff										
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>778</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>3560</b>	<b>2733</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8298</b>
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure										
Translation		334	53	168	1592	2228				4375
Reproduction		122	41	12	788	850	7	9		1829
Typing		125	47	25	1009	833				2039
Photocomposition		14			16	63	1	4		98
Conference work scheduling Document distribution		103	20	32	472	546	3	5		1181
Other services to Publications										
Data Processing										
Messengers/Telephon.					73	32				105
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>		<b>1476</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>7510</b>	<b>7285</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17925</b>

**COST ANALYSES**  
**1981**  
(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

**STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES**

Description of Expenses	Administrative Council	Administrative Conferences		Seminars ITU and Members		General Secretariat		IFRB and Secretariat	CCIR Meetings and Secretariat	CCITT Meetings and Secretariat	Acquisitions and Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment Public Services Audit Misc expenses	Publications	TOTAL COSTS
		World Radio Chapt 11	Regional Reg 2 Chapt 14	ITU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16	Regular Budget	Technical Cooperation UNDP Budget						
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Staff Salaries	461	200			55	30057	7156	7932	5759	4670			56290
Other Staff Costs	17				6	6600	1975	2162	886	1182			12828
Travel Official Duty	259				100	298	308	36	69	127		3	1200
Contractual Services	32	65			14	263		175	12	2	3	5309	5875
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment					1	1245			171	94	987	224	2722
Materials and Supplies	59	60			17	355	108	24	495	249		1132	2499
Acquisitions of Premises, Furniture and Equipment						132			37	82	1440		1691
Public Services & Utilities (incl Heating)	21				3		251		258	244	1762	924	3463
Audit & Interagency Fees											310		310
Miscellaneous	10				3		43		18	5	187	505	771
Expenses Retired Staff							4				1086		1090
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	859	325			199	38950	9845	10329	7705	6655	5775	8097	88739
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure Translation	453		360			(4949)		434	2238	1464			-
Reproduction	108		116		17	(2464)		172	1286	586	39	140	-
Typing	117		30			(2379)		75	1572	585			-
Photocomposition						(2486)		100				2386	-
Conference work scheduling Document distribution	105		70		1	(1284)		91	616	346	5	50	-
Other services to Publications						(1289)			(20)			1309	-
Data Processing			1654			(3576)		1473	408	41			-
Other services to meetings	19		14		1	(247)			140	73			-
TOTAL COSTS	1661	325	2244		218	20276	9845	12674	13945	9750	5819	11982	88739
Total Budget	1.87%	0.37%	2.53%		0.25%	22.85%	11.09%	14.28%	15.71%	10.99%	6.56%	13.50%	100%
Regular Budget	2.48	0.48	3.35		0.33	30.23	-	18.90	20.79	14.53	8.67	0.24	100%

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

**COST ANALYSES**  
1981  
(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

Description of Expenses Conferences and Meetings		Administrative Council	World Administrative Radio Conference Chapter 11	Regional Administrative Conferences Region 2 Chapter 14	Study Group Meetings of the International Consultative Committee		Seminars ITU and Members		Simultaneous Sound and Interpretation Equipment	TOTAL COSTS OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
					CCIR Chapter 12	CCITT Chapter 13	ITU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Staff Salaries		461	200		3077	1090		55		4883
Other Staff Costs		17			148	154		6		325
Travel Official Duty		259			38	98		100		495
Contractual Services		32	65		12	2		14		125
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment					171	94		1		266
Materials and Supplies		59	60		488	240		17		864
Acquisitions of Premises Furniture and Equipment									29	29
Public Services & Utilities (incl Heating)		21			258	244		3		526
Audit & Interagency Fees										
Miscellaneous		10			18	5		3		36
Expenses Retired Staff										
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>859</b>	<b>325</b>		<b>4210</b>	<b>1927</b>		<b>199</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7549</b>
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure										
Translation		453		360	2238	1464				4515
Reproduction		108		116	1270	563		17		2074
Typing		117		30	1572	585				2304
Photocomposition										
Conference work scheduling, Document distribution		105		70	616	346		1		1138
Other services to Publications										
Date Processing				1654						1654
Other services to meetings		19		14	140	73		1		247
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>		<b>1661</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>2244</b>	<b>10046 *</b>	<b>4958</b>		<b>218</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19481</b>

\* Includes Final Study Group Meetings/Reports



BUDGET ANALYSIS

1982

(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

**STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES**

Description of Expenses	Structures and Activities Chapter 9 Extended use of Computer	Hemipontentary Conference and Administrative Council	Administrative Conferences		Seminars ITU and Members		General Secretariat		IFRB and Secretariat	CCIR Meetings and Secretariat	CCITT Meetings and Secretariat	Acquisitions and Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment Public Services, Audit, Misc expenses	Publications	TOTAL COSTS
			World Radio Chapt 11	Regional Reg 2 Chapt 14	ITU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16	Regular Budget	Technical Cooperation UNDP Budget						
1		2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Staff Salaries	3721	1683	190	1567		48	30078	7784	8155	3004	5829			62059
Other Staff Costs	1335	46		120			6141	2005	2186	776	1235			13844
Travel Official Duty		1023				35	285	300	25	72	155			1895
Contractual Services	1800	125	45	20			150		175	6	20	5	5142	7488
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment	214	140		55		3	1423			30	18	1010	25	2918
Materials and Supplies	50	240	105	160		6	355	180	13	55	281		1357	2802
Acquisitions of Premises Furniture and Equipment	880						165			36	80	1465		2626
Public Services & Utilities (incl Heating)		100		65		6		225		75	400	1589	899	3359
Audit & Interagency Fees												177		177
Miscellaneous		233		48		2		28		9	7	96	260	683
Expenses Retired Staff												1125		1125
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>3590</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>2035</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>38597</b>	<b>10522</b>	<b>10554</b>	<b>4063</b>	<b>8025</b>	<b>5467</b>	<b>7683</b>	<b>98976</b>
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure Translation		1367	69	14		4	(4771)		554	415	2248		100	-
Reproduction		810	26	265		14	(2876)		180	112	1396		73	-
Typing		542	60	40	-	-	(1647)		120	70	815			-
Photocomposition		124	20	23		15	(3076)		40	45	180		2629	-
Conference work scheduling, Document distribution		418	24	49		2	(1512)		131	91	676		121	-
Other services to Publications							(798)						798	-
Data Processing							(2915)		2569	288	58			-
Other Services to Conferences		271					(330)			21	38			-
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>7122</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>2426</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>20672</b>	<b>10522</b>	<b>14148</b>	<b>5105</b>	<b>13436</b>	<b>5467</b>	<b>11404</b>	<b>98976</b>

# BUDGET ANALYSIS

1982

## CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

Description of Expenses Conferences and Meetings	Plenipotentiary Conference	Administrative Council	World Administrative Radio Conference Chapter 11	Regional Administrative Conferences Region 2 Chapter 14	Study Group Meetings of the International Consultative Committees		Seminars ITU and Members		Simultaneous Sound and Interpretation Equipment	TOTAL COSTS OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
					CCIR Chapter 12	CCITT Chapter 13	ITU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Staff Salaries	1213	470	190	1567	341	2000		48		5829
Other Staff Costs	30	16		120	67	250		.		483
Travel Official Duty	763	260			47	130		35		1235
Contractual Services	125		45	20	6	20				216
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment	140			55	30	18		3		246
Materials and Supplies	215	25	105	160	50	275		6		836
Acquisitions of Premises Furniture and Equipment									30	30
Public Services & Utilities (incl Heating)	85	15		65	75	400		6		646
Audit & Interagency Fees										
Miscellaneous	229	4		48	9	7		2		299
Expenses Retired Staff										
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	2800	790	340	2035	625	3100		100	30	9820
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure Translation	913	454	69	14	415	2248		4		4117
Reproduction	590	220	26	265	112	1396		14		2623
Typing	363	179	60	40	70	815				1527
Photocomposition	100	24	20	23	45	180		15		407
Conference work scheduling Document distribution	287	131	24	49	91	676		2		1260
Other services to Publications										
Data Processing										
Other Services to Conferences	271				21	38				330
TOTAL COSTS	5324	1798	539	2426	1379	8453		135	30	20084

**COST ANALYSES**  
**BUDGET 1983**  
(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Description of Expenses	Structures and Activities Chapter 9 Extended use computer IBM	Administrative Council Plenipot. Final Docs.	Administrative Conferences		Seminars ITU and Members		General Secretariat		IFRR and Secretariat	CCIR Meetings and Secretariat	CCITT Meetings and Secretariat	Acquisitions and Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment Public Services Audit Misc expenses.	Publications	TOTAL COSTS
			World Radio Chapt. 11	Regional Reg. 2 Chapt. 14	ITU Chapter 16	ITU and Members Chapter 18	Regular Budget	Technical Cooperation UNDP Budget						
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Staff Salaries	1614	270	948	2374	140	95	31824	7337	9409	4172	5727			63990
Other Staff Costs	306	20	212	56	22	13	7167	1858	2618	1047	1459			14858
Travel - Official Duty		279			70	140	307	280	26	66	86			1254
Contractual Services	2280	10	215	170	30	33			175	100	250	5	2875	6143
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment	190		55	89	3	2	2120			50	20	1272	45	3846
Materials and Supplies	30	45	120	77	25	7	409	110	7	136	195		982	2143
Acquisitions of Premises, Furniture and Equipment				35			10		880	40	70	1660		2695
Public Services & Utilities (incl. Heating)		20	90	35	5	5		235		200	400	1846	839	3675
Audit & Interagency Fees												317		317
Miscellaneous		6	10	64	5	5		25		20	10	90	270	505
Expenses - Retired Staff												1111		1111
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	4500	650	1650	2900	300	300	41837	9845	13195	5831	8217	6301	5011	100537
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure														
Translation		26 647	602	128	129	116	(6373)		505	1411	2809			-
Reproduction		52 123	135	28	21	21	(2661)		125	685	1375		96	-
Typing		9 213	180	18	33	30	(2243)		92	640	1028			
Photocomposition		24	20		5	5	(2621)		30		25		2512	
Conference work scheduling Document distribution		11 113	110	86	5	5	(1337)		88	322	597			
Other services to Publications							( 718)						718	
Data Processing							(4116)		3711	336	69			
Other services to Conf.			80		12		( 234)			79	63			
TOTAL COSTS	4500	122 1746	2777	3160	505	477	21534	9845	17746	9304	14183	6301	8337	100537
% Regular Budget	5.49	0.15 2.13	3.39	3.86	0.62	0.58	26.27	-	21.65	11.35	17.30	7.69	-	

# CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

## **COST ANALYSES** **BUDGET 1983** (In thousand of Swiss Francs)

Description of Expenses	Plenipotentiary Conf. Final Documents	Administrative Council	World Administrative Radio Conference Chapter 11	Regional Administrative Conferences Region 2 Chapter 14	Study Group Meetings of the International Consultative Committees		Seminars ITU and Members		Simultaneous Sound and Interpretation Equipment	TOTAL COSTS OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
					CCIR Chapter 2	CCITT Chapter 13	TU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Staff Salaries		270	948	2374	1430	1825	140	95		7082
Other Staff Costs		20	212	56	218	345	22	13		916
Travel - Official Duty		279			10	60	70	140		589
Contractual Services		10	215	170	100	250	30	33		808
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment			55	89	10	20	3	2		219
Materials and Supplies		45	120	77	112	190	25	7		596
Acquisitions of Premises, Furniture and Equipment				35					15	50
Public Services & Utilities (incl. Heating)		20	90	35	200	400	5	5		755
Audit & Interagency Fees										
Miscellaneous		6	10	64	20	10	5	5		120
Expenses - Retired Staff										
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>650</b>	<b>1650</b>	<b>2900</b>	<b>2220</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11135</b>
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure										
Translation	26	647	602	128	141	2809	129	116		5868
Reproduction	52	123	135	28	615	1375	21	21		2413
Typing	9	213	180	18	610	1028	33	30		2151
Photocomposition	24		20			25	5	5		79
Conference work scheduling, Document distribution	11	113	110	86	322	597	5	5		1249
Other services to Publications										
Data Processing										
Other Services to Conf.			80		9	63	12			234
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1746</b>	<b>2777</b>	<b>3160</b>	<b>5317</b>	<b>8997</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23156</b>

A N N E X 2

BUDGETS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FOR THE YEARS 1973 TO 1982

The comparison of the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations family for the years 1973 to 1982 is taken from Document No. A/36/641 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the United Nations General Assembly.

# COST ANALYSES

1977 to 1983

(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

## STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

	Chapter 9 Extended use of Computer	Plenary Conference and Administrative Council	Administrative Conferences		Seminars ITU and Members		General Secretariat		IFRB and Secretariat	CCIR Meetings and Secretariat	CCITT Meetings and Secretariat	Acquisitions and Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment Public Services, Audit, Misc expenses	Publications	TOTAL COSTS
			World Radio Chapt 11	Regional Chapt 14	ITU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16	Regular Budget	Technical Cooperation UNDP Budget						
Total costs														
1977		1141	2518			185	19031	6661	11503	7268	7915	4795	10759	71776
1978		1052	1424		129	200	19539	6884	11298	9260	10119	5093	6463	71461
1979		1143	10120			224	19578	7543	11395	3425	11449	5560	10505	80942
1980		1476	431	858	101	220	19787	8790	13865	11083	11870	5659	6869	81009
1981		1661	325	2244		218	20276	9845	12674	13945	9750	5819	11982	88739
1982	8000	7122	539	2426		135	20672	10522	14148	5105	13436	5467	11404	98976
1983	4500	1868	2777	3160	505	477	21534	9845	17746	9304	14183	6301	8337	100537
Increase in % from 1977 to 1983		64					13	48	54	28	79	31		40
Average		10					2	7	8	5	12	5		6

## COST ANALYSES

**1977 to 1983**

## CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(In thousand of Swiss Francs)

[illegible]

**Table A.1**  
**Total amounts of approved regular budgets, including supplementary estimates a/**  
**(Net of staff assessment)**  
**(United States dollars)**

Key: n.a. = not available

Organization	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
United Nations	204 970 400	264 549 000	264 549 000	336 844 450	336 844 450	458 137 065	458 137 065	574 391 800	574 391 800	653 021 200 b/
ILO	35 751 500	47 534 500	47 534 500	80 308 203	80 308 203	100 534 829	100 534 830	104 962 658	104 962 659	113 164 735
FAO	40 830 000	54 400 000	54 400 000	83 500 000	83 500 000	105 675 000	105 675 000	139 370 000	139 370 000	184 008 000 b/
UNESCO	65 277 000	65 277 000	88 546 000	88 546 000	112 206 500	112 206 500	151 500 000	151 500 000	200 133 700	199 701 200
WHO	96 682 900	108 799 800	119 310 000	138 910 000	147 184 000	171 600 000	182 730 000	213 645 000	213 645 000	234 450 000
ICAO	10 692 951	12,121 435	14 295 595	16 756 438	18 223 111	18 924 400	20 187 400	21 041 400	23 025 000	24 262 000
UPU	2 877 813	4 039 124	4 365 000	5 614 016	6 467 373	8 343 584	10 862 625	10 378 830	11 133 216	11 824 912
ITU	13 513 094	18 545 037	21 183 308	25 566 311	31 032 350	38 174 335	44 363 125	41 978 187	44 350 877	52 570 175 b/
WMO	5 497 700	6 750 030	8 679 540	10 201 210	10 353 900	14 632 859	16 318 950	17 495 000	18 663 800	17 516 800
IMCO	2 075 156	2 924 000	3 226 265	5 259 800	5 989 600	6 034 400	6 626 900	9 651 100	14 785 400	13 185 700 b/
WIPO	4 094 375	5 430 292	6 613 534	8 524 590	11 386 175	14 746 243	15 961 272	18 336 257	19 094 152	21 280 994 b/
IFAD	-	-	-	-	-	6 943 380	10 450 000	12 648 000	18 500 000	n.a.
IAEA	19 935 786	24 320 843	32 175 000	37 236 299	46 341 000	53 079 000	66 377 000	80 643 000	88 677 000	86 369 000 b/
Specialized agencies and IAEA	297 228 275	350 142 061	400 328 742	500 422 867	552 992 212	650 894 530	731 587 102	821 649 432	896 340 804	958 333 516
Grand total	502 198 675	614 691 061	664 877 742	837 267 317	889 836 662	1 109 031 595	1 189 724 167	1 396 041 232	1 470 732 604	1 611 354 716

a/ This table shows the amounts of the expenditure estimates actually approved under regular budgets, taking account of any approved supplementary estimates. No adjustments have been made in the figures. Where organizations have an Undistributed Reserve it is excluded from the figures, so that the comparisons relate to effective working budgets. Estimated expenditures for the support of extrabudgetary activities are included where and to the extent that they are integrated in the regular budget. Estimated budgetary reimbursements to accounts drawn upon to finance expenditures under the budget or supplementary authorizations are reported in the period of reimbursement. Figures representing biennial budgets are divided into two equal annual figures. Budgets expressed in Swiss francs are translated into dollars at the United Nations operational rate of exchange at the end of each year, except for the 1981 and 1982 figures, which have been translated at the December 1980 rate. Rates used are as follows (Swiss francs to the dollar): 1973 - 3.20; 1974 - 2.74; 1975 - 2.66; 1976 - 2.44; 1977 - 2.17; 1978 - 1.73; 1979 - 1.60; 1980-1982 - 1.71.

b/ Preliminary, proposed or subject to further review.



COMPARISON OF THE ORDINARY BUDGETS FOR THE YEARS 1974 TO 1983 WITH  
A BRIEF INDICATION OF THE REASONS FOR THE CHANGES

Year	Ordinary budget*	Increase/ reduction	%	Causes of variations (round figures)						
				Conference Programme	Staff conditions of service (including cost of living)	Extended use of the computer (IFRB)	Increase in regular activities	Premises Office expenses	Payment to the Reserve Account	Miscell- aneous **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1974	45,446,900									
1975	49,767,700	4,320,800	10	(1,800,000)	2,950,000		150,000	900,000	1,570,000	550,000
1976	56,144,500	6,376,800	13	250,000	5,500,000		500,000	(750,000)	570,000	300,000
1977	60,079,900	3,935,400	7	850,000	550,000		(250,000)	(200,000)	2,210,000	800,000
1978	59,582,000	(497,900)	(1)	2,250,000	(200,000)		(500,000)	600,000	(3,580,000)	900,000
1979	62,635,000	3,053,000	5	1,900,000	50,000		250,000	350,000	(770,000)	1,300,000
1980	64,749,900	2,114,900	3	(750,000)	1,600,000	550,000	450,000	300,000	-	(50,000)
1981	70,165,300	5,415,400	8	2,850,000	1,900,000	(500,000)	200,000	250,000	-	700,000
1982	78,331,000	8,165,700	11	(450,000)	750,000	6,700,000	200,000	250,000	1,435,000	(700,000)
	Difference between 1974/1982	32,884,100		5,100,000	13,100,000	6,750,000	1,000,000	1,700,000	1,435,000	3,800,000

\* Including additional credits

\*\* See following page for details

Various increases and reductions in credits

1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982

in thousands of Swiss francs

- Salary increase due to in-grade step increases	400	500	550	300	500	400	500	450
- Installation and repatriation costs of staff members	550	(350)	(100)	50	50	100	(100)	250
- Payment to the Pension Fund	-	-	-	150	200	-	-	-
- Transfer of expenditure from the supplementary publications budget to the ordinary budget	-	-	450	(450)	360	(70)	(150)	-
- Transfer of expenditure from the ordinary budget to the supplementary publications budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(700)
- Miscellaneous	(400)	150	(100)	850	190	(480)	450	(700)
	550	300	800	900	1,300	(50)	700	(700)

A N N E X 4

COMPARISON OF THE ORDINARY BUDGET FOR 1982 AND THE  
DRAFT ORDINARY BUDGET FOR 1983

The following tables recapitulate the differences between the 1982 Budget as approved by the Administrative Council and the draft Budget for 1983.

	<u>Swiss francs</u>		
	1982 Budget	1983 Budget	+ / -
Recurrent operating expenses	62,900,000	66,900,000	+ 4,000,000
Expenditure for conferences and meetings (excluding regional conferences)	11,500,000	12,100,000	+ 600,000
Transfer to the Reserve Account	1,400,000	1,100,000	- 300,000
	<u>75,800,000</u>	<u>80,100,000</u>	<u>4,300,000</u>

or an increase of 5.67%

The increase in the recurrent operating expenses between the 1982 and 1983 Budgets breaks down as follows :

- 1982 operating budget as approved by the Administrative Council	62,900,000
- increase owing to conditions of service as at 1 January 1982	1,700,000
- creation of 10 posts, including 6 transferred from the conferences and meetings budget	1,200,000
- in-grade step increases	400,000
- installation and repatriation allowances	300,000
- premises	300,000
- computer system	900,000
- total deductions	(800,000)
	<u>66,900,000</u> =====

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 177(Rev.1)-E

14 October 1982

Original English

## COMMITTEE 8

Republic of Indonesia

### PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### ARTICLE 50

##### Settlement of disputes

INS/177/1      MOD 166

2.            If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, ~~any Member party to a dispute may~~ Members parties to a dispute may, by mutual agreement, submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in the General Regulations or in the Optional Additional Protocol, as the case may be.

Reasons    Submission of a dispute to arbitration on the basis of mutual agreement would better promote the purposes of the ITU.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 177-E  
12 October 1982  
Original English

COMMITTEE 8

Republic of Indonesia

## PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

### ARTICLE 50

#### Settlement of disputes

INS/177/1      MOD 166

2.            If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, Members parties to a dispute may, by mutual agreement, submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in the General Regulations or in the Optional Additional Protocol, as the case may be.

Reasons      Submission of a dispute to arbitration on the basis of mutual agreement would better promote the purposes of the ITU.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 178(Rev.1)-E  
13 October 1982  
Original . English

## COMMITTEES 7 AND 8

### Republic of Indonesia

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### ARTICLE 10

##### International Frequency Registration Board

INS/178/1      MOD    67

c) to furnish advice to 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, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : To ensure that the realization of the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit would not entail technical requirements not commensurate with the level of development of a particular developing country as well as to safeguard the specific needs of the equatorial countries emanating from their special geographical situation.

#### ARTICLE 33

##### Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

INS/178/2      MOD    131

2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations ~~according to their needs and the technical facilities at their disposal~~, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : Same reasons as for modification to Article 10, paragraph 3 c).



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 178-E  
12 October 1982  
Original : English

COMMITTEES 7 AND 8

Republic of Indonesia

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

### ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

INS/178/1 MOD 67

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Reasons : To ensure that the realization of the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit would not entail technical requirements not commensurate with the level of development of a particular developing country as well as to safeguard the specific needs of the equatorial countries emanating from their special geographical situation.

### ARTICLE 33

Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum  
and of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

INS/178/2 MOD 131

2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : Same reasons as for modification to Article 10, paragraph 3 c)



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 179-E  
12 October 1982  
Original . English

Note by the Chairman of the Conference

DEADLINE FOR CANDIDACIES AND DATE OF ELECTION  
FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBERS OF THE IFRB

(As approved at the Eleventh Plenary Meeting)

The deadline date for nominations for the posts of Members of the IFRB shall be 1200 hours, Tuesday, 12 October 1982.

The election for these posts shall begin at 0930 hours, Thursday, 14 October 1982.

H.K. KOSGEY  
Chairman





# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 180-E

12 October 1982

Original : French

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### CANDIDACIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE IFRB

At the closing time for the submission of candidacies for membership of the IFRB (Tuesday, 12 October 1982 at 1200 hours) the following candidacies have been submitted :

#### Region A

- Mr. Paulo Ricardo Hermano BALDUINO (Brazil)
- Mr. Gary Caulderwood BROOKS (Canada)
- Mr. Nicolas MAZZARO (Argentina)

#### Region B

- Mr. William Henry BELLCHAMBERS (United Kingdom)
- Mr. Fredericus Rudolph NEUBAUER (Netherlands)

#### Region C

- Mr. Petr S. KURAKOV (U.S.S.R.)

#### Region D

- Mr. Abderrazak BERRADA (Morocco)
- Mr. Beyene DESTA (Ethiopia)
- Mr. Idris Ola LEDIJU (Nigeria)

#### Region E

- Mr. Yoshitaka KURIHARA (Japan)
- Mr. Abdulbashar Mohammad TAHER (Bangladesh)
- Mr. WANG Yunwei (China)

M. MILI

Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 181-E

12 October 1982

Original English

## PLENARY MEETING

### ALLOCATION OF DOCUMENTS TO WORKING GROUP PL-B (approved at the Thirteenth Plenary Meeting)

The following documents are allocated to Working Group PL-B

a) General Report

Document No. 65 (section 4.3.4)

b) Separate Report

Document No. 33

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 182-E

12 October 1982

Original English

## PLENARY MEETING

### ALLOCATION OF DOCUMENTS TO WORKING GROUP PL-C (approved at the Twelfth Plenary Meeting)

The following documents are allocated to Working Group PL-C

a) General Report

Document No. 65 (section 2.2.4)

b) Separate Reports

Documents Nos. 35, 37, 38, 54

c) Proposals

Document No. 11    proposal 44

M. MILI

Secretary-General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 183-E  
13 october 1982  
Original Spanish

COMMITTEES 7 AND 8

Colombia (Republic of)

## PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

### ARTICLE 10

#### International Frequency Registration Board

CLM/183/1 MOD 67

c) to furnish advice to 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, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : To ensure that the realization of the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit would not entail technical requirements not commensurate with the level of development of a particular developing country as well as to safeguard the specific needs of the equatorial countries emanating from their special geographical situation.

### ARTICLE 33

#### Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

CLM/183/2 MOD 131

2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations ~~according to their needs and the technical facilities at their disposal~~, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : Same reasons as for modification to Article 10, paragraph 3 c).



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 184-E  
13 october 1982  
Original: Spanish

COMMITTEES 7 AND 8

## Ecuador

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### ARTICLE 10

##### International Frequency Registration Board

EQA/184/1      MOD    67

c) to furnish advice to 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, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : To ensure that the realization of the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit would not entail technical requirements not commensurate with the level of development of a particular developing country as well as to safeguard the specific needs of the equatorial countries emanating from their special geographical situation.

#### ARTICLE 33

##### Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

EQA/184/2      MOD - 131

2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations ~~according to their needs and the technical facilities at their disposal~~, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : Same reasons as for modification to Article 10, paragraph 3 c).



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 185-E  
27 January 1983

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COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Paragraph 1.2.24

Replace by the following :

"1.2.24 The delegate of Guinea said that his delegation shared the concern expressed by others regarding the experience which members of the IFRB must possess. However, in respecting an equitable distribution of places among the regions, the rotation requested would not prejudice the smooth running of the Board. In his opinion, ten years was enough in each region to train an official capable of assuming those new duties, especially if account was taken of the fact that every member country already had a unit playing the role of a mini IFRB. The fact that the IFRB was a Board in which the exchange of experience among members was vital argued for rotation. It should not be forgotten that there were technical and legal departments which helped the members to take their decisions. In any event his delegation was greatly concerned at the idea of any monopoly of important posts within the Union."

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 185-E

13 October 1982

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7  
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Monday, 4 October 1982, at 0940 hrs and at 1430 hrs

Chairman : Mr. A.C. ITUASSU DE ARAUJO (Brazil)

### Subjects discussed

### Document No.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. General discussion of items related to the election   | DT/1 and Add.1(Rev.1)                            |
| 1.1 The Secretary-General and<br>Deputy Secretary-General  | 11, 20, 66, 80, 87,<br>107, 110, 112             |
| 1.2 The International Frequency Registration Board   | 11, 20, 26, 66, 69,<br>80, 87, 89, 107, 110, 112 |
| 2. Draft report of Committee 7   | -  |
| 3. General discussion of items related to the election<br>of the International Frequency Registration Board<br>(continued) | 11, 26, 66, 80, 87,<br>89, 107, 110, 112         |



1. General discussion of items related to the election  
(Document No. DT/1 and Add.1(Rev.1))

1.1 The Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General  
(Documents Nos. 11, 20, 66, 80, 87, 107, 110, 112)

1.1.1 The Chairman suggested that the Committee should first consider proposals for amendments to Article 9 of the Convention. It should next take up the question of when the proposed amendments should come into effect.

It was so agreed.

1.1.2 The delegate of Algeria, introducing his proposal (ALG/11/16, Document No. 11), said his delegation believed that a limit should be set to the number of successive elections to the post of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. The same principle applied in the case of elections and re-elections to the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) and to the Administrative Council. It was important that a certain turnover should be ensured, and he considered that two successive terms of office for one official should be adequate. The amendment he proposed would not come into effect immediately, but at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.1.3 The delegate of Cameroon, introducing his delegation's proposal (CME/107/10, Document No. 107), said that it was based on the same principle as that just enunciated by the delegate of Algeria.

1.1.4 The delegate of China, introducing his delegation's proposal (CHN/66/1, Document No. 66), said it was in line with the proposals of Algeria, Kenya, Cameroon and Peru. A time-limit ought to be set on the terms of office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and nationals from the same country should not hold that office for more than two successive terms. The aim should be to spread the Union's work more evenly among Member countries, notably developing countries, and to give more Members the opportunity of participating in ITU's management.

1.1.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., introducing his delegation's proposal (URS/20/2, Document No. 20), said it was basically the same as that of Algeria, the differences were mainly ones of drafting, which might be best considered by the Editorial Committee. The underlying principle of the proposal was that neither the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, nor their professional staff, should be made life appointments, since that would have a negative effect on the activities of the Union and would impede the inflow of new ideas and technological expertise. Appointments should therefore be for a fixed term only. His delegation had no fixed views on when the proposed change should be introduced; however, once it had been approved, it should be made applicable to all elections, and not only those of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.

1.1.6 The delegate of India, introducing his delegation's proposal (IND/87/8 and IND/87/17, Document No. 87), said that it was based on the principle that no elected official of the Union should remain in office for an unduly long period. A situation in which the same official could work his way through an unending series of posts was to be avoided; ten years should be long enough for an individual to demonstrate his abilities. He was therefore proposing that no elected official should be allowed to continue in office beyond two terms.



1.1.7 The delegate of Guinea, introducing his delegation's proposal (GUI/110/2, Document No. 110), said there should not be a monopoly of important posts within the Union. For that reason, he proposed that there should be one re-election only for all elected officials.

1.1.8 The delegate of Kenya, introducing his delegation's proposal (KEN/80/5, Document No. 80), said that it was based on the same principle as the proposals already introduced, the object being to facilitate wider participation in the activities of the Union.

1.1.9 The delegate of Peru, introducing his delegation's proposal (PRU/112/2, Document No. 112), said that it was framed along the same lines and was intended to come into effect as from the date of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.1.10 The delegate of Canada, introducing his delegation's proposal (CAN/26/12, Document No. 26), said it was important when considering amendments to Article 13 (Elected Officials and Staff of the Union) to bear in mind that such amendments would not be considered at the present Conference but at the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He shared the view that a full term of office was quite adequate for any individual to demonstrate his capabilities, in view of the growing membership of the ITU, the principle of rotation should be followed, so that all Members could share in making the Union work effectively.

1.1.11 The delegate of Venezuela, introducing his delegation's proposal (VEN/69/4, Document No. 69), said it was based on the principle that appropriate geographical distribution should be respected in electing not only the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, but also the International Consultative Committees and the IFRB.

1.1.12 The Chairman said that for the present the Committee was discussing only proposals directly related to the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. There were two basic types of proposal, both were based on the concept that there should be no more than one re-election to the posts concerned, with the exception of the Chinese proposal, which added a further requirement as to nationality. He invited views on the proposals put forward.

1.1.13 The delegate of the United Kingdom said a distinction should be made between issues of substance and issues that merely concerned implementation. He supported the Algerian view that any revised provision should not be implemented until the next Convention came into effect, the Conference should avoid making any provision retroactive. He could agree with the principle that no elected official should stay in service too long, and that there was need for adequate turnover and reinjection of new ideas, but he did not see the necessity to enshrine that principle in the Convention. To do so would be to place undue restrictions on the freedom of future Plenipotentiary Conferences to elect officials from among the widest possible range of suitable candidates.

1.1.14 The delegate of Pakistan supported the Chinese proposal.

1.1.15 The delegate of Indonesia said he had no objection to the Algerian proposal, which was designed to give an opportunity to developing countries to be elected to the office of Secretary-General. However, he wondered whether it was wise to provide for only one re-election, since it would be normal for a Deputy Secretary-General to expect to succeed a Secretary-General in office. He would appreciate clarification on that point. He could accept the Canadian proposal if it was also acceptable to other delegations.

1.1.16 The delegate of India said there seemed to be some misunderstanding on his delegation's proposal, which was based on the same principle as those of Algeria and the U.S.S.R., namely that elected officials should not continue in office for an unduly long period, and that opportunity should be given for more countries to participate in the Union's work and to demonstrate leadership. He felt it would be appropriate to apply that principle not only to the Secretary-Generalship, but to all elected posts.

1.1.17 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the proposals of the U.S.S.R. and Algeria.

1.1.18 The delegate of the United States said he understood the concern to establish clear guidelines on the time an individual could serve in a particular post, but to legislate for a restricted term of office would be to restrict the freedom of choice of candidates both in and out of office. All delegations were free to submit candidates; the choice should be made on the basis of the candidate's ability to serve the Union. He had no difficulties with the concept of limitation, but saw no need to incorporate that concept in the Convention, since the Convention as currently drafted covered the point adequately.

On the question raised by India, although it was possible in theory that an individual might succeed to a large number of offices, he was sure that it would not occur in practice.

1.1.19 The delegate of Kuwait supported the Algerian proposal. He agreed that there were two basic issues involved, one of substance (the limitation of the terms of office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General), and the other of procedure (when that limitation was to enter into effect). With regard to the second issue, it was important that the provision should be applicable only as from the next Plenipotentiary Conference, since its application at the present time would be counter-productive.

On the point raised by Indonesia, he felt that any application by a Deputy Secretary-General who had been in office for two successive terms for the post of Secretary-General would be different in kind from applications of other officials for re-election.

1.1.20 The delegate of Iran said that the principles that should govern the election of officials of the Union should be the following : equitable geographical distribution; the need to secure the highest standards of efficiency; the need to prevent a monopoly of important positions; a wider participation by Members in management; the need to be in line with the practice of other organizations; and finally, the need to make the Union more active and dynamic. He accordingly supported the Algerian proposal.

In reply to the United Kingdom point, he did not see where the principle of limitation on terms of office was to be included, if not in the Convention. On the point raised by the United States, any democratic society would surely wish to see a wider participation in the management of the Union.

1.1.21 The delegate of Japan appreciated the motives underlying the proposals to limit re-election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. However, he felt that a democratic method of election should leave all Member countries free to take account of the various factors involved when making their choice. He did not think it necessary to make specific provision in the Convention for the limitation of terms of office.

1.1.22 The delegate of Bulgaria supported the Algerian proposal.

1.1.23 The delegate of Brazil also supported that proposal. He endorsed the principle of rotation, which would allow for fuller participation of Member countries in the organization's work. Although it was true that Members should take due account of the experience and abilities of individual candidates, the rules governing elections should be made as clearcut as possible to avoid any misunderstanding, and it would therefore be best to include those rules in the Convention.

On the point raised by India, he believed that experience in one elective post of the Union should be valuable in carrying out the work of another post. Accordingly, if a Deputy Secretary-General had proved his ability in that office, he should be given the opportunity of election to the office of Secretary-General, so that the Union could benefit by his experience.

He agreed that the new provisions should be applicable as from the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.1.24 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that, about 10 years previously, the UPU had introduced the principle of limiting the eligibility of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General for re-election and that the delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States had not objected at that time.

1.1.25 The delegate of Papua New Guinea supported the proposals of Algeria and Canada and thought that the same principle should apply to all elective posts.

1.1.26 The delegate of Nigeria said that implementing the proposals of Algeria and China would reinvigorate the Secretariat. With regard to the Indian proposal, he did not understand why an experienced Deputy Secretary-General should be ineligible for the post of Secretary-General. He did not share the fears expressed by the United Kingdom delegate regarding a limitation of the powers of the Plenipotentiary Conference and thought that the Convention should be changed.

1.1.27 The delegate of Czechoslovakia supported the principle that the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be eligible for re-election only once. The question when that principle should take effect deserved careful consideration.

1.1.28 The delegate of Romania said that continuity would be ensured and new blood brought in if the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General were eligible for re-election only once. The proposal should take effect as from the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.1.29 The delegate of Yugoslavia thought that machinery to ensure rotation of the offices of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be incorporated in the Convention as it would facilitate the work of future conferences. The Chinese proposal was closest to his viewpoint, being perhaps the most precisely worded proposal.

1.1.30 The delegate of Mongolia supported the proposals of the U.S.S.R. and Algeria as being timely and fully justified.

1.1.31 The delegate of Hungary thought that rotation in high offices of the Union was healthy and very desirable and would facilitate the achievement of more equitable geographical distribution. As the principle had already given good results in the UPU, it should be applied in the ITU as well. He supported the proposals of Algeria and the U.S.S.R.

1.1.32 The delegate of Argentina supported the Algerian proposal and said that the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be eligible for re-election only once so that all able candidates would have access to those posts and equitable geographical distribution would be ensured. The Convention should be changed accordingly and the relevant provisions should be implemented as soon as the amended Convention came into effect.

1.1.33 The delegate of Cuba supported the proposals of Algeria and the U.S.S.R. He considered that an elected officer should not remain in office too long and that rotation was a more democratic procedure.

1.1.34 The delegate of Thailand fully agreed with the delegate of Algeria and thought that restrictions on the term of office of the Secretary-General and his Deputy should not be excluded from the Convention. As the delegate of Iran had stated, it was necessary to have a clear-cut ruling in the Convention, and the time was now ripe for such a step.

1.1.35 The delegate of Madagascar supported the Algerian and Chinese proposals.

1.1.36 The delegate of Lebanon agreed with the many delegations that had supported the Algerian proposal, which should be implemented from the next Plenipotentiary Conference onwards. However, he felt that it was legitimate for a Deputy Secretary-General to apply for election as Secretary-General and therefore found the relevant Indian proposal unacceptable. The principle of the Algerian proposal might be applied to the posts of Directors of the Consultative Committees. In view of the comment by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., he suggested that it might be desirable to merge the UPU and the ITU, as the two organizations had similar fields of work.

1.1.37 The delegate of the Congo agreed with the Algerian proposal but said that the principle should not apply to the members of the IFRB and Directors of the Consultative Committees, because they were technicians whose efficiency increased with experience. The proposal of the U.S.S.R. that professional staff should not have life-long appointments had the disadvantage that a constant effort would be necessary to raise the level of new staff. Equitable geographical distribution of posts, however, must remain an essential element in recruiting policy.

1.1.38 The delegate of Yemen thought that the door should be left open for the re-election of an incumbent to a post and pointed out that elections were open to all.

1.1.39 The delegate of Costa Rica, agreeing with the delegates of Brazil and Argentina, supported the Algerian proposal.

1.1.40 The delegate of Viet Nam supported the proposals of Algeria and the U.S.S.R.

1.1.41 The Chairman observed a consensus in support of the Algerian proposal, which would apply only to the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and of a corresponding amendment of the Convention to take effect when the new Convention came into force.

It was so agreed.

1.1.42 The Chairman said that he would submit the Algerian proposal to the Plenary on the following day, with the proviso that it should be implemented at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.1.43 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that he had drawn attention to different nuances in the Algerian and Chinese proposals. Now that the principle of the amendment had been approved, the matter should be referred to the Editorial Committee for the preparation of a final draft.

1.1.44 In reply to a question from the delegate of Canada, the Chairman said that the Canadian proposal regarding Article 13 would be discussed later.

1.1.45 The delegate of Mexico agreed with the summary made by the Chairman and pointed out that the Committee had now made the way clear for the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General according to schedule.

## 1.2 The International Frequency Registration Board

1.2.1 The delegate of Algeria, introducing a proposal regarding elections to the IFRB, said that his proposal was on the same lines as that regarding the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and would take effect from the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.2.2 The delegate of China pointed out that, as a coordinating and management body, the IFRB needed the participation of all in matters affecting all. The developing countries should have a greater share in managing IFRB affairs.

1.2.3 The delegate of India said that the necessary ability and leadership for posts on the IFRB were widely available in the developing countries and there should be an opening for candidates from those countries.

1.2.4 The delegate of Chile thought that there should be rotation of office on the IFRB in order to give all countries access to such office.

1.2.5 The Chairman said that, if there were no objections, the proposal that involved the smallest number of modifications would be submitted to the Plenary, namely, that put forward by Algeria.

1.2.6 The delegate of Canada suggested that the Editorial Committee be requested to combine all provisions related to elected officers in a single provision.

1.2.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom did not believe that the principle that was to be followed in the election of the Secretary-General and his Deputy should be applied to the IFRB, which was a unique body with unique functions, both technical, advisory and quasi-juridical. He believed that there were not enough qualified people in the world to serve in such a capacity and that it would be most unwise for the present Plenipotentiary Conference to limit the choice of future conferences. The Board had been in existence for 35 years and needed the experience of its members. It had an extremely heavy workload at technical conferences and had to be able to apply agreed procedures efficiently and impartially. He therefore disagreed that members of the IFRB should be eligible for re-election once only.

1.2.8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that the election of members of the Board should come under the same general provisions as applied to that of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, in order to ensure the broadest possible geographical distribution. It was, however, true that the substance and form of the elections differed, since in one case the candidates were submitted in an individual capacity while in the other they were sponsored by countries with an

eye to equitable distribution among the five regions. It was not always possible to link a person's individual capabilities to the strict application of the principle of geographical distribution.

1.2.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that, at first sight, the Algerian proposal appeared to be a logical extension of the decision that had been taken regarding the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. A closer look, however, showed that there were considerable differences in the case of the IFRB in that the terms of reference and activities of the Board were of a highly specialized and technical nature. A number of major tasks faced the IFRB and to tackle them it required the services of highly qualified experts. If the Board was to continue working as competently as in the past, therefore, it was not possible to apply directly to the election of its members the same principles as had been agreed upon for that of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. In the view of his delegation, the question should be left open for the time being.

1.2.10 The delegate of Japan, expressing his agreement with the delegates of the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and Federal Republic of Germany, observed that 64 of the Convention made it quite clear that members of the Board served not as representatives of countries or of a region but as custodians of an international public trust, while 292 stipulated that they must be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the field of radio and possess practical experience in the assignment and utilization of frequencies. Those texts left no doubt that members of the Board were appointed on the basis of their qualifications and not of the country to which they belonged. His delegation was accordingly opposed to any modification of the existing provisions.

1.2.11 The delegate of Peru endorsed the views expressed by the delegates of Algeria, China and other countries. Although it was true that the Board was a highly specialized body, it should not be too difficult a task to find five experts of sufficient standing in over 150 Member countries.

1.2.12 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that he agreed with the principle of re-election once only. He, too, felt that highly qualified personnel were available in various countries, including developing countries, who could be prepared for their duties as members of the IFRB and there was no reason why they should not be equal to the task. It was for the Conference to make its selection among the candidates accordingly. His delegation agreed with the views expressed by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. and supported the Algerian proposal.

1.2.13 The delegate of the United States of America said that the Board was involved in highly complex and detailed technical activities and that, because of the wealth of knowledge and extensive background experience that was required, the election of its members was not on a par with that of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. The Board needed all the competence and efficiency that it could muster and it would therefore not be in the interest of the Union to limit candidatures in any way. Such was the range of the problems facing the IFRB in the near future - in particular the extended use of the ITU computer - that the existing provisions governing election of its members undoubtedly provided the means of making use of the best talent available in the world.

1.2.14 The delegate of Bulgaria endorsed the Algerian delegate's views regarding the rotation of IFRB officials. He felt quite sure that highly qualified experts of the calibre expected of members of the Board could be found in many countries.

1.2.15 The delegate of Chile said that the number of candidates put forward for the five seats on the Board showed that there were plenty of skilled people available in all the regions. No. 83 of the Convention made it clear that all

elected officials of the Union were appointed on the basis of their personal characteristics and not as the representatives of any government. He endorsed the Algerian proposal which was essentially the same as that presented by his own delegation in Document No. 89.

1.2.16 The delegate of Iran said that it was quite untrue to suggest that the requisite qualities and experience for a member of the IFRB were not available in other countries. Conferences and meetings of the ITU over the years had amply demonstrated that all Member countries possessed individuals with the highest technical qualifications. The Algerian delegation had submitted a constructive proposal which opened the door to the expertise to be found in Member countries.

1.2.17 The delegate of Indonesia, expressing surprise at the contradictory views that had been expressed on the subject, said that countries must put aside their individual interests and act in consistency with the Union's fundamental principles. What the Board needed was not so much skilled personnel as experienced managers, and he was sure that those could be found in all the regions. Since there were five Board members, the lack of experience of one in any particular domain could be supplemented by the greater experience of the others. Skilled and qualified though they may be, however, they would not necessarily be able to resolve the problems of all Administrations, and it was in that respect that the introduction of the principle of rotation would be helpful.

1.2.18 The delegate of Spain emphasized that continuity in the exercise of their functions was essential to the effectiveness of members of the Board. It was logical, therefore, that in any election the main concern must be the technical competence of its members. In the discussion so far, no valid argument had been heard for abandoning a criterion of continuity whose importance was reflected in 298 of the Convention. His delegation was in favour of retaining the existing provisions unchanged.

1.2.19 The delegate of Brazil shared the concern expressed by previous speakers regarding the qualifications of members of the Board, but was certain that the necessary qualities could always be found in the more than 150 Members of the Union. A periodic injection of new blood would make a valuable contribution to the IFRB's effectiveness. Moreover, the technical infrastructure of the IFRB staff itself should be sufficient to guarantee the continuity sought by the delegate of Spain.

1.2.20 The delegate of Colombia observed that the trend towards rotation in the organization had already found expression in the decision regarding the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and that there was no reason why the same principle should not be extended to the IFRB and Administrative Council. The principle of tenure of office for no more than two successive terms should apply to all three bodies. His delegation therefore supported the Algerian proposal, the gist of which was similar to that of the Chinese and Chilean proposals. Rotation was becoming a general trend in all United Nations bodies, where the concentration of top posts in the hands of just a few countries was no longer acceptable. It was not true, as some suggested, that there was a clear-cut distinction between the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and that of IFRB members as being concerned with political appointments on the one hand and technical appointments on the other. In both cases, the general principle of rotation should apply, and that should pose no problem as it was quite unreasonable to suggest that over 150 countries were unable to come up with satisfactory candidates. His delegation therefore supported the limitation introduced by the Algerian proposal, which was a means of ensuring that all countries had access to the top posts in the organization.

1.2.21 The delegate of New Zealand supported the principle of rotation in ITU bodies in general, but felt that proven ability and continuity in the exercise of the functions of IFRB members were vital factors. There should be no restrictions on the submission of candidates for such an important post and it would therefore be advisable to retain the existing provisions unchanged.

1.2.22 The delegate of Bangladesh was in favour of geographical distribution of the representation for members of the Board and supported the views expressed by the delegate of Algeria.

1.2.23 The delegate of Cuba agreed with previous speakers who had said that there should be no problem finding five highly qualified experts in 157 Member countries, all of which should have access to the posts on the Board. He too supported the Algerian proposal.

1.2.24 The delegate of Guinea insisted that tenure of office by all top ITU officials should be limited in order to prevent their monopolization by certain countries. Rotation would ensure a more fruitful exchange of experience among members.

1.2.25 The delegate of Yugoslavia expressed his support of the principle of re-election once only for all elective posts and said that any proposals designed to introduce the principle of rotation would therefore be acceptable to his delegation. He suggested, moreover, that 292 and 293 of the Convention, which dealt with general principles, should perhaps be moved to the first part of the Convention.

The meeting was suspended at 1250 hours and resumed at 1430 hours.

## 2. Draft report of Committee 7

2.1 It was decided to pass the Committee's draft report to the Secretariat immediately, in order that it could be studied by the delegations and considered in the Plenary as quickly as possible.

## 3. General discussion of items related to the elections to the International Frequency Registration Board (continued)

3.1 The delegate of France, referring to previous proposals and observations, thought that the considerations underlying elections to the IFRB differed from those relating to the election of Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, because of the requirements, pursuant to 292 of the Convention, relating to the high technical qualifications required in specific fields. Furthermore, 293 of the Convention provided for reasonable geographical distribution of posts; the current system did not preclude resubmission of candidatures, which meant that the representatives of any region could be changed without difficulty if a change was desired.

3.2 The delegate of Australia said that, in accordance with 63 of the Convention, delegations must be free to choose the most suitable persons for membership of the IFRB, regardless of whether they had already served terms of office. The matter was particularly important in the light of the ever more complex technical aspects of the work, including the complete computerization of the IFRB. If the proposed restriction was implemented, there was a danger that the IFRB could be deprived of most or all of the expertise available to it. No change should be made to 63.

3.3 The delegate of Madagascar said that it was clearly in the interests of the developing countries themselves that the members of the IFRB should have technical qualifications of the highest order. However, the existing text contravened the



principle of equitable representation and could give rise to the establishment of a permanent club. Moreover, it was hard to see how the younger nations could acquire the requisite experience in IFRBs work if they had no opportunity to join in. His delegation proposed, as a compromise which would allow continuity of expertise whilst providing opportunities for new membership, that arrangements should be made, at the next Plenipotentiary Conference, for the successive renewal of two of the five IFRB posts - which would mean that each member could serve no more than three terms.

3.4 The delegate of Nicaragua said that elections to membership of the IFRB should be governed by the principles of democracy and rotation which applied to the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General. Members of the IFRB should be eligible for re-election once only. His delegation therefore supported the Algerian delegate's proposal and the points made by the delegates of Cuba and Peru.

3.5 The delegate of Ecuador said that the two most important aspects of the matter were equitable regional distribution and eligibility for re-election. With regard to the first, his delegation was in favour of conforming to existing practice, which ensured the representation on the IFRB of each region. With regard to the second, his delegation agreed that, as proposed by the Algerian delegation, no member should be eligible to serve more than two terms.

3.6 The delegate of Zimbabwe supported the Algerian delegation's proposal. Equitable geographical distribution of representation on the IFRB was essential. Despite the apparently prevalent view that technical expertise came mostly from the developed countries, and the view of some developed countries that more equitable representation would mean a loss of available expertise, it was clear that the developing countries were in fact able to produce candidates having the requisite capabilities, and that only by widening opportunities for their participation could improvements in standards be achieved.

3.7 The delegate of Lebanon said that he viewed the Algerian delegation's proposal sympathetically. However, the Committee had been asked by the Steering Committee to discuss only the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, not those of the IFRB. In his view, it would be wiser to defer consideration of the latter, in order that consultations could be held with a view to reaching a unanimously acceptable proposal. Perhaps Mr. Perrin and Mr. Berrada could comment on the matter - for example, in the light of the resolutions adopted at WARC-79.

3.8 The Chairman said that he had invited the Committee to discuss elections to membership of the IFRB because it had been impossible to meet that day in Plenary session. It had been thought that some progress could be made by hearing the delegations' comments on the matter, but there was no intention to seek a decision on it at such an early stage.

3.9 The delegate of Kenya said that his delegation agreed with the Algerian delegation's proposals. The IFRB, because of its activities, must remain a dynamic professional body; changes in the electoral system, therefore, would be beneficial. A maximum possible term of office of 10 years would be adequate to ensure continuity of standards. The IFRB consisted not only of five elected members but a secretariat, whose departmental heads could in any case provide the professional support to ensure that continuity.

In any case, some administrations were proposing to change the actual individuals holding office - a procedure surely at variance with the argument in favour of continuity. Changes in membership should not be deemed a criterion; it was more important, particularly on account of technological developments, to make the opportunity of experience on the IFRB open to all Members. The Kenyan delegation would agree to two terms of office as a maximum, with a view to promoting equitable geographical distribution and the provision of new blood in the IFRB.

3.10 The delegate of Jordan said that, as the delegate of Spain had pointed out, it was important for the IFRB permanent staff to have the support of top professional experts. On the understanding that such support would always be available at top managerial level, his delegation thought that membership of IFRB should be on a rotary basis, and that the number of candidates could well be increased to eight or even ten.

3.11 The delegate of Romania thought it important that the IFRB should be headed by a highly qualified technical expert who should also be a good organizer, and that its membership should contain younger persons, for example, between 30 and 45 years of age, who would be more in touch with current developments. A form of rotation would inject more vigour into the membership, and two terms of office were adequate. It was important too that the five members of the IFRB should, as far as possible, represent the five geographical regions.

3.12 The delegate of the United States said that the Convention provided an opportunity for all Members to participate in the IFRB; all Members of the Union could submit candidates. The Convention also allowed members of the Board to be retained when the Union's administration deemed it suitable. Equitable geographical distribution could and did exist on the IFRB, and the Convention also allowed for individual and collective changes in membership. The flexibility inherent in the current provisions should not be removed. Although many of the current proposals had merit, no steps should be taken which could lead to an inflexible system, particularly in times of growing complexity in activities.

The concept of rotation of membership, referred to by the delegate of Madagascar as a basic agreed principle, had not in fact been agreed to by all administrations, and must be viewed in the light of the particular aspects of the Convention currently under discussion, the general principles of the Union and the ability to meet the challenge of current and future developments.

3.13 The delegate of Argentina said that his delegation supported the Algerian delegation's proposal. Membership of the IFRB implied not only a certain apprenticeship but also the contribution by its members of all their experience; for that purpose, two terms of office, amounting to some 10 years, would suffice.

3.14 The delegate of Canada, referring to the proposals contained in Document No. 26, said he shared the concern expressed by some previous speakers about the need for continuity in view of the growing complexity of activities, and had also noted the comments concerning qualified personnel and elected officials. With regard to the proposal made by the delegate of Madagascar, it seemed that rotation of membership should be considered in order to enhance equitable geographical distribution. As a compromise, which could guarantee continuity, he proposed that a maximum period of two terms of office, mentioned by the delegate of Madagascar, should be adopted, with suitable arrangements to ensure that the members' terms of office did not expire all at the same time.

3.15 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he failed to understand the point of much of the debate. Under 37 of the Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference was empowered to elect the members of the IFRB, and 292 and 293 set forth the qualifications for membership and the need for equitable geographical distribution. As the delegate of France had noted, the proposed amendment would institutionalize rotation of membership; but adequate provisions for rotation were already contained in the Convention, and to tamper with the latter would tie the hands of future Plenipotentiary Conferences. The latter must at all times have access to the widest possible range of candidates in order that it could exercise a free choice of IFRB membership.

3.16 The delegate of Iran said that the importance of continuity applied really to secretariat personnel. Moreover, experience could not be measured simply in terms of length of service with the Union. There was a danger that unlimited terms of office could lead to the establishment of a permanent club, the relevant Articles should be revised in order to facilitate the admission of new members. The concept of continuity could give rise to a certain predominance which should be avoided. His delegation could not endorse the notion of flexibility referred to by some speakers; such so-called flexibility would result in monopoly and inequitable representation.

3.17 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his delegation fully agreed with what had been said about the political and technical aspects of IFRB membership. However, the election of IFRB members was quite a different matter to that of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. IFRB membership must be based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and each region must be free to put forward the candidates of its choice. Moreover, all seats on the Board were subject to rotation. His delegation, therefore, supported retention of the current system of election.

3.18 The delegate of China said that the IFRB was a highly specialized permanent body whose members must have the highest professional and technical qualifications. That fact, however, should not be used as a pretext for preserving any monopoly of membership and preventing representation of the developing countries. Experience had shown that the latter did have many qualified personnel and were able to provide competent members of IFRB. Participation of those countries in the IFRB was bound to develop.

His delegation did not object to the notion of continuity but was opposed to its use as a pretext for upholding monopoly. And it could not agree that elections should be approached purely on technical grounds; to do so would discriminate against those countries which together constituted some 75% of the Union's membership.

3.19 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that the logic of requiring Board members to possess a high degree of practical skill was not always apparent since the Board was supported by a secretariat whose staff had been specially selected for their expertise in all the technical details of the IFRB's work. Membership of the Board should not be confined to the developed countries. Nor was it compatible with the principles of the Union to favour any one trend or school of thought over another. He therefore supported the Algerian proposal.

3.20 The delegate of Hungary, while agreeing with the principle of rotating membership for the IFRB, considered that the technical aspects of Board membership were far more important than the political ones, although both naturally had a part to play. He therefore supported the French call for a compromise solution. If it were decided to limit service on the Board to two terms of office then it would be advisable in the interests of continuity and efficiency that such a provision should not come into force until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.21 The delegate of Japan pointed out that re-election to the Board was by no means automatic and depended on sufficient support being shown for the candidate. To clarify what he had said in the earlier part of the meeting that morning with regard to the difference in nature between the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and membership of the IFRB, he stressed that he had in no way intended to object to the candidature of any Member country.

3.22 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. had no objections to the Algerian proposal. He did object, however, to proposals to increase the membership of the Board. Its present composition of five members representing five geographical regions represented an optimum figure that had been arrived at by experience in the years following the Board's establishment by the five-power meeting in Atlantic City in 1947. Some Member countries might like to see the membership expanded, but he assured them that a larger Board had been proved by experience to be unable to tackle its work effectively. With regard to rotation of the membership, his Administration was and always had been in favour of it, it needed to be made clear that no country was entitled to a monopoly of membership of the Board. Nevertheless, it should be borne in mind that rotation would be limited in its effects since the length of the rotation period precluded a rapid turnover in the countries represented on the Board, especially if, as his delegation recommended, the rotation system did not come into force until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. Rotation was a principle most effectively applied at the level of P category officials of the Union, where a regular turnover would benefit all Member States.

3.23 The Chairman of the IFRB said it was the prerogative of the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide what voting procedure to apply to IFRB membership. However, a personal comment on his own experience of the Board might help delegates to appreciate the situation since he felt that many people in the administrations had little real understanding of how the Board operated. He himself, despite many years of service in his own Administration, including many contacts with the Board, had found his outlook change considerably on joining the IFRB. The role of the Board was to assist administrations in implementing the Radio Regulations and the Final Acts of conferences. In this it exercised technical, regulatory and quasi-judicial functions, the latter being the most important. The Board protected Member States' interests through its five independent members, who acted as a collegiate body. Since the Radio Regulations contained no special instructions or guidelines, decisions on the many problems before the Board had to depend on the judgement of individual Board members. Moreover, no Board member could accept instructions or advice from any source, whether a country or a staff member. Hence the expertise of the individual was a most important factor in the selection of Board members. If attention was not paid to that factor, the Board would cease to function effectively and all Member States would suffer. Continuity was also important and it would be dangerous for the Board to have five new members taking office at once.

After a procedural discussion in which the delegates of Lebanon, Algeria, India, Canada, the U.S.S.R., Spain and Italy took part, it was agreed that although there was a considerable measure of support for the Algerian proposal, it would be profitable to suspend discussion on the subject for the present to allow time for reflection and informal discussion outside the meeting. Discussion on the subject would be resumed at the next meeting of Committee 7, after which a small working group might be convened to draft a suitable text.

The meeting rose at 1610 hours.

The Chairman :

A.C. ITUASSU

The Secretary :

A. MACLENNAN

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 186-E  
13 October 1982  
Original . French

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### TRANSFER OF POWERS

United Arab Emirates - Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates has informed me that it will have to leave the Conference on 13 October 1982 and will not be able to return.

Under 371 of the Convention, it therefore gives the delegation of Saudi Arabia the power to vote on its behalf as from this date.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



A N N E X

Nairobi, 13 October 1982

Chairman  
ITU Plenipotentiary Conference  
Nairobi

Since the United Arab Emirates delegation will leave Nairobi today, I hereby in accordance with 371 of the Convention give to the Saudi Arabian delegation proxy to vote for us.

With sincere wishes for success of the Conference.

SALIM ALI AL MAHMOUD  
Head of the United Arab Emirates delegation

cc : Head of the delegation of Saudi Arabia

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 187-E

12 October 1982

Original French

## COMMITTEE 2

### Report of Working Group C2-A to Committee 2

1. The Working Group of Committee 2 (Credentials) met on 12 October 1982.  
It examined the credentials of the following delegations .

ALBANIA (Socialist People's Republic of)  
ALGERIA (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)  
GERMANY (Federal Republic of)  
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)  
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
BANGLADESH (People's Republic of)  
BARBADOS  
BELGIUM  
BELIZE \*  
BENIN (People's Republic of)  
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC  
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)  
BULGARIA (People's Republic of)  
BURUNDI (Republic of)  
CAMEROON (United Republic of)  
CANADA  
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)  
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
CHILE  
CHINA (People's Republic of)  
CYPRUS (Republic of)  
VATICAN CITY STATE  
COLOMBIA (Republic of)  
KOREA (Republic of)  
COSTA RICA  
IVORY COAST (Republic of the)  
CUBA  
DENMARK  
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)\*  
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
ECUADOR  
SPAIN  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ETHIOPIA  
FINLAND  
FRANCE

\* Transfer of powers (370 of the Convention).



GABON REPUBLIC  
GAMBIA (Republic of the)  
GHANA  
GREECE  
GRENADA  
GUATEMALA (Republic of)  
GUINEA (Revolutionary People's Republic of)  
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)  
GUYANA  
HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
INDIA (Republic of)  
INDONESIA (Republic of)  
IRAN (Islamic Republic of)  
IRELAND  
ICELAND  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)  
KENYA (Republic of)  
KUWAIT (State of)  
LESOTHO (Kingdom of)  
LEBANON  
LIBERIA (Republic of)  
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)  
LIECHTENSTEIN (Principality of)\*  
LUXEMBOURG\*\*  
MADAGASCAR (Democratic Republic of)  
MALAYSIA  
MALAWI  
MALDIVES (Republic of)  
MALI (Republic of)  
MALTA (Republic of)  
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)  
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
NEPAL  
NICARAGUA  
NIGER (Republic of the)  
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)  
NORWAY  
NEW ZEALAND  
OMAN (Sultanate of)  
UGANDA (Republic of)  
PAKISTAN (Islamic Republic of)  
PANAMA (Republic of)\*  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the)  
PERU  
PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)  
POLAND (People's Republic of)  
PORTUGAL  
QATAR (State of)

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\* Transfer of powers (370 of the Convention)

\*\* Transfer of powers from 28 September to 24 October 1982.



GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC  
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
RWANDA (Republic of)  
SAN MARINO (Republic of)  
SINGAPORE (Republic of)  
SUDAN (Democratic Republic of the)  
SRI LANKA (Democratic Socialist Republic of)  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND (Confederation of)  
SURINAME (Republic of)  
SWAZILAND (Kingdom of)  
TANZANIA (United Republic of)  
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC  
THAILAND  
TOGOLESE REPUBLIC  
TONGA (Kingdom of)\*  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
TUNISIA  
TURKEY  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)  
VENEZUELA (Republic of)  
VIET NAM (Socialist Republic of)  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC  
YEMEN (People's Democratic Republic of)  
YUGOSLAVIA (Socialist Federal Republic of)  
ZAIRE (Republic of)  
ZAMBIA (Republic of)  
ZIMBABWE (Republic of)

and found them all to be in order.

2. The Working Group noted that 26 delegations present at the Conference have not yet deposited their credentials. Those delegations will be contacted by the Secretariat of the Committee on this matter.

General Ceferino S. CARREON  
Chairman of Working Group C2-A

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\* Transfer of powers (370 of the Convention).

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 188-E

13 October 1982

Original : English

## WORKING GROUP PL-B

### Extended use of the computer by the IFRB

#### SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS OF FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS OF PL-B

##### Note by the Chairman

1. The Working Group has considered Document No. DT/15 and, with the aid of a presentation by a Member of the IFRB, has accepted the operational requirement for the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB".
2. The Working Group has considered Documents No. 33 and No. DT/16 and, with the aid of an introduction by the Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council and presentations by a Member of the IFRB and by the ITU Project Manager, has endorsed the action so far taken by the Administrative Council.
3. The Working Group, following further consideration of Document No. 33 and a general discussion of this Project, has collectively supported the need to proceed with the "Incremental Plan" described in that document.
4. The following points require further consideration in the Group:
  - 4.1 The Plan should be flexible and its implementation should be under the direction of the Administrative Council within the financial ceilings to be adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference and should take into account the operational priorities of the Union, including the definitive programme of conferences to be agreed by this Plenipotentiary Conference.
  - 4.2 Following completion of the design and implementation of the Interim System, there should be a period for consolidation, to resolve any difficulties and to maximise the benefits from the System, before any Increment is considered.
  - 4.3 In the same way, there should be pauses between implementing the various steps of the Incremental Plan, each of which should be the subject of a report to the Council on progress made, money spent and value obtained, before the Council authorises the next step.
  - 4.4 Throughout this Project the Council will need to exercise caution, taking into account the latest technological developments, and ensuring that the relative priorities within the system architecture are properly balanced.

- 4.5 At each step of the Incremental Plan, the requirements of security of the data-base generally against inadvertent errors, losses, unauthorised access, and catastrophic damage should be fully satisfied.
- 4.6 If and when the facility for direct access by administrations to any part of the data-base is made available (on a read-only basis) the additional requirements of security should be met and the Council should ensure that developing countries are not at a disadvantage in their ability to use such a facility.
- 4.7 The System should be fully documented throughout and the documentation should be accessible to all administrations upon request.
- 4.8 In the development of the software packages, the IFRB should preserve the modular approach and consider the provision of modules - with appropriate user documentation - so that administrations may, if they wish, employ them in their national frequency management organizations.
- 4.9 In the overall development of this Project, efforts should be made to maximise any advantages wherever possible - e.g. in the field of data-base management - to the other permanent organs using the Headquarters computer facilities.
5. The Working Group requires a further appraisal and assurance on the matter of personnel, specifically in the areas of training, redeployment and numbers of staff of the IFRB, including the ITU Project Management Team.
6. The Working Group will need to consider the financial aspects of the Project upon the likelihood that the Incremental Plan of Doc. 33 will need to be implemented over a longer period than the six years mentioned therein.
7. The Working Group recognises that the Project will be set by the Plenipotentiary Conference in a broader framework of priorities, however, they suggest that a high priority be afforded this Project because of its essential contribution to the ongoing work of the IFRB and to discharge of the commitments arising from the WARC 1979.

M.P. DAVIES  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 189-E

14 october 1982

Original French

COMMITTEES 7 AND 8

## Gabon Republic

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

#### ARTICLE 10

##### International Frequency Registration Board

GAB/189/1 MOD 67

c) to furnish advice to 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, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : To ensure that the realization of the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit would not entail technical requirements not commensurate with the level of development of a particular developing country as well as to safeguard the specific needs of the equatorial countries emanating from their special geographical situation.

#### ARTICLE 33

##### Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

GAB/189/2 MOD 131

2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations ~~according to their needs and the technical facilities at their disposal~~, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

Reasons : Same reasons as for modification to Article 10, paragraph 3 c).



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 190-E  
14 October 1982  
Original English

## COMMITTEE 5

### Report of the Working Group on In-service Training

The members of the Working Group Messrs. M. ALI BELHADJ, Algeria, W.H. BELLCHAMBERS, United Kingdom, P.K. GARG, India, E.N. NDEGWA, Kenya, submit the annexed texts, which take into account the suggestions of the Administrative Council and the debates at the First Meeting of Committee 5, for adoption by Committee 5 .

- 1) draft Resolution (to replace Resolution No. 7 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference),
- 2) Revised Rules on In-service Training.

Annexes : 2



A N N E X 1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

In-service Training

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted

the section of sub-paragraph 2.2.5.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council dealing with the implementation of Resolution No. 7 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference,

having considered and endorsed

the suggestions made by the Administrative Council as regards the principles governing in-service training in ITU in the future,

instructs the Secretary-General

to apply the "Rules for In-Service Training of the ITU staff" as amended by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep the subject under review and allocate appropriate credits within the limit of 0.25% of the credits for staff for this purpose.

A N N E X 2

RULES FOR THE IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF THE STAFF  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Definition

By "In-Service Training" is understood the systematic process by which members of the ITU staff may be given, or obtain access to, facilities for their further training with the object of increasing the range of their knowledge and proficiency in the interests of the Union.

Scope of the rules

The Secretary-General, as head of the administrative services, decrees and applies the provisions of these Rules, taking account of the requirements of the Union, and within the limits of the budget available.

These Rules set out the basic conditions for In-Service Training together with the ensuing rights and obligations.

Article I

In principle, all members of the staff of the Union are eligible for in-service training. However, training should not be given to staff members either early in their career (with the exception of language courses) or when they are near retirement. Short-term staff are eligible under the following conditions :

1. The sum of previous contracts in the ITU should be equal to two years or more.
2. The staff member should hold a contract of not less than six months at the time he/she fills in the application form for training.
3. The supervisor's approval/recommendation is required as well as that of the Personnel Department.

Article II

Courses or periods of In-Service Training may be initiated by the Union or as a result of a request by a staff member.

Article III

In-Service Training may take the following forms :

- courses at the Headquarters of the Union, at the United Nations or within any other specialized agency in Geneva;
- courses and training in Geneva but not at the Headquarters of the Union nor under its direct control;

- courses and training in institutions or administrations away from Geneva,
- group or individual courses organized by other bodies in which staff may participate under special arrangements made by the Union.

#### Article IV

The participation of the Union in respect of the cost and time of In-Service Training shall be determined on the basis of the following criteria .

IV.1 Where a need is established for particular training of staff members in order to improve work performance, a training course may be initiated by the Union and will be financed within the Regular Budget and the necessary service time will be allowed to the staff members to follow the course, however the staff members will normally devote at least 30% of their free time to the course. Those attending the course shall be designated by the Heads of the Organs concerned.

IV.2 The cost of other courses shall be fully borne by the staff members concerned. The Union shall, however, make a reasonable allowance of service time available to the staff member for the purpose of following his or her course provided that the course is relevant to the operation or needs of the Union.

IV.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph IV.2 above, the provisions of Regulation 5.2 of the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules shall continue to apply in respect of prolonged or continuous periods of In-Service Training at or away from the Headquarters of the Union.

IV.4 The following guidelines shall apply in respect of courses organized by the Union :

- a) The priority interests of the Union shall be the main consideration in the selection of course subjects and course members.
- b) Where appropriate, the representation at a course should bring together staff from different organs of the Union.
- c) Evidence of successful completion of the course shall be required. Each staff member shall submit a report on benefits derived from the course. Improvements that could be made to the course may also be suggested.

IV.5 The Secretary-General shall require that persons who are not ITU staff members but who are representatives of a UN agency or a member administration and who wish to participate in a training programme shall bear a pro rata cost of the programme.

IV.6 The Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to assure that the interests of the Union are protected with respect to the expenditure incurred on the training.

IV.7 A record of the courses successfully passed by a staff member shall be included in his file by the Personnel Department.

IV.8 In general, the maximum amount of service time spent on all training should not exceed five per cent per annum for any one officer.



Selection procedure

Article V

In deciding which staff members may attend courses and taking into account the priority to be given to staff members from developing countries as well as an equitable distribution among the permanent organs, the selection procedure shall be as follows .

V.1 The Heads of Organs shall forward to the Secretary-General their own proposals or the requests they have received, with their views on the need for action to be taken and the urgency of any such action.

V.2 The Secretary-General in collaboration with the Coordination Committee shall, taking account of the financial resources available, establish a list of the proposals and requests thus received and draw up a precise plan of the In-Service Training programme and transmit them to the Joint Advisory Committee.

V.3 The Joint Advisory Committee shall examine this list and draft programme and return them with its comments to the Secretary-General.

Article VI

The Secretary-General shall draw up a report for the Administrative Council together with a request for the necessary credits for the following budgetary period.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 191-E

14 October 1982

Original · Spanish

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COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(BUDGET CONTROL COMMITTEE)

Monday, 4 October 1982, at 1615 hrs

Chairman : Dr. L. KATONA KIS (Hungarian People's Republic)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

1. Organization of the work of Committee 3
2. Terms of reference and facilities available to the delegates
3. Agreement between the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of the ITU
4. Conference budget

-

DT/2(Rev.1)

4

5

1. Organization of the work of Committee 3

The Committee agreed with the Chairman's view that it could finish its work in the three meetings planned.

2. Terms of reference and facilities available to the delegates  
(Document No. DT/2(Rev.1))

2.1 The Chairman said that the terms of reference of Committee 3 were to decide on the organization of work and the facilities to be made available to the delegates and to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the Conference (442 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). The Committee accepted those terms of reference without discussion.

2.2 On the subject of available facilities, the delegates of Venezuela, Afghanistan and Bangladesh asked to be allowed to make telephone calls to their Administrations or families from their hotels. After a brief debate in which the Committee heard explanations from the delegates of Spain, Mauritania, Kenya and from the Chairman, it emerged that delegations might call their Administrations and families provided that they made a request to that effect at the Conference Centre and had the call transferred to their hotel room at a specified time.

2.3 The delegate of Hungary said that the delegations were encountering a problem of lack of space to keep the numerous documents distributed.

2.4 The delegate of Kenya promised that a solution would be found to that problem.

3. Agreement between the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of the ITU (Document No. 4)

On a proposal by the delegate of Venezuela, seconded by the delegate of Spain, it was agreed that Committee 3 had merely to take note of the document and refer it to the Plenary, there being no comments on the Agreement.

4. Conference budget (Document No. 5)

The Secretary of the Conference informed the Committee that the Government of Kenya was defraying the additional expenses incurred by holding the Conference outside Headquarters, namely a sum of 2,755,000 Swiss francs out of a total estimate of 5,555,000 Swiss francs.

4.2 The delegate of Spain said it was too early to examine in detail the expenses actually incurred. On a proposal by the delegate of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Conference explained that the Conference budget was based on the rates in force in January 1982.

4.3 Committee 3 agreed simply to take note of the information supplied and to revert to the subject the following week, when further particulars would be available.

The meeting rose at 1710 hours.

The Secretary :

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman :

L. KATONA KIS

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 192(Rev.2)-E

21 October 1982

Original : English

Note by the Chairman of the Conference

DEADLINE FOR CANDIDACIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL  
AND DATE OF ELECTION

(as approved at the Fourteenth Plenary Meeting  
and amended at the Seventeenth Plenary Meeting)

The deadline date for the submission of candidacies for the Members of the Administrative Council shall be 1900 hours (instead of 1200 hours), Thursday, 21 October 1982.

The election shall begin at 1400 hours (instead of 0900 hours), Friday, 22 October 1982.

H.K. KOSGEY  
Chairman



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document N° 192(Rev.1)-E

15 October 1982

Original English

Note by the Chairman of the Conference

DEADLINE FOR CANDIDACIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL  
AND DATE OF ELECTION

(as approved at the Fourteenth Plenary Meeting)

(The revised version concerns the French text only)



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 192-E

15 October 1982

Original : English

Note by the Chairman of the Conference

DEADLINE FOR CANDIDACIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

AND DATE OF ELECTION

(as approved at the Fourteenth Plenary Meeting)

The deadline date for the submission of candidacies for the members of the Administrative Council shall be 1200 hours, Thursday, 21 October 1982.

The election shall begin at 0900 hours, Friday, 22 October 1982.

H.K. KOSGEY  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 193-E

14 October 1982

Original English

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES OF THE FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 29 September 1982, at 0915 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Election of the Chairman of the Conference	-
2. Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference	-
3. Structure of the Conference	DT/2(Rev.1), DL/2
4. Election of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees	-
5. Allocation of documents to the Committees	DT/5 + Add 1(Rev.1)
6. Convening of the Conference	73
7. Composition of the Conference Secretariat	-
8. Date on which the Credentials Committee is to submit its findings	-
9. Conference working hours	-
10. General statements and messages	-
10.1 Statement by the Chairman	
10.2 Message from the President of Iran	
10.3 Statement by the delegate of Nepal	
10.4 Statement by the delegate of the United Kingdom	
10.5 Statement by the delegate of Cyprus	
10.6 Statement by the delegate of the U S S R.	



1. Election of the Chairman of the Conference

1.1 The Chairman of the meeting welcomed all the delegates on behalf of the Kenyan Government and Administration.

1.2 The Secretary-General said that, following a proposal of the Ivory Coast, the previous day's meeting of Heads of delegations had unanimously nominated Mr. H.K. Kosgey, Minister for Transport and Communications of Kenya, as Chairman of the Conference.

Mr. Kosgey was elected Chairman of the Conference by acclamation.

1.3 The Chairman thanked the Conference for electing him and thus honouring himself and his country.

2. Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

2.1 The delegate of Equatorial Guinea informed the meeting that, following the previous day's meeting of Heads of delegations at which certain delegations had expressed disapproval of the way the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees had been designated, the majority of the African countries present had held further consultations. As a result of their deliberations, it had been decided to nominate a delegate of Gabon as Second Vice-Chairman for Region D and a delegate of Cameroon as Vice-Chairman of Committee 3.

2.2 The Secretary-General announced that the Heads of delegations had agreed on the following regional distribution of Vice-Chairmanships

Region A	Argentina, United States of America
Region B	Austria, Switzerland
Region C	German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Region D	Algeria, Gabon
Region E	China, Japan

The delegates of the aforementioned countries were elected Vice-Chairmen of the Conference by acclamation.

3. Structure of the Conference (Documents Nos. DT/2(Rev.1), DL/2)

3.1 The Chairman drew attention to Document No. DT/2(Rev.1) outlining the suggested structure of the Conference and distribution of work among the Conference Committees and a tentative time-table for the various meetings.

3.2 The delegate of the United States of America observed that the document containing full details regarding his delegation's proposal for an addition to the terms of reference of Committee 4 was not yet available for distribution and requested that discussion of the matter be deferred to a later meeting.

It was so agreed.

Document No. DT/2(Rev.1) was approved, pending discussion of the United States' proposal.



#### 4. Election of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees

4.1 The Secretary-General read out the following proposals by the Heads of delegations concerning the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the Committees

<u>Committee 2</u>	Chairman	Gen. Carreon (Philippines)
	Vice-Chairman	Mr. Mbekeani (Malawi)
<u>Committee 3</u>	Chairman	Mr. Katona Kis (Hungary)
	Vice-Chairman	(Cameroon)
<u>Committee 4</u>	Chairman	Mr. Srirangan (India)
	Vice-Chairman	Mr. Gilbert (Canada)
<u>Committee 5</u>	Chairman	Mr. Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany)
	Vice-Chairman	Mr. Leaños (Venezuela)
<u>Committee 6</u>	Chairman	Mr. Samoura (Senegal)
	Vice-Chairman	Mr. Pettì (Italy)
<u>Committee 7</u>	Chairman	Mr. Ituassu (Brazil)
	Vice-Chairman	Mr. Albasheer (Saudi Arabia)
<u>Committee 8</u>	Chairman	Mr. Wilkinson (Australia)
	Vice-Chairman	(Czechoslovakia)
<u>Committee 9</u>	Chairman	Mr. Bassole (France)
	Vice-Chairmen	(United Kingdom) (Spain)

The following had been proposed as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Working Groups

<u>PL-A</u>	Chairman	Miss Huet (France)
	Vice-Chairman	Mr. Bouraima (Benin)
<u>PL-B</u>	Chairman	Mr. Davies (United Kingdom)
	Vice-Chairman	Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon)
<u>PL-C</u>	Chairman	Mr. Girmaw (Ethiopia)
	Vice-Chairman	Mr. Galindo-Castellanos (Cuba)

4.2 The delegate of Iran observed that, at the meeting of Heads of delegations, a number of delegations had expressed their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the structure of the Conference had been decided upon. Although it had been the tradition in the ITU for 10 to 15 years for consultations to be carried out with some delegations with a view to nominating Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees, it was not clear which countries were thus favoured. His delegation would like a list to be published of the countries which had been consulted on the present occasion. The principle of geographical distribution did not mean that certain countries should be appointed as officers of committees on a permanent basis. He therefore proposed that the Conference take a decision to

abolish the traditional procedure for designating Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen so that the voice of a wider range of countries, and particularly developing countries, could be heard.

4.3 The delegate of Nigeria felt that considerable secrecy had surrounded the procedure for designating Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in the past and asked the Secretary-General at what stage the consultations took place, with which countries, and what pattern had emerged over the years.

4.4 The Secretary-General said that, prior to the Conference, general consultations were carried out with certain countries and sub-regional groupings but that it was the informal meetings of Heads of delegations which were designed to ensure that the views of all countries were taken into account. In making the final selection, care was taken to ensure appropriate geographical representation of the five regions. Moreover, inasmuch as the subjects dealt with by Committees 4, 5 and 6 were also extensively discussed in the Administrative Council, it had become customary for the Chairmen of the corresponding Council bodies to serve also as officers of the Conference Committees. In the case of Africa, every effort had been made to ensure representation of the five sub-regions of the continent.

4.5 The delegate of India expressed disappointment in the lack of democracy that prevailed in the manner in which Committee officials were selected and hoped that the discordant atmosphere that was marking the beginning of the Plenipotentiary Conference could quickly be dissipated.

4.6 The delegate of Costa Rica observed that, even though the final result might well have been the same had the consultations involved all delegations, there was a definite impression that a small number of countries had formed a kind of permanent club of Conference officers, which went against the trend towards decolonization in process since the second world war. He suggested that, in order to establish democratically which countries had been involved in the designation of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, those delegations which had been consulted should indicate by a show of hands.

4.7 The delegate of Iran supported the suggestion made by the previous speaker and repeated his request that a list of the countries consulted be published. He asked the Secretary-General what principle of geographical distribution on a sub-regional basis had been observed for Asia.

4.8 The delegate of Turkey asked that the participation status of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Working Groups in the Steering Committee be clarified. No double representation should be allowed for any country through the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of working groups.

4.9 The delegate of Liberia, observing that telecommunications was above all a source of economic and political power, said that the significance of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which was being held for the first time in Africa, must be seen in that context.

4.10 The delegate of Afghanistan said that his delegation did not find the Secretary-General's clarifications altogether satisfactory

4.11 The delegate of Chile said that, although it was the natural desire of countries to participate in all the Union's activities, it seemed logical, as the Secretary-General had pointed out, that certain officers appointed to Administrative Council bodies should also serve on Conference bodies. The most important principle ensuring that participation was open to all was that of rotation. On the eve of World Communications Year, the ITU must set an example of unity and strength.

4.12 The delegate of Thailand said that, although he was not entirely satisfied with the procedure that had been followed for selecting the Conference Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, the list read out by the Secretary-General should be endorsed, on the understanding that the Conference would endeavour to devise a more satisfactory formula for consultations in future.

4.13 The delegate of Jordan emphasized that membership of committees should be voluntary rather than on the basis of geographical representation. The principal factor in selecting a Chairman was extensive knowledge of the subject to be discussed and an ability to conduct the debates efficiently. It would therefore be more appropriate for each Committee to choose its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

4.14 The delegate of Lesotho commented that all that was needed to overcome the apparent shortcomings to which previous speakers had referred was for the Secretariat to make a little extra effort to ensure that all delegations were involved in the consultation process.

4.15 The delegate of Singapore, though sharing the view expressed by the delegate of Thailand that the consultation procedure left something to be desired, pointed out that delegations had had a reasonable opportunity to express their views or make counterproposals at two meetings before the Plenary. He thought that the explanation given by the Secretary-General was reasonable.

4.16 The delegate of Tunisia said that the list of Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen had already been approved by the Plenary. However, in order to assist delegations in holding informal meetings on a regional basis so as to work out proposals for nominations in a more democratic manner with due regard for a balanced regional distribution of such office, he suggested that the Secretary-General should prepare lists by country and region.

4.17 The delegate of Senegal said that the questions raised by a certain number of delegations regarding the selection machinery were legitimate. While the list of candidates proposed should be approved, relative procedures adopted to the new circumstances in Africa, Asia and Latin America and taking into account the presence of new Members of the Union should be worked out. The Secretariat and Committee 8 should submit to the Conference proposals regarding the composition of the bureau for the future. For the sake of efficiency, the offices of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen should rotate, and the principle of equitable geographical distribution must also be observed.

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4.18 The delegate of Cuba thought that the procedure for selecting Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen should be analysed so that problems would be avoided in the future.

4.19 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed sympathy with the views of the delegates of Iran and other countries and suggested that a resolution should be drafted requiring the Administrative Council to issue a document on appropriate procedure and machinery for preparing conferences, taking into account the views expressed by a number of delegations. However, he supported the proposals presented by the Secretary-General regarding the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen for the current Conference.

4.20 The delegate of Venezuela pointed out that similar difficulties had arisen earlier and supported the proposal of Senegal. The Conference should consider the possibility of altering the regulations for meetings of Heads of delegations so as to avoid such problems in the future.

4.21 The delegate of Niger recommended that the constructive proposal of Senegal should be adopted by the Plenary.

On the proposal of the Chairman, the list of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen submitted by the Secretary-General was approved on the understanding that there would be no doubling up of representation in the Steering Committee for any country through the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Working Groups and that the views expressed by a number of delegations as well as the proposals of Senegal and the U.S.S.R would be taken into account for future conferences.

5. Allocation of documents to the Committees (Documents Nos. DT/5 and Add.1(Rev.1)).

Documents Nos. DT/5 and Add.1(Rev.1) were approved.

6. Convening of the Conference (Document No. 73).

6.1 The Secretary-General informed the meeting of two amendments to Document No. 73 under paragraph 3.2, UNESCO was to be added to those having accepted the invitations, and Equatorial Guinea and Zambia were to be added to the list of countries shown in the Annex.

Document No. 73, as amended, was approved.

7. Composition of the Conference Secretariat

7.1 The proposed composition of the Conference Secretariat was announced

Secretary of the Conference	The Secretary-General
Executive Secretary	Mr. Winter-Jensen
Legal Adviser	Mr. Noll
Administrative Secretary	Mr. Petignat
Secretary of the Plenary and Committee 1	Mr. Francis
Secretary of Committee 2	Mr. Winter-Jensen
Secretary of Committees 3 and 4	Mr. Prélaz
Secretary of Committee 5	Mr. Bardoux

Secretary of Committee 6	Mr. Ras Work
Secretary of Committee 7	Mr. McLennon
Secretary of Committee 8	Mr. Traub
Secretary of Committee 9	Mr. Macheret

That composition was approved.

7.2 The Chairman, replying to questions by the delegates of Lebanon and Mexico, said that secretaries would be appointed for Working Groups PL-A, PL-B and PL-C, and that the question of meeting time-tables, referred to in the Annex to Document No. DT/2(Rev.1), would be discussed at the next Plenary Meeting, bearing in mind the proposals made by the Mexican delegation concerning the work of the Conference.

8. Date on which the Credentials Committee is to submit its findings

8.1 The Secretary-General reminded the participants that, pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Convention and the procedure adopted at the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, it was for the Plenary to decide on the date for submission of the Credentials Committee's Report. Pending a decision on that report, delegations were entitled to participate in the proceedings and to vote, during the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, the Credentials Committee had been asked to submit periodic provisional reports. The Plenary was invited to adopt the same procedure and to agree on the date of 29 October 1982 for submission of the Final Report.

It was so agreed.

9. Conference working hours

It was agreed that, following customary procedure, the daily meeting times would be from 0930 to 1230 hours and from 1430 to 1730 hours.

10. General statements and messages

10.1 The Chairman made the following statement

"Allow me now on behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya to express my profound thanks to you all for the honour you have bestowed on my country today by electing me Chairman of this august Conference. In accepting this honour, I am indeed delighted to note the great confidence that this Conference has in Kenya's ability to conduct the business of the Conference with the diligence and devotion necessary for its success. I would like to reassure you, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, that Kenya's commitment to this Conference, as host, as a Member of ITU and finally as Chairman of the Conference, is absolute and totally without reservation. The Kenyan Government will do its very best to ensure the success of the Conference "

This Conference takes place nine years after the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Conference. During this period, telecommunication technology has achieved tremendous development in content and range of application, pervading all facets of human endeavour, so that today no society can thrive and prosper as a modern society without the benefits of telecommunications services. We in this dynamic field need no further elaboration on this subject. Our meeting here is enough testimony of our conviction of the vital role that telecommunications services are playing and are destined to play in future in the developing of man and humanity. We do, however, have an obligation to continue and add momentum to the telecommunications development processes so that the benefits of these services can be extended to the remotest corners of the world at the lowest cost that developing countries can afford.

These obligations call for a commitment by ITU at an international level and by regional and national telecommunication agencies, to the development of plans and programmes which will encourage the transfer of appropriate technology to the developing countries. It is my view that transfer of technology through the development of human resources in the Third World is a vital prerequisite for the development of telecommunications services and other services in these countries. Transfer of telecommunication technology can be achieved through cooperation between developed and developing countries with the assistance of ITU, and this Conference offers an appropriate forum for discussion and decision on this issue. It is worth noting that ITU does have, in its present structure, some machinery which, with the cooperation of all concerned, could be used to facilitate a modest measure of technology transfer through its technical cooperation activities. We believe that these activities benefit the developed and developing countries alike and should therefore be increased and intensified in order to accelerate the expansion and improvement of telecommunications services of all kinds throughout the world.

In this context, one notes with some concern the many constraints which, under the financial provisions of the present ITU Convention, unfortunately serve to limit ITU efforts in the area of technical cooperation. The development of telecommunication facilities must of necessity be planned and undertaken on a global basis if such facilities are to offer optimum utility to the world community, which is increasingly becoming more and more homogenous in socio-economic needs. It is therefore imperative that every country devotes some of its financial and other resources for the development of telecommunications services for the benefit of all. These resources can best be coordinated and harnessed through the ITU Technical Cooperation Programme, which requires the positive participation and support of all Members for its success. I believe that there is a definite and urgent need for a firm provision within the ITU budget to accommodate the financial requirements for the Union's technical cooperation programmes.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the African continent has achieved a number of important developments in the field of telecommunications. The Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU) was established in 1978 as a specialized agency of OAU in the field of telecommunications, and the Union is playing an important role, together with OAU, the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa and ITU, in the implementation of the PANAFTTEL and other development projects. The continent is now engaged in the implementation of projects for the Transport and Communications Decade for Africa, 1978-1988, and the World Communications Year, 1983. In conformity with General Assembly resolutions 32/160 of 1977 and 36/40 of 1981 respectively, the ITU, in collaboration with ECA as the UN-appointed lead agency for the Transport and Communications Decade, and acting also in its capacity as the lead agency for the World Communications Year, has played a major role here, and we are indeed grateful for the assistance given so far. These projects are vital to the development of telecommunications services in Africa, and it is therefore necessary that adequate financial and other resources are made available to ITU as a matter of urgency, so that the Union can continue its assistance for the success of its projects

as well as other projects elsewhere in developing countries.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I need not dwell too long on the importance of ITU Plenipotentiary Conferences or even on the impact of the very rapid changes in telecommunication technology on the socio-economic development of Member States of the Union. Suffice it to say that every Member State is well aware of the pivotal role of telecommunications services in each and every field of human endeavour. In this context, it behoves all Member States, individually and collectively, to constantly strive, with the resources at their disposal, towards the common goal of improving the efficiency of telecommunications services, increasing their usefulness and making them generally available to the public. The Plenipotentiary Conference is the only organ of the Union which is competent to handle the most fundamental issues of ITU, and to the extent that this relates to the dynamic field of telecommunications, it is my humble view that the frequency of Plenipotentiary Conferences should, as far as possible, reflect the practical situation in order to have a positive influence on the development of the telecommunications industry and services. You will agree with me that long intervals between Conferences, such as we have experienced in the past, are clearly not in the best interests of the Union.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to feel at home in your deliberations, which I trust will be free, exhaustive and fruitful, in the best tradition of ITU Plenipotentiary Conferences. As Chairman, it is my pleasant duty to guide the Conference to a successful conclusion of its business, and I am confident that I can count on your support and experience to achieve this noble goal.

Thank you for your kind attention."

10.2      The delegate of Iran transmitted to the Conference the following message from the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished delegates,

This Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union once again gives you the opportunity to review and discuss in depth the very important and complicated phenomenon of telecommunication. This phenomenon plays a decisive role in the lives of human beings, in the promotion of cultures, in the exchange of thoughts, experiences, cultures, civilizations, aspirations, desires and human needs. In fact for these gatherings, no aim is more noble than making use of this great and impressive human phenomenon for the benefit of mankind.

All the results of human perseverances and continuous experiences should be utilized for the benefit of mankind and not against it. It should be bitterly confessed that this has not been realized. In fact telecommunication systems are used to move a vast majority of mankind toward directions dictated by world politics. If this great majority had a role in guiding these impressive systems, perhaps the conveyed messages would have been something different from what it is today. The Third World nations, although having huge natural and human resources, have never been permitted to utilize these potentials properly, and deeply feel this bitter fact.

During the tenure of this great Conference, along with the technical issues, you may pay attention to the human and spiritual aspects as well. This is what makes the results of this Conference more useful and auspicious to mankind.

I ask the Almighty Allah for the success of this Conference and the distinguished participants.

Seyyed Ali KHAMENEI  
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran"

10.3      The delegate of Nepal made the following statement

"It is a matter of great pleasure and privilege for me to bring to you and the distinguished delegates of this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union warm greetings and good wishes from His Majesty's Government and people of Nepal. My delegation is deeply appreciative of the warm hospitality extended to us and excellent arrangements made by the Government of Kenya to host this Conference in this beautiful city of Nairobi. Allow me also, Mr. Chairman, to felicitate you on your election to the Chair. My delegation is fully confident that under your wise guidance the Conference shall be able to conclude its work successfully.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation welcomes the initiative taken by the United Nations to observe 1983 as the World Communications Year in accordance with United Nations resolutions that special attention should be drawn to improve the existing world telecommunication occupies in today's world. The report of the Secretary-General also calls for development of the necessary infrastructure and the application of modern technology for the socio-economic development of different countries of the world. My delegation is of the opinion that all the Member states of ITU would have to embark on a programme of action to make the call of the United Nations a great success. If the experience gained by the Member states is shared with one another, it would undoubtedly contribute to further improving telecommunication services for the welfare of humanity. We feel in this context it is imperative that developed countries should join hands with developing countries in assisting them to develop necessary infrastructure and technology for the manufacture of telecommunication equipment and improve the existing telecommunication system.

We are all convinced that the communications system plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of a country. The developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, are far behind in this field as compared to the developed nations. Due to the lack of necessary technology, shortage of equipment and required manpower, a concrete programme of action for developing the existing system is yet to come in the future.

Mr. Chairman, in accordance with the decisions of the foreign secretaries of South Asian countries which are designed to promote cooperation among them on a regional basis, a number of areas for mutual cooperation have been identified. We feel happy to say that telecommunication links, exchange of technical information and sharing of technical resources occupy important priorities among them. We hope this would contribute immensely in improving telecommunication services among South Asian countries. Such regional cooperation efforts should be encouraged, on the basis of a regional concept.

May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this subject be discussed at a Plenary Meeting."



10.4      The delegate of the United Kingdom made the following statement

"The Greek philosopher Aristotle once described man as a rational animal - an animal of reason. That was over 2,000 years ago.

More recently, a philosopher stated that we live in an information processing universe.

Ever since man has gained the gift of speech, he has been engaged in processing information, both as a means of survival and in order to advance civilization.

The means and methods of information processing determine the capacity of a society to develop first speech, then writing, then printing, then electrical and today electronics, and the age of electronics is revolutionizing all the means of storing, processing and communicating information.

So fast is the process progress that we see that it is not fanciful to forecast, for instance, a videophone in every home by the end of this century at least in Western Europe, North America, and Japan could be a reality.

Yet, this revolution is taking place when the vast majority of mankind does not have an ordinary telephone or even access to one.

This gap - the telecommunications gap - is daunting.

Of the 500 million telephones and 500 million television receivers in the world nine-tenths are in only 15 per cent of ITU Member countries.

The ITU has commissioned much work to demonstrate the link between telecommunications and economic progress.

I would like to go a little further the understanding and use of all information processing technologies are crucial ingredients in raising the standards of living of mankind.

In the developed world, there is a gathering rush to apply information processing technologies as swiftly as possible in the factory, in the office and in the schools to enhance productivity, improve education and generate wealth.

The new technology is every bit as important to the well-being of the developing world.

The World Bank investment, for instance, in a telecommunications network in Ethiopia some years ago transformed that country's ability to market its coffee crop.

Some of the most comprehensive and imaginative plans for the exploitation of the new technology in education are to be found for instance in India and in Brazil.

The social and economic life in Indonesia has been revolutionized by the application of satellite communications.

Mr. Chairman, in your own country, a recent study has shown how improved communications can dramatically enhance economic performance in such basic areas as the provision of pure water and guaranteed food supplies.

We who represent advanced countries at this Conference increasingly see communications, combined as it is with computing and consumer electronics, as a vital means to improve our industry, our agriculture, our education, health and transportation.

How much more vital must the new technology be to conquer disease, ignorance, hunger and poverty all around the world?

Unless we act, the accelerating pace of technological innovation in communications will widen rather than narrow the gap between the nations of the North and the nations of the South.

My Government is quite clear that it is for this Conference to come up with plans to avoid such an outcome.

But, Mr. Chairman, the issues really go wider than that.

Developments in communications - particularly through satellites and wide-band cable - are building one world in which it will be difficult, if not impossible, for governments, whatever their political complexion, to cut off their people from information flows.

Down the centuries we have fought for and won many freedoms.

The freedom of access to world information should become a human right.

Already the whole world notices when a country severs communications with the rest of us.

When the hand-held television set and the telephone join the transistor radio as a low cost, mass product - and this is achievable within a decade or two - it will be virtually impossible to block the flow of information to individuals on a world-wide basis.

My country has long been convinced that the world will be a better and safer place if people right across the world - individual men and women - have access to world information via our telecommunications and other networks.

Mr. Chairman, these wider issues may not be on the agenda of the Conference but they should illuminate our work.

The United Kingdom is a leading Member and a major contributor to the ITU not only in terms of finance but also by our participation in the vital work programmes and in the consultative committees.

We want to see an ITU able to facilitate a rapid and equitable diffusion of communication services throughout the world in line with the pace of technological change.

How is this to be achieved?

I believe that success will come only if the strategic issues shaping the future of telecommunication institutions, technology and services are discussed by policy-makers at the highest level.

The United Kingdom believes that the ITU is the most appropriate international forum for the examination of all the issues relating to telecommunications and my delegation has tabled such a proposal.

It will be, however, for the Conference to consider whether the ITU can provide an appropriate mechanism for high-level dialogue or whether it is best done outside the structure of the Union.

Britain has been aware for a long time that the value of the world network is related to the numbers of individuals in the world with direct or indirect access to it.

At home, our policy has been to expand the range and coverage of our systems and to extend, as far as possible, access to direct dialling overseas.

We are first in the world in providing virtually universal direct telephone dialling overseas and 127 countries are directly linked to the most remote corners of the United Kingdom.

We have also introduced radical changes in our telecommunications structure in order to harness new technology and to promote expansion of new services.

We are investing heavily in digital switching. What we want to see is the achievement of an internationally agreed Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN). This alone will provide the universal infrastructure for exploiting information technology more fairly between nations.

Modern technology can also make state monopolies a thing of the past.

We in Britain are engaged on a rapid process of liberalization, there is growing competition in telecommunications.

We have freed many attachments from the BT monopoly

We have licensed a competing network for business users and shares in our main state telecommunications enterprise will be offered to the public.

We are not afraid of radical change to keep pace with technology.

We are well aware however that the greatest task facing the world is to find a way of spreading the availability of modern technology to the billions of people who have as yet no access to it.

The ITU clearly has a role to play in the improvement and expansion of the existing world telecommunication network.

The United Kingdom welcomes the positive work undertaken by the Secretariat, and by Mr. Msambichaka, in pinpointing the critical needs of the developing world.

The United Kingdom believes that the ITU is the appropriate body to coordinate the contribution in cash and kind that can be made by the telecommunication administrations and private operators towards enhancing and expanding the infrastructure across the world.

It is in the interest of the telecommunication community in the advanced countries that the world community at large gains greater access to the world network, and it is in this spirit of mutual interest that the United Kingdom and its Commonwealth partners - a good cross-section of the world - have for long had a system whereby the information-rich members of the Commonwealth contribute towards the improvement of external communications systems of poorer members.

We believe that there may be a case for Members of the ITU to consider how this Commonwealth spirit and practice might be adapted to meet the world need for a transfer of scarce skills and knowledge within the voluntary framework of the ITU.

The United Kingdom delegation will welcome discussions with other delegations and the Secretariat to evolve a proposal acceptable to the majority of Members on technical cooperation for implementation next year in 1983 as a contribution to World Communications Year.

Mr. Chairman, the telecommunications world is undergoing dramatic changes.

Thanks to the satellite, optical fibres and the microchip, the proposition that every adult in the world should have access to the telephone is no wild dream.

The digitalization of the world network itself will hasten the day of electronic publishing, electronic libraries, and electronic education.

The conversion of the accumulated wisdom of the ages into data bases accessible to anyone with connection to the world network is of course a monumental task, but it can be and is being done.

If the ITU is to play its part properly in bringing about these developments on a world-wide basis, it will need to win and hold the trust of governments.

All governments are fighting hard at home to contain spending and cover budget deficits.

We welcome the efforts of the last two Administrative Councils to cut back on ITU budgets.

The level of our future commitment to the Union will depend very much on the outcome of your deliberations. If good sense prevails, if action is taken to achieve economy and effectiveness in the future programme of conferences and meetings, if decisions on language and staffing reflect cost consciousness, my Government will applaud.

Mr. Chairman, the ITU has accomplished much over the last 120 years, but the microprocessor is forcing radical change at a radical pace.

World communication traffic between nations is doubling every three years.

ITU's task over the next 20 years will be even more critical.

We must raise our sights, we must recognize what is at stake for our peoples.

We need to be clear as to our central objective - the development of the new world communications network on a basis of mutual benefit.

Failure to act would damage both the competence and the relevance of the ITU.

More important, it would undermine all other efforts to elevate the condition of mankind.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we must not fail."

10.5      The delegate of Cyprus made the following statement

"It is a great pleasure for me to attend this Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU in this beautiful and hospitable country of Kenya. May I take this opportunity to express, on behalf of my Government and delegation, our warm thanks to the Government of Kenya for the excellent arrangements made for this Conference.

Mr. Chairman, before I proceed any further, allow me to congratulate you on your election to the high office of Chairman of this Conference.

Cyprus is a relative newcomer in the ITU, having joined the Union in 1960 right after its independence. The Cyprus Government rightly considers telecommunications as a vitally important element in the infrastructure of a country's development. Rapid and efficient telecommunications make for effective government, trade and industry and also for social and educational advancement. I am happy to say that Cyprus has been continuously improving and expanding its telecommunication services over the years, despite the setback it suffered in 1974 as a result of the Turkish invasion, which resulted in the loss of one-third of the telecommunication installations and 50% of the assets.

The growth of telecommunications in Cyprus during the past decade has been rapid and impressive. International subscriber dialling (ISD) for both telephone and telex services has been introduced since 1975. Cyprus is now connected to 69 countries for automatic telephone dialling and to 147 countries for automatic telex service. Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973 we have developed our international telecommunications still further, with the submersion of three submarine cables of 480 channels and 1,380 channels capacity, connecting Cyprus to Greece and to Lebanon. The MAKARIOS satellite earth station has been operating since 1980, connecting Cyprus to many countries via the Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT satellite.

May I, Mr. Chairman, outline briefly our future plans for the development of our telecommunication services. A second INTELSAT satellite earth station operating with the Indian Ocean satellite will go into operation in the last quarter of 1982, while a third earth station for the EUTELSAT satellite is expected to be established in 1985. Introduction of digital exchanges and digital transmission equipment is proposed for 1985.

The number of telephones per 100 inhabitants in Cyprus was 16.8 in 1980 and is expected to rise to 25 by 1985. All this progress which our country has made would not have been possible without the active and valuable assistance received from the ITU over the years.

During the course of the next weeks the Plenipotentiary Conference will deliberate and take decisions on many important aspects of telecommunications. A lot of hard work lies ahead for the many distinguished delegates assembled in this hall from all over the world, and I am confident that, under your distinguished guidance and counsel, this Conference will succeed in carrying out its difficult task for the betterment of telecommunications throughout the world, for the benefit of all nations and in an equitable way."

10.6      The delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates,

We have been deeply impressed by our first few days in the notable capital of the Republic of Kenya, by the reception of the delegations and by the formal opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference by the President of the Republic of Kenya, his Excellency Daniel arap Moi and his opening address to the Conference, in which he very clearly outlined ITU's role in the contemporary world.

Nairobi is an important centre for United Nations activities, and the holding of various international regional conferences here has become, to some extent, a normal activity. Therefore, the attention given by the Government of Kenya to ITU is bound to evoke our deep and humble gratitude.

And we are aware not only that we are in the region of the earliest of mankind, whom scientists have named homo sapiens, but chiefly that we are on the African continent, whose peoples have survived the centuries-old tragedy of slavery, colonialism, racial oppression and exploitation in their most widespread and cruel forms. And despite all this, the African peoples have preserved their ancient privileges, art and culture from annihilation, retained their pride and dignity, and waged a centuries-old heroic struggle against colonialism, achieving freedom and independence. All of this arouses in us feelings of deep and genuine respect, despite the remnants of the old hateful apartheid system and the oppression of African peoples which still prevails in this continent.

The Soviet delegation has a special reason for mentioning the subject. This year, our country celebrates the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - the world's first multinational State of workers and peasants.

The revolution in former Russia, a country exploited by its own and foreign capitalists, inaugurated an era of freedom for oppressed and colonial peoples throughout the world, and the creation, 60 years ago, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics provided an outstanding example of the solution to very difficult national problems. Over 100 nations and nationalities, united into one friendly family, formed what we call the Soviet people. Our heroic people, in the short period of its history, has, despite foreign intervention, armed provocation and a fearful war inflicted on us from 1941 to 1945, in which over 20 million perished, thousands of homes were destroyed and colossal material and financial losses were inflicted, saved European and world civilization, restored its homeland and turned it into one of the most enlightened States, in the foremost ranks of technology, culture, national education, universal equality and brotherhood, and the creative progress of all the nations and nationalities forming the Soviet Union.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yesterday, the President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, in his far-reaching address, noted the importance of telecommunications for the development of the infrastructures, economies and cultures of all countries, particularly the developing countries, and stated that further progress in telecommunications could be achieved only if conditions of peace were preserved. This noble view, expressed by His Excellency the President, is closely shared by us, for the reasons we have already mentioned. The Soviet State, led by the outstanding fighter for peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, regards the struggle to strengthen and protect peace, friendship and mutual understanding among nations as a main task and a basic aim of its foreign policy. This was given practical expression in the decisions of the XXVI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, through the adoption of a programme for peace in the 1980s and in many foreign policy initiatives aimed at reducing international tension.

The political and economic life of the international community has for many years been punctuated by disturbing events. These events clearly show that the prospects for international cooperation today depend more than ever on the achievement of some real progress towards the main goal - the removal for future generations, of the fear and deprivations of war. If we appraise the international situation as a whole, it has to be said that it is complex and acute - and still unsatisfactory, unfortunately. It requires further progress in international relations, including the development of collaboration within ITU.

L.I. Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., said recently that "international relations have now reached a most significant parting of the ways. On the one hand is the road to the strengthening of peace and the development of collaboration among all States, and on the other, the road down which mankind was being forced by the latter day advocates of the 'cold war' and brinkmanship".

The world's disquiet reflects the dangers of neo-colonialism, the growing indebtedness of the developing countries and their dependence on outside centres of information. The Soviet Union has supported, and will continue to support, the developing countries' struggle to strengthen their political and economic independence, in the field of communications inter alia, to achieve a new economic and information order, to oppose interference in their internal affairs and to support the sovereignty and full equality of all States, great and small.

In the view of the Soviet delegation, the International Telecommunication Union, a specialized agency of the United Nations, can and should contribute to the strengthening of peace and international cooperation.

Frequency spectrum management and the use of intercontinental cable links, the use of satellite links and the various aspects of space communications use for the benefit of all countries are closely tied to the demand by nations for the demilitarization of space. In support of this demand in particular, ITU's activity can make a specific contribution.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Plenipotentiary Conference faces the huge task of guiding ITU's future work, identifying what further trends the work of ITU should follow in the field of technical assistance, and determining what conferences of an international and regional nature are to be held in the next few years and how their preparations are to be organized.

Of particular importance is the further democratization of ITU's activities and the selection of personnel on the basis of equitable geographical representation of all regions, increased efficiency of ITU's permanent organs and the economical use of the resources of the Union's Members. The work of the International Consultative Committees, and their contribution to the development of the latest telecommunication technology, deserves close attention.

The Soviet delegation is in Kenya to contribute to the success of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and will make a positive contribution to the development and broadening of international cooperation in the field of telecommunications.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
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18 october 1982  
Original: English/  
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MINUTES

OF THE

SECOND PLENARY MEETING

(This corrigendum concerns the Spanish text only.)



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 194-E  
15 October 1982  
Original English/  
Spanish

MINUTES  
OF THE  
SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 29 September 1982, at 1435 hrs.

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Statements and messages

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- 1.1 Universal Postal Union
- 1.2 China
- 1.3 Senegal
- 1.4 Algeria
- 1.5 Nigeria
- 1.6 Tanzania
- 1.7 Kuwait
- 1.8 Iran
- 1.9 Venezuela
- 1.10 Iraq



1. Statements and messages

1.1 The Chairman announced that a message had been received from the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union (see Annex 1).

1.2 The delegate of China made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese delegation congratulates this Plenipotentiary Conference on its opening and congratulates you on your election as Conference Chairman. Upon our arrival in Nairobi, the beautiful and picturesque capital, we were warmly welcomed by the Kenyan people. We would like to take this opportunity to express our profound thanks to the Government and Administration of Kenya for the tremendous efforts and meticulous arrangements they have made for this Conference. Our thanks also go to the personnel of the secretariats for their best endeavours in preparing for the Conference.

The past nine years since the last conference have seen rapid development in science and technology in telecommunications. More and more developing countries have become aware of the importance of telecommunication as a part of social and economic infrastructure of all countries. During this period, the ITU has made great efforts in conducting international technical cooperation and in promoting the development of international telecommunications. At a time when the demand for the establishment of a new international economic order is growing, how the ITU, a specialized agency of the United Nations in charge of telecommunication affairs, will adjust itself in its structure, system and activities to comply with the trend of our time today, has become a question of common concern. It is also an important issue facing the current Conference.

A basic undeniable fact before us is that the developing countries make up 75 per cent of the present 157 Member countries of the Union. However, owing to historical and other reasons, huge gaps exist between developing countries and the technically advanced developed countries in sharing the benefit of scientific and technological progress in telecommunications. Take, for instance, space radio-communications which have been developing so rapidly since the 1960s. By the end of 1981, more than 2,700 satellites and spacecrafts have been launched in the world, of which over 90 per cent belong to a few countries. Moreover, with their technical superiority, these countries have occupied both important and advantageous orbital positions in the geostationary satellites and radio frequencies. The unreasonable state of affairs in the applicable frequency spectrum from 9 kHz to 400 GHz, is known to all. In order to truthfully implement the purposes of the Union, promote further scientific and technological development in telecommunications and enable people of all countries to enjoy an equal share of its benefit, it is imperative to face the afore-mentioned reality and set about gradually reforming the structure of the Union, its financial system, ways of technical cooperation and the process of formulating regulations with regard to the utilization of telecommunication resources. To achieve these objectives, we propose the following .

First, in utilizing the two limited resources of radio frequency spectrum and geostationary-satellite orbit, the World Administrative Radio Conference should be held as early as possible, as desired by the majority of the Member countries, in order to utilize these resources reasonably on the basis of equal rights among countries. In this regard, the Union, as a regulation formulating agency, has a greater role to play. Those technically advanced countries on their part, should undertake greater commitments and adopt a favourable stand toward the just aspirations of the majority of the Member countries.

Second, in the field of worldwide technical cooperation in telecommunications, the Union should, in addition to more effectively participating in the assistance programmes of the UNDP, adopt other more positive measures to meet the urgent needs of some developing countries in telecommunications in case of natural disasters, etc. and their special demands in other fields.

Third, change the current method of defraying the Union's expenses and redress the imbalance between the developing and developed countries in sharing the Union's expenditure, thus making the contributions of various countries compatible with their respective economic capacities.

Fourth, enable all Member countries to genuinely participate in managing the Union's affairs in accordance with the principle of equal rights among all countries. As the first step, the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference should be normalized so that all the Member countries can regularly participate in discussion and decision-making on the general policies and other related important issues. Meanwhile, the developing countries should have a reasonable proportion of seats in the Administrative Council and posts of the elected officials of permanent organs, and the situation in which nationals of the same country hold an elected post over a long period of time should be changed. In the IFRB, the irrational situation in which there is only one member from the developing countries, making up only 20 per cent of the membership of the Board, should not be allowed to continue. In the composition of the staff of the Union, we have also noted that at present, personnel from the developing countries, amounting to 75 per cent of the total ITU Members, make up only 20 per cent of the total professional staff of the Union. To redress this inequitable geographical distribution priority in recruiting staff members should be given to candidates from the developing countries. In fact, there are numerous people in the broad developing countries who are sufficiently qualified for the posts of either elected officials or professional staff. We have reason to trust that the developing countries surely will adopt a positive attitude in nominating competent candidates to the posts in the Union.

Mr. Chairman,

China is a developing socialist country. In international affairs, it consistently pursues a foreign policy of peace. China stands for strengthening its cooperation with all other developing and friendly countries, upholds the principle of equality among all countries, big or small, and opposes any attempts and actions discriminating against the developing countries. In past years, while endeavouring to build up its economy, China has made some efforts in developing its telecommunications. However, since our economy is still backward, we cannot yet meet all our social and economic needs. Our country is relatively poor at the moment and has but limited financial means. Nevertheless, we are willing to do what we can to continue to contribute to the implementation of the purposes of the Union, make telecommunication science and technology serve the welfare of mankind and carry out international cooperation, including cooperation among developing countries. We are ready to work together with all other delegates present in striving to solve, through consultations on an equal footing, the questions facing this Conference.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.3 The delegate of Senegal made the following statement

Mr. Chairman,  
Your Excellencies, Ministers,  
Heads of delegation,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Government of Senegal, I should like to convey to you my fraternal congratulations on your well-deserved election to the leadership of our Conference.

There is no doubt that your personal qualities and your wide human and practical experience will enable the International Telecommunication Union's Plenipotentiary Conference to take place in an atmosphere of fraternity and friendship.

For this reason, I am particularly gratified to request you to convey to His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, Head of State of Kenya, and to your people the sincere thanks of his brother and friend, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Head of State of Senegal and those of my Government for the fraternal kindness, generosity and hospitality shown towards the Senegalese Delegation since our arrival in your beautiful capital, Nairobi.

My country, Senegal, would also like sincerely to congratulate the Kenyan Government and people on having been chosen by the international community as hosts to the first ITU Plenipotentiary Conference held in Africa.

This choice does honour to your country and to our continent as a whole.

In hosting the deliberations of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference you have shown once again, after acting as host to the 18th Summit of the Organization of African Unity, the Kenyan people's great organizational abilities, spirit of sacrifice and unwavering devotion to the ideals of peace and friendship among nations.

And these ideals are the foundation stones of our Organization, which is the oldest of the specialized agencies within the United Nations system.

Mr. Chairman,  
My dear Colleagues,

This Conference is being held at a time when tensions both political and economic are rife in international relations.

Despite, or rather because of these tensions, our meeting should serve to demonstrate how far the ITU Member States are prepared to go in order to confirm, through tangible and timely decisions, our common attachment to the ideals of the International Telecommunication Union, one of the most important objectives of which is "to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds".

It is with this in mind that our various States realized that the ITU might be one of the major instruments of the New International Economic Order envisaged by the United Nations General Assembly in 1974.

The international community's proclamation of its attachment to the advent of a more equitable New International Order would be no more than a pious wish if the specialized agencies within the United Nations family failed to seek, each in its particular field of responsibility, the ways and means of bringing about this New Order, as the ITU clearly affirms at each of its meetings, in its willingness to contribute to the unification of states and peoples, whilst respecting their basic freedom of

choice and their natural differences, by setting up a sound, reliable and coherent telecommunications system.

In the struggle, the African continent's place in the prodigious universe of world telecommunications should strengthen the will and determination of the African States to promote internal cooperation, in view of the significant extent to which our countries lag behind the rest of the world.

Thus Senegal, which remains deeply attached to the plans and programme of the ITU, is resolved to assist in reinforcing the structures and achievements of the Panafrican Telecommunication Union, to which we wish the utmost success in its laudable efforts to release the African states from their telecommunication isolation.

To realize how far Africa lags behind in telecommunications, one need only take a critical look at the statistics, and particularly those of the ITU.

For example, the industrialized countries now have 75 telephone sets for 100 inhabitants, whereas in Africa, with a population of 390 million, there are only 2.6 million main telephone lines, representing precisely 0.09% of the total world stock.

Africa's stated objective is to have one main line for 100 inhabitants by the year 2000. The same comment might be made for broadcasting and television, and I shall not speak of Africa's extremely slow progress in the use of new telecommunication system.

This is a considerable handicap, and there are many reasons why the developing countries, and particularly our continent, should attach great hopes to the conclusions of our work, with the aim of greatly narrowing the telecommunications gap between the industrialized and developing countries.

If they are to be consistent with the purposes of the International Telecommunication Union - short of challenging the principles generally accepted by the ITU - this Conference is bound to promote at least the use of telecommunications for the benefit of all its members.

The objective conditions have been created for the ITU's crossing of the Rubicon. Otherwise, the developing countries will be no more than mere onlookers, incapable of deriving the utmost benefit from the telephone, which today is a providential installation. For its importance lies in its daily use. It is no exaggeration to say that in a world where the conquests of science have damaged and destroyed so many things, the telephone, one of the oldest telecommunication devices, is now more useful than ever. This is why the value of telecommunications is nowhere questioned.

On the contrary, aware of their impact on economic and social development, governments everywhere are extremely eager to promote their operation and improvement. There seems a factor of true progress, at the same time fostering communication and exchanges among peoples.

It has become quite clear that we can no longer do without telecommunications, whether in daily life, the world of business or international political relations. One might even go so far as to say that telecommunications are one of those factors constituting the foundations of the world security system.

This is why it should be emphasized yet again that both the states and the experts, at meetings at various levels relating to this field, have recognized the importance of telecommunications and called for cooperation among all the countries which aspire towards international solidarity. The positive results obtained by the ITU are essentially the fruit of UNDP funds allocated for this purpose.

We strongly applaud the donor countries, whether members of UNDP or not, which have understood the spirit of the founder members of the United Nations Organization in 1945. For them, the objective was to use an international mechanism to promote the economic and social welfare of all peoples.

Since then, concertation has been actively pursued among the nations with a view to reducing the ever widening gap which separates the rich from the developing countries.

Unfortunately the results expected from these various meetings have not yet materialized, one of the reasons for this failure is the difference of opinion on the appropriate time to open global negotiations.

In any event, telecommunications constitutes one of the pillars of the international economic order justifiably claimed by all states, and should be one of the cornerstones of the necessary North-South dialogue.

In this way, by adopting a new technical cooperation policy, namely, the gradual installation of regional offices on the pattern of UNESCO, the ITU might play an even more important role in staff training in the developing countries and particularly in the transfer of technology, both extremely important factors for a more balance New Economic Order.

For this purpose, the ITU should consider multilateral technical cooperation to be part and parcel of its objectives, and it would thus be more than fair if an adequate appropriation were henceforth made for this in the ITU regular budget.

Mr. Chairman,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Taking as a basis the essential interdependence between nations, I am convinced that the International Telecommunication Union remains the appropriate organization in the United Nations system for the promotion of telecommunications development, while securing a certain equality of treatment for the various Member countries.

The Senegalese Government attaches the greatest importance to the outcome of our deliberations, and hopes that the ITU will receive a fresh momentum to enable our different States to take up the challenge of the eighties, to quote the expression used by President Abdou Diouf.

Where Senegal is concerned, we shall do all we can to contribute to this collective effort in favour of international solidarity and cooperation.

1.4 The delegate of Algeria made the following statement

"Mr Chairman,  
Excellencies,  
Honourable delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am grateful for the honour conferred upon me of leading my country's delegation, which has come to make its contribution to this important Conference of your Union which is taking place on African soil for the first time, and I should first of all like to thank our host country and its leaders for all the attentions they have showered upon us, true to our common traditions of hospitality, thereby creating the conditions for a successful Conference

It is a good omen that this great forum which brings together all the Member countries of the International Telecommunication Union is now meeting in Nairobi, one of the outstanding capitals of our continent.

I feel that this bodes well for our activities in Africa and in all the other developing countries.

Mr. Chairman,

Before continuing my speech, I should like to congratulate you on the unanimous vote by which you have been given the difficult task of presiding over this Conference. I am sure that the distinguished officers, whom I also congratulate, will give you invaluable assistance.

We have a very full agenda but I have no doubt that under your wise leadership our work will be crowned with success.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My country, Algeria, has undertaken a considerable effort over the past ten years to develop its telecommunications system. It has had to make investments for the development of its network, expand its relations with ITU and promote cooperation, especially with the Arab and African countries, all at the same time.

In the course of these ten years, the capacity of our network has quadrupled. In absolute terms, more than 650,000 telephone lines have been installed and the number of main subscribers has risen to 400,000. Subscriber density in our country has thus increased from 0.7% to 2%, 90% of the switching being automatic.

The total length of underground coaxial cables has tripled and now exceeds 8,500 kilometres. There are six submarine cables linking us to Europe and providing 4,000 circuits over a distance of 4,500 kilometres

In space telecommunications, Algeria now has two earth stations with large antennas in the INTELSAT network, one of them directed towards the Atlantic and the other towards the Indian Ocean. Algeria also has a station in the Stationar network of the Intersputnik system.

The South of Algeria is served mainly by space telecommunications. Fifteen earth stations have been installed in the Sahara. Providing telephone, telex and television services, these stations have released vast areas of the Sahara from their age-old isolation



Our country has automatic international telephone links with some 20 countries and automatic telex links with about 100 countries all over the world. These results are certainly encouraging, but we have still not entirely bridged the gap. I am bound to say, moreover, that even these results would not have been possible without the provision of adequate training facilities for engineers and technicians. This training facility is the Oran Institute of Telecommunications which has a capacity of about 1,000 students and operates with the help of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With regard to our relations with international and regional organizations, I should like to mention above all my country's contribution to the activities of this Union. We have taken an active part, in particular, in the work of the Administrative Council, the World and Regional Administrative Radio Conferences and some of the Study Groups of the International Consultative Committees.

Mr. Chairman,

We believe that this Conference, in which so many people are working together towards progress, cannot fail to lead to positive results and my delegation will spare no effort to guarantee its success and implement its decisions.

We are setting high hopes in the results which we will achieve together in the development of telecommunications in the less advanced countries and in particular in our continent, which has one of the lowest subscriber densities in the world.

Promoting cooperation between the Union and these countries is, in my opinion, one of a number of ways to further the development of networks. The promotion of this kind of cooperation is more than necessary, for it has to be said that the ITU has not yet assumed a very dynamic role in this area with regard to the developing countries, unlike other United Nations agencies.

It will therefore be necessary to establish within the ITU a mechanism which is better adapted to the fulfilment of this objective.

We also hope that the results expected of this Conference will lead to higher use of the capability of the Union, a better supervision of activities by the Administrative Council and greater coordination between the organs of the Union so that they can make a tangible contribution towards technical cooperation in addition to their conventional tasks.

In expressing these wishes, I am reminded, incidentally, of the substantial work involved in implementing the decisions of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

Algeria attaches particular importance to the conference on the planning of the HF broadcasting service to be held in 1984 and that on the planning of the geostationary satellite orbit to be held in 1985. Both conferences should guarantee all countries equitable access to the limited resources of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit.

On completing its work, this Conference should clearly reaffirm the principle of equitable access and proclaim it unequivocally in the International Telecommunication Convention.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A moment ago I drew attention to the vital need for cooperation between the Union and the less advanced Member countries. We must also focus our attention on the general and wider field of bilateral and multilateral exchanges between South and North as well as between the countries of the South.

From our present perspective at the beginning of the 1980s, South-South cooperation is increasingly becoming a crucial factor in the economic future and position of the developing countries in the world.

Cooperation between the developing countries is fundamentally and logically a further dimension of international cooperation as a whole.

In its bilateral, regional and international forms, it opens up a new perspective for the implementation of the New International Economic Order.

Cooperation between developing countries which does not constitute a collective autarchy should not be regarded as a substitute for the vital North-South cooperation of which it must become a further dimension, nor as an element of confrontation with the developed world. In this period of stalemate in worldwide negotiations it is, however, a strategic necessity.

As well as constituting one of the basic principles of Algeria's foreign policy, the political will to promote this cooperation is also evident on a practical level. My country has already laid the foundations of a promising bilateral and regional cooperation. Cooperation schemes undertaken with the fraternal African and Arab countries illustrate this point and are beginning to form a consistent pattern.

The relations forged with many Asian and Latin American countries are already beginning to bear fruit and will be further strengthened and developed in the future.

It should be stressed that this cooperation is both free and sincere. It is essentially beneficial and mutually advantageous.

Mr. Chairman,

In view of the serious events which dominate the present world scene, I feel compelled to take this opportunity to say that our Union, a specialized agency within the great United Nations family with many Members from the countries concerned, cannot disregard the tragedy which the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples have been living through for over four months.

Lebanon, a sovereign State and a Member of this Union, has been and still is the victim of a brutal and blind military aggression which is continuing in defiance of the law, justice and the international moral order.

Mobilizing its vast means of destruction and mass extermination, the Zionist army does not hesitate to enter refugee camps in its pursuit of the Palestinian people.

How can one not be horrified at the senselessness of the final solution and the genocide, at the carnage and at the massacre of thousands of children, women and old people in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila?

This tragedy is a further reminder to the international community that any settlement of the Middle East conflict must of necessity include the infeasible right of peoples to self-determination and independence, including the Palestinian People's right to establish a sovereign State.

Moreover, this tragedy is also tied up with the Zionist presence within the international organizations. Can we sanction the continued membership in a Union such as ours of those who practise such an ignoble policy of degradation, oppression and suppression, of destruction, from which telecommunication facilities are not excluded, and of the massacre of civil populations? Our delegation cannot accept this as a possibility.

Whether it is a question of morality, justice or law, the Zionist entity must answer for all its crimes before the international community and suffer the logical consequences of those crimes.

Mr. Chairman,

In conclusion, I would like to say that we have great ambitions and that, in order to achieve them, we will have to work extremely hard. But experience shows that, together, we can make real progress as long as we have goodwill and sincere determination on our side.

For my part, I am convinced that the results of our work will be commensurate with the aspirations of our countries and will ensure for our Union a future marked by genuine accomplishments and progress in the common interest of our peoples.

Thank you for your attention."

1.5 The delegate of Nigeria made the following statement .

Please permit me to rejoice with you, my dear counterpart, on your election and the choice of Kenya for this Conference - a choice which is aptly made because Kenya is, according to the finding of the famous archeologist, Professor Leakey, the home of Homo-Kenyapithecus - man's ancestor. So in fact, we may here be sitting at the birthplace of mankind. So welcome home.

Besides, the traditional cooperative reputation of Kenya and Nigeria remains undisputed. I have never seen anyone come to Nairobi and leave with any grudges. At this particular moment, in the wake of a worldwide recession, it takes special courage to agree to host a meeting of this size. The Nigerian delegation salutes you, Honourable Chairman, and conveys through to your distinguished President, the greetings of our President Alhaji Shehu Shagari who only moved to Nigeria's new capital, Abuja, a week ago.

Honourable Chairman,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Nigerian delegation would wish to seize this privilege in expounding our views on issues relevant to telecommunications and our related global needs and requirements in the less developed parts of the world and, in particular, Africa.

At a moment like this, we who are labelled "Third World Nations" would like to express our warm sentiments and wild hopes about our present and future advancement in telecommunications. Heart-warming though these sentiments may seem they, however, do not reflect the true picture of things as there are other issues related to the future problems and anxieties in this highly exciting field of telecommunications.

Part of our concern has already been expressed by the distinguished delegates of the Peoples' Republic of China and Senegal. So we would not dwell on the problems of unfair domination of the electro-magnetic spectrum and the geostatic satellite orbit by the few advanced nations of the world to the disadvantage of the poorer and smaller nations. Our anxieties are of different kind and can be summarized as follows FUNDING, STANDARDIZATION AND STABILIZATION. These are the three major areas where we believe there are problems and anxieties. As elicited this morning by the leader of the British delegation, so rapid are the changes in the industrialized nations in telecommunications that we in the developing countries find ourselves in perpetual distress, running at maximum speed only to remain static, and in many cases, behind schedule in our endeavours to catch up with the scientific know-hows of the industrialized nations.

At the end of the last world war, Japan for instance emerged one of the most powerful technological giants of the world. Yet, that country has a policy of "planned obsolescence" i.e. the creation of gadgets with a deliberately short life-span, which makes spare parts acquisition a most tedious affair. Similar trends are presently emerging in Western Europe, placing formidable barriers to the third world countries. We have hardly mastered the copper cable, let alone the fibre optic. We have yet to cope with the "valves" era, in the wake of the current micro-chip era. Noting that the ordinary telephone is still a great luxury, the video phone is already on the shelf. Our mastering of the analogue system is still lagging in a period when the digital system is presently operational - a system so new and so advantageous, although a suspect, because of its newness and likely complications.

Our dilemma in Africa therefore is one of choice of options - each of which is laden with serious consequences of cost-benefit and policy implications. We are faced with issues on whether to standardize on old techniques, and master them, or embrace new technologies and continue to purchase, hire armies of foreign consultants and experts for maintenance, much to the distress of our meagre financial resources. So great is our dilemma that we dare not stop in any attempt to standardize or stabilize knowing our total dependency on imported spares and knowing that the manufacture of spares is totally-unreliable in such a rapidly changing world. And yet we dare not move forward too fast for fear of the unknown.

The visible danger and our prediction is that in the next decade, several African and third world nations will in fact find themselves scraping a whole system for replacement at costs so high that other important sectors of national economy could suffer in consequence. Not one nation can afford this state of affairs.

What therefore is our choice? These issues appear exclusively a third world problem, indeed, in retrospect, the reality is that they are of global nature spanning through many economies of the world, although some national economies tend to be relatively well equipped to absorb the shock of "transition" than others.

In this dilemma, the more advanced nations could easily relinquish these burdens to be resolved solely by the less advanced nations. This indeed is not a realistic approach, as the more advanced nations cannot afford to leave the less advanced nations behind indefinitely. They cannot afford to do so, the reason being most obvious, the interwoven nature and complexities of our modern society - one of economic inter-dependence - small nations upon bigger nations, and vice versa.

Technically speaking, some African countries are lagging behind the industrialized nations, although the continent as a whole, exports 10 out of 13 of the world's leading minerals without which industrialization is impossible. The Arab world, Asia, and Latin America all told, also export vast mineral resources without which the advanced nations would find it difficult to maintain their industries. On the other hand, Africa, Asia and Latin America together constitute the largest market for finished products of the world without which industrial growth is retarded. Thus, the North is dependent on the South and vice versa, especially in our modern society where communication and commerce run pari-pasu.

Indeed, as the process of modern business gets underway, businessmen of all nations are to be found virtually everywhere. Never before has the universal family become so much closer, and never before have the interests of the few become so parallel with those of the many.

Our aim therefore is to bring it home to our more advanced nations here present that they cannot proceed all alone in development process to the neglect of the smaller nations. That they must accommodate the interests of the smaller nations. I say, this only in the hope and support of the sentiment expressed by the British delegation in quoting from Aristotle that "man is a rational animal". Our plea therefore is based on this same dogma which would normally not need restatement except that man is also a selfish animal, and sometimes man's rationality yields to his selfishness.

The natural tendency among the more advanced nations would be to utilize almost exclusively the fruits of your own labour because you control the development, planning, management and dispensation of these facilities.

It is easy to suggest that improved telecommunications will serve the cause of peace by providing or promoting understanding among men. This is the ideal but in reality and application they often produce exactly the opposite consequences. They paralyze the vast majority to the detriment of the few. Today satellites hang above our heads utilized not only for such demonic purposes as warfare but also for such mean activities as international espionage. It is now possible for the advanced countries to spy on the rest of world twenty-four hours of the day via satellite.

In conclusion, since we cannot ask the advanced technologies to halt at the moment and wait for us, we must make this appeal to the ITU and to you plenipotentiaries here present to convey to your home governments that we of the third world are indeed more desperately in need of advancement in telecommunications in our effort to combat hunger, disease, illiteracy, than the more advanced nations. At this meeting therefore, our emphasis must therefore be towards the problem of the developing world by way of funding, training and technical assistance. This way, ITU will have its place as an association for peace and universal progress. For once, mankind all over the world will boast of technology for peace and progress because the world of today has more than enough stock of missiles and war planes.

These, and many other issues raised at this meeting are what should occupy the attention of the Committee on Technical Cooperation and Transfer of Technology. Finally, there is a need for coordinating various international activities in the field of telecommunications as well as diffusing knowledge among the third world countries of the nature and scope of these activities. Adequate institutional arrangements should be ensured for this purpose.

We cannot conclude without reiterating Nigeria's strong views against apartheid South Africa. Once upon a time, at a meeting such as this, we discovered to our amazement that South Africa was in fact quietly participating at the conference in an anonymous status.

We would like to warn that the Secretariat should do whatever it can to ensure that this does not happen, since in South Africa's own interest, and with the presence of so many black delegates at this meeting, they place themselves at the risk of contacting pigmented ideologies which may not serve them well on their return to South Africa. Mr. Chairman, if it were through acts of omission or commission to allow South Africa's participation at this meeting, Nigeria strongly opposes such a presence, and would hope that such a move be equally opposed by all peace-loving nations so gathered here. I hope that the Secretariat and particularly the Credentials Committee will be vigilant in this matter.

We thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.6      The delegate of Tanzania made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the greatest pleasure in congratulating you on your election to the chairmanship of this Assembly. I am confident that under your stewardship, coupled with your dynamism, this Conference will be steered to a resounding and successful conclusion.

I bring with me sincere and fraternal greetings from the people of Tanzania to the distinguished delegates to this Conference.

The International Telecommunication Union has grown from strength to strength since its formation in 1865 and it is gratifying to note that it continues to move steadily and faithfully on the path of its defined objectives despite the numerous global economic difficulties that we have seen in recent times. The contribution by the Union in bringing the nations of the world closer together in promoting human understanding has been of immense value to mankind. This, Mr. Chairman, has been due to the common willingness of its Members and its Secretariat staff, headed by a devoted Secretary-General.

Mr. Chairman,

The unprecedented and accelerated technological development of communications has reached a size and scope which would have been quite inconceivable a few decades ago. The speed of development is more than the human mind's capacity to comprehend. It is truly another revolution, an information revolution.

Telecommunications has obtained a central role in fulfilling human needs, both directly in providing personal satisfaction and indirectly in facilitating most other functions of society. The role of telecommunications in fulfilling social human needs and economic development has been realized by the Union. The ITU has undertaken to document fully these roles so that they are understood and appreciated by a broad spectrum of the world population.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Permit me now to address myself to the crucial subject of technical cooperation which subject was brought within the ITU purview by a decision taken at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference.

The question of technical cooperation, Mr. Chairman, has been and continues to be one of the important issues that needs serious consideration by the Conference. Over the past few years, ITU technical cooperation activities as they relate to developing countries have not fully met the aspirations of these nations, mainly due to the fact that necessary operating revenue for the scheme has largely depended on funds from UNDP. This dependence has been a drawback in carrying out technical cooperation activities because of the financial crisis which the UNDP has continued to face.

Mr. Chairman,

For an international organization like the ITU to depend largely on external funding for its technical cooperation activities is, to say the least, being naive and unrealistic. I believe that with the will and the long understanding among Member countries that has characterized our Union in the past, it is possible to find an acceptable and workable solution to this problem.

I have noted the preparatory documents submitted by some Members proposing that technical cooperation expenses be met from both the UNDP and the regular budget of the Union. I believe the Conference should give serious consideration to this proposal because I am convinced that the best solution that will enable the developing countries to be assisted meaningfully is by having a certain amount of the regular budget allocated for this purpose. May I, at this juncture, call upon the Conference to give serious and positive consideration to this matter so that a true and realistic development of a global telecommunication network is realized for the benefit of all mankind.

Mr. Chairman,

It will be recalled that the last Plenipotentiary Conference which was held in Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973 adopted Resolution No. 19 on special measures for the least developed countries, which, inter alia, entrusted the Administrative Council with the responsibility of making appropriations from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation for the purpose of developing telecommunications services in the least developed countries. Whereas the Administrative Council has managed to produce commendable work, as spelt out in its report contained in Document No. 49, it is with regret that I note that the Fund received limited contributions to render any meaningful "effective assistance" to the LDCs. No wonder it must have been slightly embarrassing to the Secretary-General to mention the amounts received and the assistance provided to the LDCs in the report, as has been the case with other sections. I would therefore assume that no such assistance was given. It should be appreciated that telecommunication services are an essential ingredient of the effective developmental efforts of a country. We need telecommunications for boosting the economies of our countries. More often than not when the economy of a developing country prospers, it is to the advantage also of the industrialized countries because such a country would be able to purchase more from the industrialized countries. The time has now come for us all to join hands and find suitable solutions for helping the development of telecommunications in these countries. The developing nations too can play a major role in assisting themselves by identifying the areas in which they can assist one another, given their experience and the common conditions prevailing in most LDCs.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have dwelt on the question of technical cooperation at length because I consider it to be so vital in our Union in the promotion of the lofty ideals and goals that our Union has set itself to achieve in the field of international telecommunications.

We heard this morning a statement by the distinguished delegate of the United Kingdom. It was a brilliant and positive speech if we take into account the aspirations of the ITU objectives, in particular the needs of technical cooperation for the developing countries. My delegation and, I believe, the other delegations as well, will respond positively to the statement by the United Kingdom in the course of our deliberations.

I would like to end my remarks on technical cooperation activities by making one proposal regarding the setting up of ITU Regional Offices.

As correctly pointed out in the Administrative Council's report (Document No. 47), the tasks of technical cooperation are increasingly getting too complicated to be effectively administered from the Headquarters in Geneva. It is essential therefore for the Union to start thinking seriously about setting up Regional Offices with sufficient and suitable staff and delegated authority, to discharge the functions of the organs of the Union. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to over-emphasize the advantages of setting up these offices as they have been adequately covered in the report by the Administrative Council. In short, I request the Conference to consider and approve the proposals of the Administrative Council as set forth in the document mentioned above.

I would now wish to make a few remarks on the achievement of the Union in the last few years. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, may I take this opportunity to refresh your memory on the active role played by ITU in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and other international and regional organizations in conceiving the idea of a Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) nearly two decades ago. The Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU) which came onto the scene after its establishment a few years ago as a specialized agency of the OAU, added a new dimension to the great efforts the ITU was making in the development of telecommunications in Africa. I am pleased to note that the two organizations of our Union, ITU and PATU, have always been in the forefront in championing the rapid development of telecommunications infrastructure in Africa, by actively urging all Member countries to take concrete measures in supporting the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1987) which was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly, at the request of African Member States.

A majority of the PANAFTEL links are now operational and those of us who have been connected with it have begun to enjoy the fruits of the efforts of our Union. We salute and congratulate all those who have been involved in the realization of this project which is so vital to Africa.

The United Nations has declared 1983 as World Communications Year. This should provide us with yet another opportunity and challenge to make even further progress towards the ultimate goal of making a telephone service available to every inhabitant in our respective communities. We look forward to witnessing great strides and accomplishments during the World Communications Year.



Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since it is important to review the achievements and failures of the Union on a regular basis, it is advisable that Plenipotentiary Conferences be held at regular, shorter intervals. We also know that since telecommunications technology changes rapidly it is essential that the body entrusted with ensuring the universal functioning of telecommunications meets regularly to determine policy guidelines to be in line with the changing technology. Nine years is too long an interval for any serious and meaningful assessment and evaluation of our Union.

With these few words, I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for having given me the floor.

Long live international cooperation!"

1.7      The delegate of Kuwait made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I first proffer my congratulations to you Mr. Chairman and to the Vice-Chairmen on their election to this important Conference. I am sure that under your wise leadership the Conference will be a success.

I also wish to offer thanks to the Government and the people of Kenya who have enthusiastically agreed to host this Conference, which is a landmark in the progress of telecommunications in the world. We thank them for the excellent arrangements and the facilities and above all, the warm hospitality they have accorded to the delegates.

We are assembling here today to deliberate on the International Telecommunication Convention and the main affairs of the Union, which has been formed as a result of the collective wisdom of the world community. We all are well aware of the mammoth role played by the Union in providing a common technical platform to harness the advantages of the present-day technological explosion and to standardize and lay down guidelines for an orderly development of communication technology to the benefit of all countries of the world. Without this forum, I am sure that telecommunications technology would have grown in as a diverse a manner as the different cultures and languages in the world. As a case in point, the utilization of the radio spectrum by frequency sharing has been made possible due to the efforts of this organization. In the absence of this coordinating body, a chaos would have occurred in the frequency bands and no communication would have been possible. Similarly the Recommendations issued by the CCITT and CCIR are of far-reaching value.

The ITU has been able to bring an awareness among the countries of the world of the importance of coordinated effort to expand communication facilities. It has also been able to disseminate technical advances and know-how to the developing countries in a straightforward manner and as a matter of right. The availability of such vast information in one place has given rise to greater research efforts resulting in a tremendous boost to communications technology.

We place on record our appreciation to the ITU serving Secretary-General, Mr. Mohammed Mili, Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Butler, the members of the Administrative Council, members of the IFRB, the Chairmen of the Consultative Committees and all the employees of the ITU who have led the organization to greater heights during their tenure since the last Plenipotentiary Conference held in 1973.

Kuwait, under the guidance of His Highness the Amir and the Crown Prince, has assiduously worked to the motto "Communications for all", because it realizes that better communications mean prosperity and safety for the people. In the last decade we have tripled our telephone links, the present situation being two hundred and thirty two thousand telephone stations. The increase in telex services has been of the order of fifteen times, the present number being three thousand terminals in operation. Telephone facilities on the basis of population have increased from 8.8 per hundred to 15.8 per hundred in 1981. The international telephone traffic has increased by 30 times whereas telex traffic has gone up by 126 times during the decade. The total number of circuits carrying this bulk traffic is one thousand one hundred and seventy eight and we are connected to 45 countries by direct dialling.

This increase in traffic has been made possible by keeping ourselves abreast with the latest developments in the field of communications. We are maintaining three Intelsat satellite earth stations with up-to-date technology to work with the Intelsat satellites in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions, the international calls are mostly carried by these satellites. An Inmarsat earth station which will work with the Inmarsat satellite system for communicating with vessels on the high seas is under construction and scheduled to operate in August 1983.

During this decade we have gone in for digital switching exchanges on a large scale. At present about fifty per cent of our equipment is of the digital type. The mobile telephone system is under expansion from its present capacity of four thousand lines to a capacity of twenty-five thousand lines by late 1984 with further provision for its expansion to a hundred thousand lines in the future. For the junction cable, the optical fibre system is under introduction. Data terminals are being progressively used in the country.

Our future plans are to introduce an Arabsat Satellite System for regional traffic requirements, to introduce the Electronic Mail System and the view data services. Studies and/or preparations of technical specifications are in progress for such projects.

Kuwait has always believed in the development of communications for increased cooperation among the world communities. In pursuance of this belief, Kuwait has been participating in most of the telecommunication conferences regionally and worldwide under the auspices of ITU, ATU, INTELSAT and INMARSAT. We have also participated in other regional and international forums relating to telecommunications.

During recent years we have concluded technical cooperation agreements relating to telecommunication activities on a bilateral basis with a number of countries in the world. Some of these agreements were effected on government-to-government level and others on the administration-to-administration level. In the process, we have added to our knowledge a great deal of information about world telecommunications and allied problems. We are endeavouring to further encourage such bilateral agreements which, we believe, enhance regional and international cooperation.

We are meeting here in this beautiful country for the Plenipotentiary Conference after a gap of nine years since the last Plenipotentiary Conference which took place in Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973. The decisions which we take here will be reflected for some years to come. We have seen with concern the steady rise in the cost of maintaining this body in all its operations. It may be perhaps worthwhile to have an in-depth study on this subject and try to rationalize its activities.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to point out that due to the rapid development of telecommunication, we find that, in the past, the meetings of this Plenipotentiary Conference have been spread over a long period of time, and we would suggest that this period be limited to five years in the future.

Additionally, when looking at the governing body of the ITU, namely the Administrative Council, we find that in the past some of the geographical sectors of the world have been inadequately represented, particularly those of Asia and Oceania, which cover a large section of the world and include the largest number of countries in comparison to other sectors.

The most important factor that we should bear in mind throughout our Conference is the need to highlight the efficient use of telecommunication for the preservation of peace all over the world as well as the enhancement of just causes, where human beings are allowed to live in dignity on their own land.

Recently, due to important markets in the telecommunication field, innumerable establishments have been created to manufacture telecommunication equipment. A majority of countries, particularly developing countries, do not have the testing capabilities to test the facilities offered by such equipment or the reliability it offers. It is for the distinguished delegates to consider if it would not be worthwhile setting up some basic test centres in different countries of the world so that the equipment offered by manufacturers could be type-tested as a means of consumer protection.

We note with gratification that ITU membership has increased rapidly over the last twenty years, lending credibility to the organization and bringing into focus the importance of close coordination among the Member countries in the field of telecommunications.

Through this Conference we should impress upon the developing countries the importance of a good infrastructure in telecommunications which will foster a faster industrial and economic growth of these countries. A higher order of priority may be allotted to telecommunication projects in their development programmes, which will also result in greater UNDP assistance in this field.

The Conference may also wish to pay particular attention to the issues relating to the allocation of radio frequency bands and the allotment of geostationary satellite orbital positions to the developing countries so that their future needs are met on an equitable basis.

Mr. Chairman,

I extend my good wishes to the Conference to achieve success and hope that all the agenda items before us will be examined and resolved by general consensus. I assure, you, Sir, of all cooperation from the Kuwaiti delegation.

Finally, on the occasion of Eid-ul-Adha, which falls on the 27th of this month, my wishes to all our Moslem brothers and friends for a very happy and prosperous Eid.

Thank you."

1.8      The delegate of Iran made the following statement

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful, hail to the heavenly Prophets and greetings to the last Prophet, Prophet Mohammed, (may peace and blessings be upon him).

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,

Prior to my talks, I am desirous and hopeful that this important Plenipotentiary Conference under your thoughtful and fair chairmanship, Mr. Kosgey, and the cooperation of all delegations, God willing, meets with success.

I thank the host country, the Republic of Kenya for arranging the necessary facilities for this Conference and express my gratitude to the people of Kenya for their hospitality.

Although the general practice in these Conferences does not sometimes appreciate that statements go beyond the traditional framework so that the roots of problems may be discussed and the pains of the great masses of deprived people who have no way to these podiums be told, as the representative of the Islamic Revolution and the people who are doing everything in their capacity to preserve the Islamic and human values of their Revolution, I do not give myself the right to be the messenger of anything but their message. And the Almighty God would not forgive me if I let the imposed so-called international norms make me refrain from conveying this message.

Mr. Chairman,

On the basis of our Islamic thought, more appreciation of the phenomena of the world, civilizations, cultures, and values of human societies can assist us in recognizing the truth of existence and explains the path of righteousness. Therefore, the setting up of communications among people which increases awareness, advances scientific knowledge and promotes economy is considered respectful and valuable.

In the religious teachings of Islam, which in fact constitute the structure of training of Muslims, special attention is attached to knowledge of the environment and the factors which affect their lives and education. It is recommended that in one of the great Islamic rituals, which is the Friday prayers, problems and weekly news of the quarters of the world, and near and far societies, be brought up and explained to the masses. Thanks to the blessings of this guidance, in Islamic Iran, great masses of people in cities and far-flung villages in glorious congregations are informed about the political development of the world every Friday. This also establishes a frame of thought for the generations to come.

Similarly, another great duty of ours in Islam is the Haj ritual. A huge yearly congregation which follows a similar goal at the world level. The representatives of vast masses from Islamic nations, while performing a divine function, can introduce to each other the text and the roots of their pains and disturbances, and also their abilities and resources. This could lead to a general mobilization for the elimination of world hegemony over the deprived societies.

With such an outlook, utilizing advanced telecommunications facilities and modern technologies can introduce unaccountable divine signs to mankind and prepare the grounds for development, provided that the will of Nations governs the expansion, operation and the relevant regulations of using this technology, and not the desires and the benefits of the few who use the penetrative range of telecommunication systems for imposing false news about what develops in societies. Basically from our Islamic viewpoint, communication between the people and nations and the development of telecommunication facilities, when planned in the interest of nations, can prepare the grounds for the unity of human society, based on the teachings of the Prophets.

It is exactly from such a viewpoint that our participation in expanding communications among nations, especially the deprived people, finds meaning and divinity. The same sense and the same divinity make us dutybound to initiate a movement for changing the present mechanisms and regulations governing the atmosphere of international organizations. This is because they are tailored for exploitative powers and are against the deprived people.

Mr. Chairman,

To keep deprived people uninformed throughout history was one of the factors of preparing the grounds for their exploitation. Today the monopolization and centralization of telecommunication technology in the hands of great powers can impose an atmosphere of distorted and false news.

Certainly the technological dependency of developing countries on oppressive countries prepares the grounds for getting lost in an atmosphere of false news and information.

In this environment, the mission of this Conference and the International Telecommunication Union is the expedition of help to the deprived people and developing countries. To this end, no method is more effective than revering the rights of the people and feeling the needs and desires of the deprived societies.

Complications, formalities, and traditions which are mostly the results of the sovereignty of great powers on the mechanisms of procedures, prevent these assemblies from reaching this aim. Even the resolutions do not usually help to solve the problems and difficulties of developing countries.

This mechanism is aimed at making the deprived people believe that the monopoly in these assemblies lies with a ground of so-called specialists and appointed ones, who themselves take affairs in their own hands and who present the models for actions and thoughts.

We are hopeful that the continued active participation of the Third World in these assemblies will, one day, make the masses of the people feel how these complicated discussions are related to their future, and future generations, so that they may react appropriately.

These appropriate reactions are important factors for eliminating the oppressive principles governing international bodies.

Hopefully, a day should arrive when the true representatives of the deprived nations on their return from these assemblies could tell their nations, from the thousands of pages of documents and hundreds of resolutions, what light could be shed on their dark life.

We believe that the future of the International Telecommunication Union is not separated from that of the general atmosphere governing the United Nations and the international organizations affiliated to it, and certainly until such time as a live and factual communication is created between this assembly and the deprived nations, which incidentally many of us introduce as their representatives, and so long as a wall of distraction, formalities and imposed traditions separates nations, their pains and desires from most of the organizers and members of these assemblies knowingly or not, we cannot be satisfied with the merely superficial and formal results of these gatherings.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,

If in these assemblies, the expression of human values and what is happening, has a place and meaning, how can we not hear the painful cries of thousands of women, children, old and young Palestinians and Lebanese. These people, under the brutal claws of Zionism and with the protection of America and the consent of the great oppressive powers and regional governments, have been massacred. If we hear their cries how can we tolerate the presence of the representative of the executioner of this terrible crime, which is Israel, and usurper and the unlawful, and how can we not expel him from our gathering. I do not wish to discuss here what suffering and crimes the Iranian Muslim nations have undergone, due to the aggression of the Baathist regime of Iraq, since our nation with the blood of its combatants and with divine permission answered the aggressor and its supporters and will do so in future.

But, here I speak about the cries and painful wails of hundreds of Palestinian girls and women who were aggressed by Zionist soldiers and its allies, and some of whom were martyred and some became insane. Oppressive powers who call themselves the defenders of human rights and their servants passed over the crime simply with lip service.

In the heart of the continent of Africa, which was and is the place of conquests and looting by oppressive powers of old and new and is the symbol of self sacrifice and struggle by free people, I raise this cry on behalf of the Iranian Muslim nation which has felt the meaning of crime and aggression with all its body and soul, a need for unity and a collective move to face world oppression, headed by the great satan America. If we sit silent in these Conferences in the face of the cries of the oppressed nations and turn a deaf ear to these grievances, it will mean that we have given our consent to satanic powers to use the technology of today, especially telecommunications, to fool nations and keep them uninformed of the ugly facts of the world. Furthermore, we have legalized aggression and oppression with all possible consequences. Considering these points, we propose that Israel which is a shame on the face of contemporary history, be removed from the Conference and this Union. This is the least we can do. This movement could be a new starting-point for the movement of the Third World countries and the defenders of freedom. If we do not act accordingly, the Almighty God, our people, and our conscience will not forgive us our negligence.

Mr. Chairman,

The Islamic Republic of Iran desires a serious move in the International Telecommunication Union to eliminate any form of influence of oppressive powers in the mode of election of officials, in arranging mandates and the manner of executing management.

We all know, although outwardly only in the Security Council of the United Nations, that the unjustified right of veto has been accorded to certain countries, but the shadow of this unlawful influence has been dragged from there into the general ruling atmosphere of all international organizations.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, based on its Islamic thought, has from the beginning sought to eliminate the right of veto and to struggle against the influence of the oppressors in all international organizations.

Mr. Chairman,

In our opinion, more financial contributions, more communication facilities, more advanced technology and the delegation of more experts shall not be allowed to be used for imposing the views of powerful nations on oppressed nations in this international organization. The support of the general masses of deprived people is necessary for exerting pressure to eliminate the influence of oppressors on these organizations.

In order to begin this movement, we propose that the various organs of the Union be given new responsibilities in providing technical assistance to developing countries; and have a responsible approach in technical cooperation to make them self-sufficient, considering the great potential that may result from the participation of the masses.

We believe that the Union should become an effective means for the transfer of technology of telecommunication to developing countries and rectify its past shortcomings and attitudes.

It is necessary that in the Convention the required provisions for transfer of technology, and preparation of precise technical information which would be very useful for proper education along with holding of required seminars, be accorded due priority.

Mr. Chairman,

Due to shortage of time, I refrain from reflecting the achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the development of its telecommunication network for the oppressed people of Iran and leave this duty to my colleagues in the delegation who will put them forward in the relevant Committees in the course of the Conference.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

Hoping for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors."

1.9 The delegate of Venezuela made the following statement .

Plenipotentiaries,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour and a pleasure for me to address you on behalf of the President of the Republic of Venezuela, Doctor Luis Herrera Campins, who has instructed me to convey to you his cordial greetings and his best wishes for success in our discussions and agreements.

You represent the majority of the countries of the world, a world where people talk every day about peace, understanding and cooperation. But let us be honest and realistic and take an objective look at the state the world is in, haunted by hunger, poverty, sickness and ignorance, disfigured by injustice and underdevelopment, bristling with tensions, confrontations and conflicting ambitions. It is the theatre at this very moment of more than one hundred overt and covert armed conflicts. Acts of genocide are committed with impunity and over 500 thousand million dollars are being wasted on gigantic arsenals of conventional and nuclear armaments. Are we, is anyone, really making all the efforts required to bring about international peace, understanding, cooperation and justice?

I am confident and my country and the Government of Venezuela, which I represent, trust that you will make the necessary effort, that we shall make it. This is why we have come here, with interest and confidence, because we consider that this has to be the foundation, the premise and precondition on which the International Telecommunication Union must rest, that this constitutes the prime necessity of our modern world, not only so that peoples may advance along the path of development towards economic independence, social justice and complete well-being, but also to guarantee their own survival. It is therefore a duty for us to be resolutely and truthfully realistic, aware that our realism leaves room for optimism, if we take into account the possibilities offered by science and technology, and that it must also include pessimism, when we contemplate the anguishing needs confronting a great part of mankind, which science and technology have only been able to satisfy to a very small extent. Resignation would be just as suicidal and pessimism, stifling the creative impulse and constructive action or even simple optimism, would be just as negative, as indifference and lack of involvement would be selfish and wrong.

We must be truthful, conscious and realistic, with the degree of pessimism dictated by the practical experience of our world, which obliges us to be careful but active, and which encourages us to be bold with caution and cautious with courage.

And this is worth stating here, in this meritorious assembly of the ITU, precisely because communications have had and will continue to have in the future an extremely strong impact on the development of our world, as they have determined its present form and will shape the future.

This influence is due to the fact that men can communicate knowledge to each other, memorize it and store it in their libraries and data banks, transmit it to new generations, extend it and develop it, and use it to create further knowledge.

It is in this capacity for creation and cultural development, which are unthinkable without the social function of communications, that the personalization and ultimate differentiation of the human condition resides. Moreover, the full development of knowledge depends essentially on the capacity for communication and the possibilities for choice and the exercise of liberty, factors which are very closely interconnected and which condition, affect or reinforce each other.

What then are the restrictions on the freedom and capacity for communication? What can detract from them? It is not only the systems, methods and instruments which limit them through bloody or bloodless, covert or overt influences. It is not only those who control, manipulate and deform information and communications through the use of usurped political and economic power, and who infringe and restrict the freedom of communications, but also hunger, sickness, unsanitary conditions, ignorance, poverty, poor housing, in other words, the servitude of backwardness and underdevelopment.

This gives rise to two concurrent, imperative and urgent needs. On the one hand, we must place communications in the service of man, of the people, of all men and all peoples, without any distinction or discrimination, otherwise the unfair gap between them will widen. The rich will become richer and the poor poorer and in that way, instead of contributing to the liberty and progress of mankind, communications would become the instruments of inhuman dependence and domination of man over man and of some countries over other countries.

Secondly, we must exert the utmost effort to improve the quality of communications, so that they may be used with increasing efficiency to efface the stigma of underdevelopment, so that increasing access to them may be provided for all men and so that they may make a genuine contribution to greater freedom, wellbeing, expression, knowledge and self-fulfilment.



All this clearly corresponds to political intentions and decisions. And since the shaping and structuring of our world is increasingly dependent on communications, it is easy to see why our present and future responsibility to our own consciences, our contemporaries and to posterity is so weighty and awesome.

Hence the importance of this Conference, which is being held nine years after Malaga-Torremolinos and which, in amending the International Telecommunication Convention, will lay the foundations for the organization of telecommunications over the next decade. The Convention needs to be revised in order to keep pace with the constant progress of science and technology in telecommunications. For our world is no longer the same as that of the previous decade, neither will it be the same in ten years' time, and we shall be partially responsible for its transformation by the ways in which we organize, administer, use and apply those scientific and technological advances.

It is sufficient to refer to the difficult and delicate task of this Conference to realize its full significance. In practical terms and without mincing words, this Conference is to some extent organizing the future of mankind, since it will have far-reaching implications for the development and utilization of telecommunications. The horizons opened by telex, Teletex, Videotex, videophone, teleconference and satellite broadcasting systems and services are vast and full of promise. They will undoubtedly have a profound effect upon our lifestyles and upon the quality of life.

Interactive television offers us very many attractive possibilities in education and teaching.

Let us not forget that discrimination and social injustice, backwardness and underdevelopment are not merely the consequence of economic factors, but above all of cultural underdevelopment. In view of the facilities offered by audio-visual aids, their impact and their capacity for the penetration, assimilation and storage of information, introducing into education the expressive magic of the whole range of pictorial and sound resources, of an entire world of shape and colour, together with their ability to reach the most remote and isolated areas, we must make them available to all communities.

It is no accident that training, specialization and the all-round education of the individual are the shortest routes to overcoming underdevelopment.

With regard to health and the medical services, whether we are talking about prevention or cure, research or diagnosis, laboratory work or surgery, telecommunications based on electronic systems and data processing are invaluable aids with enormous potential for further extension and development.

Let us also direct our efforts and imagination along the avenues opened to us towards an age of solidarity and humanitarianism, often heroic and always strong, valiant and beautiful, an age of security in which life is protected whether it be human, animal or vegetable, an age distinguished by the rescue and protection of the environment in all its multifarious aspects. Telecommunications can also make an invaluable contribution to these noble activities.

Telecommunications can also play an enormously useful role in meteorology, which affects the whole range of activities from agriculture to maritime and air navigation and the prevention of catastrophes and disasters caused in town and country by the blind fury of natural elements.

In a world haunted by the acute shortage of raw materials and non-renewable natural resources, the part played by telecommunications in the exploration of the Earth and space is of the greatest value in the location, discovery analysis and quantification of resources, raw materials, chemical and organic substances, living conditions, etc.

Let us now turn our attention to family and social life in which the most subtle, tender and constant human emotions of love and friendship are nurtured. Telecommunications provide the link whereby people can be united and distances overcome in a flash.

Let us not forget the contribution made by telecommunications to trade and economic relations. The ability to learn of and also see immediately events all over the world, the ability to exchange the results of research conducted in all the different areas of learning, the ability to enjoy the artistic achievements of the entire world and the facilities for recreation and relaxation afforded by telecommunications should also be mentioned.

On behalf of the Government which I represent, I would therefore like to state most emphatically that Venezuela is ready to take any step calculated to promote the development of telecommunications and its rational and equitable utilization by all the nations on a footing of equality and for peaceful and humanitarian purposes with a view to cultural, scientific, technological and socio-economic development. Venezuela will, however, resolutely and firmly oppose any action which might, whether directly or indirectly, imply discrimination, practices or strategies of domination, or promote private or group interests, or more especially, any action liable to result in confrontation between countries or groups of countries in the use of telecommunications, outer space and satellites for aggressive purposes.

Venezuela sets its face against the growing militarization of outer space and will voice its opposition whenever it takes the floor in an international forum. Not only is this militarization a flagrant assault on peace, exacerbating international tensions and conflicts and heightening the danger of destruction on a cataclysmic scale which threatens co-existence and human life itself, it is also a violation of international law, for if we disregard existing legal standards and treaties they will be no more than worthless scraps of paper. The Space Agreement of 1967 expressly forbids the placing in the Earth's orbit or on any other celestial body of nuclear arms or any other weapon of mass destruction.

The Venezuelan delegation would like to reiterate a number of its views regarding the legal status of the geostationary orbit and its utilization by the states. As has already been recognized elsewhere, we consider the geostationary orbit to be a limited natural resource, the rational and controlled utilization of which is to be ensured by a set of standards or principles. We feel that, if the present situation continues to escalate without legislation being passed to control the utilization of the geostationary orbit, not only the equatorial countries but also other developing countries will find that their scope is extremely limited for the utilization or positioning of the satellites necessary for their national development.

Venezuela rejects the "first come, first served" principle applied to space. Those who come first, as we know, are always those with the most resources and most advanced technology. Space is a common good and should be considered as such. It should not be forgotten that communications are the privilege of none and the right of all.

Hence also the fact the Venezuela, by its consistent support for a new order of international justice and with the aim of gradually reducing, rather than increasing, the inhuman and profound differences separating the industrialized countries from the developing ones, favours and supports a genuine transfer of technology. I am not, of course, referring to what often passes for a transfer of technology, but which, in reality, is no more than the leasing or marketing of technologies for the benefit of the industrialized countries at the expense of the developing countries, which thus continue to stagnate in thralldom. There can be no real transfer of technology if it is not at the same time genuinely assimilated by the beneficiary countries. This, in turn, is impossible without the collaboration and fair assistance these countries deserve. In order to be equitable, development must be shared, and this requires greater cooperation and participation at the international level with regard to resources and the transfer of technologies. Hence, the splendid work being done by the ITU's Technical Cooperation Department, financed by contributions from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and from the countries which sign funds-in-trust agreements.

Venezuela also considers it vital and urgent to stimulate, develop and achieve the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO), for although the developing countries account for most of the world's population, they handle only a tiny percentage of the information produced and distributed throughout the world.

This situation is aggravated by the fact that, as a rule, the media through which this information is broadcast are transnational and they distort its contents. And we are well aware that information is essential for the independence and sovereignty of the peoples and that suppressing it, or even just restricting and manipulating it, represents a serious assault on peace and liberty and constitutes intellectual, political and socio-economic genocide.

The formal proposal of Venezuela to revise the system of contribution payments to ITU is based on the principle of equity of distribution and conversion. There can be no doubt that the most equitable possible criterion for the establishment of such a quota system is that used by the United Nations whereby contributions are proportional to the gross national product of each Member country.

Since, as we have said, telecommunications have a considerable influence on the balance and the shaping of our world and the relations within it, an influence which will become even greater in the future, it is the clear duty of all of us to ensure that the discussions and agreements of this Conference are guided by a spirit of social equity and justice. We must not forget that social and economic development is not a privilege but a universal right and duty. Nor should we forget that the equation of development with communications in the sense that development makes communication possible has been gradually reversed and we can now state as an axiom that communications open the way for and stimulate development.

Fortunately, the overwhelming majority of countries in the international community share the principles I have outlined. By upholding and applying them, Venezuela is cleaving to its origins and its traditions. For after all, Simon Bolívar, the father and liberator of our country, in a rare and historic act of generosity not only liberated the Venezuelans, his fellow-countrymen, but also emancipated five brother republics Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

It so happens that the Bolivarian countries will be celebrating the bicentenary of the birth of their liberator next year with all the pomp and circumstance that that great historic event deserves. The same year has been declared World Communications Year by the United Nations and it will give rise to important events, meetings and research projects which will doubtless enhance the prestige, value and public awareness of the support and efforts which telecommunications deserve, in view of their importance for the development of peoples and the international community.

This may be pure coincidence, but it is an expressive and creative one. For it was precisely Simon Bolívar, the clear-sighted visionary, who attached the greatest importance to communications, as can be seen from his many oral and written messages and letters which constitute a wealth of literary, historical and political material from which a great deal of experience and instruction can be derived. Hence also the ambitious Latin-American idea which sprang from his creative genius, for he was convinced that only the unity and cooperation of the Latin-American people could safeguard their independence, their sovereignty and their freedom.

We have always followed these principles. Clear evidence of this is provided by Venezuela's traditional stance in all forums in which problems relating to colonialism are discussed and where dependent countries have always enjoyed our solidarity. Hence also the importance attached and the encouragement given by the President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr. Luis Herrera Campins, to the Latin-American Economic System (SELA), an organization for integration and cooperation in our region, and the economic support given to and trading links maintained with our brother nations on our continent, with particular reference to the Central American sub-region, which include investment and petroleum supplies on special terms.

Hence also the contribution which Venezuela has made to the North-South dialogue, for we have always held that concertation should take the place of confrontation. That is why we have thought it necessary to redouble our efforts in this direction in an equitable and constructive spirit, in the attempt to make the industrialized countries realize that North-South cooperation and understanding are in no way a concession on their part for the benefit of the developing countries but a necessity for all with advantages for both sides, since lasting peace in the world can only be guaranteed by international justice, in the same way as a continued and balanced development can only stem from collaboration and cooperation.

South-South cooperation, too, is an important step towards meeting the pressing needs of countries with weak and precarious economies. It is also a way of strengthening their voice within the international community.

The world is going through a difficult period. We have been hit by a large-scale economic crisis and it is the weak countries which have been most affected. Moreover, there have been innumerable political crises and armed conflicts at a time when the spectacular progress of science and technology and the degree of development and progress achieved by mankind open up an unlimited horizon of hopes and opportunities. The purpose of all our work and efforts should be this: to progress from survival to coexistence, to translate those hopes and opportunities into reality and to bring peace, freedom and well-being to all the peoples of the earth.

Mr. Chairman,

I should like to conclude my speech by thanking you warmly for the kindness you have shown us and wishing you every success in the duties which you have carried out with such dignity and efficiency since taking the chair. Let me also thank you for the hospitality we are receiving in this fascinating country with its thousands of years of history and its incomparable natural beauties and its rich human resources. I extend my best wishes for its development and progress in the hope that this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union will be accompanied and crowned by success.

Thank you."

1.10      The delegate of Iraq made the following statement

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

First of all, I would like to convey our warmest congratulations on the occasion of your election as Chairman of this important Conference and extend through you, Mr. Chairman, our thanks to the Kenyan Government and people for the perfect and successful preparation of the Conference and for the kind reception which our delegation has received so far.

Mr. Chairman,

Would you please allow me to give you a brief description of our telecommunication facilities in Iraq.

The telecommunications systems have undergone a revolutionary change under the leadership of President Saddam Hussain. Since within two years a quarter of a million telephone numbers have been added and it is hoped that half a million numbers will be implemented within the next two years making total numbers of one million by the end of 1984, which will raise the telephone density to 10%.

Regarding the transmission of information and the media available, we have at the present time the most modern microwave and coaxial communication network and it is our aim to bring direct dialling to the smallest village in Iraq.

As for international telecommunications, the country now has two "standard A" earth stations which enable it to have direct telephone access to most countries of the world through the automatic direct dialling service in Baghdad.

About now, one additional earth station operating with the Intersputnik system should be ready to be brought into service, which will give us direct access to the Socialist countries, the U.S.S.R. and Cuba. The country is now embarking on a heavy digitilization programme which is entering every aspect of our telecommunication services and it is our hope that most of our services should be digitalized by the end of the next decade.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like now to turn to what was stated by the Khomeini delegates. We believe, Mr. Chairman, that this delegate has violated the Convention of the Union by attacking a Member country of this Union, and so, Mr. Chairman, we would like this Conference to condemn the Khomeini delegation for trying to hinder the progress of work of the Conference and steering it out of its course.

Mr. Chairman,

We believe that these matters are outside the context of the terms of reference of this Conference. Therefore we kindly ask the distinguished delegates to ignore what was stated by the delegate concerning my country in order that the Conference may conduct its work with the seriousness that every member of this forum, I am sure, intends to show.

Finally, Mr. Chairman,

I would like to mention that the nature of the Khomeini regime is no different from the Zionist regime and I suggest that this Conference issues a condemnation of the two bloodthirsty regimes.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

The meeting rose at 1740 hours.

The Secretary-General .

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

A N N E X

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

"At the moment when the International Telecommunication Union is opening its Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi, I am unfortunately prevented by last-minute commitments to be with you personally.

I therefore request you to convey to the Chairman of the Conference and to all the delegations, in my name and in that of the Universal Postal Union, our feelings of friendship and our most sincere wishes for the complete success of your work.

For many years the ITU and UPU, two of the oldest international organizations now members of the United Nations system, have been working together effectively to arrive at their common goals.

On the eve of World Communications Year, which you are intending to open officially on 5 November, the UPU would like to reiterate that it is happy to cooperate closely with the ITU to achieve the goals which have been set and which consist essentially in bringing home to world public opinion and to governments the importance of establishing communications infrastructure for the purpose of substantial common achievements through broad international solidarity on the occasion of the World Year.

Another area in which our two organizations have developed production cooperation is that of electronic mail and other advanced message transmission services. The contacts and exchanges of information which have been taking place for a number of years in this context have provided a clearer conception of our respective responsibilities and will continue to help us to attain one of our main common objectives, namely that of making the latest means of communication available to the general public in as coordinated and reliable a manner as possible.

I should like to assure you of the UPU's continuing support and reiterate my best wishes for the complete success of your Conference."

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Reasons : The increase in the number of seats on the Administrative Council from 36 to 43 and the distribution among Regions A, D and E is altogether equitable, reasonable and necessary, in view of the need to make the Council more representative and more complete with the added presence of developing countries, which will thus have a better opportunity to put forward and support their communications requirements. It is also necessary to increase the number of seats for Regions B and C by one, owing to their special geographic, demographic and technological characteristics, i.e. the density of the population and telecommunications networks in the case of Region B, and the territorial dimension, number of inhabitants and existing infrastructure in the case of Region C. Account must also be taken of the contribution made by the two regions to the development of communications and their experience in this field. Finally, the proposed enlargement will make it much easier to apply the democratic principle of rotation.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 196-E  
15 October 1982  
Original . Spanish

## COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2  
(CREDENTIALS)

Monday, 4 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman . General Ceferino S. CARREON (Philippines)

Subjects discussed .

Document No.

- |                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Terms of reference of Committee 2 | 2, DT/2       |
| 2. Organization of work              | 104, 109, 113 |
| 3. Transfer of powers                | 115, 116      |



1. Terms of reference of Committee 2

1.1 The Chairman said that the Committee's terms of reference were to verify the credentials of delegations and to report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified.

The Committee took note of its terms of reference.

2. Organization of work

2.1 The Committee approved the establishment of a Working Group consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the delegates of Venezuela, the Federal Republic of Germany, Algeria, Hungary, Australia and Argentina and open to any other delegations who wished to join it.

3. Transfer of powers

3.1 The Secretary said that the Steering Committee had asked the Committee to examine transfers of powers.

The Secretary read out the transfers of powers by Liechtenstein to Switzerland (Document No. 104), by El Salvador to Costa Rica (Document No. 109), by Panama to Venezuela (Document No. 113), and by Luxembourg to Belgium (Document No. 114).

The transfers of powers were approved.

3.2 The Secretary said there was a second group of transfers of powers, by the Kingdom of Tonga to New Zealand (Document No. 115) and by Fiji to Papua New Guinea (Document No. 116), which had not yet arrived. The Committee was to decide whether it accepted the transfers of powers of the Kingdom of Tonga and Fiji. It would be interesting to hear the opinion of the Legal Adviser.

3.3 The Legal Adviser said that the second sentence of 370 of the Convention provided that "if a Member is unable to send its own delegation, it may give the delegation of another Member powers to vote and sign on its behalf. Such powers must be conveyed by means of an instrument signed by one of the authorities mentioned in 360 or 361". In the present case of a Plenipotentiary Conference, the relevant authorities would be those mentioned in 360. In the cases under consideration, the instruments of transfer of powers signed by the competent authorities had not yet arrived and the Convention did not specify what action to take in the case of a provisional transfer of powers pending the arrival of the instruments duly signed as stipulated in 370 and 360. In that respect there was a gap in the Convention. One solution would be to accept the provisional transfer of powers in both cases until the duly signed instruments arrived or, at the latest, until 29 October, which was the deadline fixed for the submission of credentials, thus treating credentials and instruments of transfer of powers on an equal footing. Another solution would be not to accept the transfer of powers in both cases until the duly signed instruments were received. It would be up to the Committee and thereafter to the Plenary which solution it would prefer to choose.

3.4 The delegate of New Zealand said that the transfers of powers by the Kingdom of Tonga to New Zealand and by Fiji to Papua New Guinea should be accepted. It was hoped that the duly signed credentials would arrive on the following day or in the course of the week. It had always been the practice of Plenipotentiary Conferences to be flexible and to allow delegations to participate before the arrival of the duly signed instruments.

3.5 The delegate of India pointed out that, according to 362 of the Convention, it was possible, before the signing of credentials in line with 360, for delegations to be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission of the country concerned to the government of the country in which the conference was held but 373 stipulated that neither credentials nor transfers of powers sent by telegram would be accepted. A decision on the transfers of powers in the cases under consideration should therefore be left in abeyance until the arrival of the duly signed credentials.

3.6 The delegate of Venezuela agreed with the delegate of India that a transfer of powers sent by telegram could not be accepted as that was a different case from the provision of 362, according to which the Head of the diplomatic mission of the country concerned to the government of the country in which the conference was held could provisionally accredit a delegation. He pointed out the difficulty of the decision in view of the forthcoming elections of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the International Frequency Registration Board and the Administrative Council. No decision on the transfers of powers by the Kingdom of Tonga and Fiji should be taken until the arrival of the instrument, required by the Convention.

3.7 The Secretary pointed out that when the Credentials Committee reported to the Plenary, it usually authorized its Chairman and Vice-Chairman to examine credentials which arrived late and to report on their conclusions to the Plenary.

3.8 The delegate of Spain agreed with the delegates of Venezuela and India.

3.9 The delegate of Algeria agreed with the delegates of Venezuela, India and Spain.

3.10 The delegate of Australia said that in the two cases under discussion the transfers of powers had not been sent by telegram and 373 therefore did not apply but that two countries very far away from Nairobi had sent notifications of the transfers of powers and that they would be supplemented by the respective credentials enabling other delegations to vote and sign on their behalf. Those cases were covered by the decision in Plenary which set 29 October as a deadline for the report of the Credentials Committee to the Plenary and instruments which arrived before that date should be included in the Credentials Committee's report to the Plenary, which did not have to be presented in the second week of the Conference. He agreed with the delegate of New Zealand on the flexibility normally exercised at previous Plenipotentiary Conferences. Disregarding a note from a country saying that it would send credentials to transfer its powers would amount to doubting that government's good faith.

3.11 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Legal Adviser had set forth the two options. He was in favour of the option that did not exclude the participation of small countries which had expressed their interest in taking part in the Conference although they had not been able to send delegations. The Government of Belize, for its part, had sent word that it would transfer its powers to the United Kingdom.

3.12 The delegate of Singapore said that, according to the Legal Adviser there were two options : to accept the transfer of powers provisionally on condition that a duly signed accreditation would be received before 29 October, or not to accept it on that provisional basis. He preferred the former option.

3.13 The delegate of Spain said that a distinction should be made between the possibility of the Head of the diplomatic mission of the country concerned to the government of the country in which the Conference was held, provisionally accrediting the delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference, as provided for in 362 of the Convention, and the possibility of transferring powers to another delegation, in which case the credentials must be signed as stipulated in 360 of the Convention and could not be sent by telegram according to 373. The Convention did not suffer from a gap but did not provide for the provisional acceptance of a transfer of powers. A delegation could be provisionally accredited, had the right to vote and had until 29 October to submit its credentials. Its situation could not be compared with cases in which transfers of powers had apparently been notified by telegram or in which credentials had not arrived although he did not know whether it was correct to say that they had been sent by telegram.

3.14 The Secretary said that in both cases under discussion the notifications had been sent by telegram.

3.15 The delegate of Argentina agreed with the delegate of Venezuela.

3.16 The delegate of India said he understood the reasons why some countries had not been able to send delegations and wished to transfer their powers but thought that the provisions of the Convention were clear in that regard. No. 369 said that credentials should be deposited with the secretariat of the Conference as early as possible, that a special committee, namely Committee 2, should verify the credentials of each delegation and report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter and that the delegation of a Member of the Union should be entitled to participate in the Conference and to exercise the right of vote pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting on the validity of its credentials. There was no legal ambiguity - the right of vote was subject to the deposit of credentials or instruments of transfers of powers and not to the notification of the dispatch of those documents.

3.17 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Legal Adviser had said that the Convention was not explicit in that regard and did not say that the Conference could not accept a transfer of powers provisionally.

3.18 The delegate of Spain said that the question was for the Plenipotentiaries to decide and proposed submitting to the Plenary a summary of the discussions on the matter in order that the Plenary might come to a decision.

3.19 The delegate of Venezuela supported the proposal of the delegate of Spain and suggested that the Secretary of the Committee submit a summary of the views expressed in the Credentials Committee to the Chairman of the Plenary for its decision.

3.20 The delegate of Canada said that the delegate of India had expressed the gist of the problem : a delegation had the right of vote provided that it had deposited its credentials. Some countries however were physically represented but had not deposited their credentials and although 369 of the Convention said that credentials should be deposited as early as possible, he understood that there was time until 29 October for them to be submitted. If the notification of a transfer of powers sent by telegram was not going to be accepted, he wondered how they were supposed to arrive in time.

3.21 The Secretary, with reference to the date by which credentials should be deposited with the Secretariat, said that at all conferences in which he had participated it had been possible to submit credentials until the signing of the Final Acts, which in the present case was 5 November.

3.22 The delegate of Canada asked how many credentials had been deposited with the Secretariat of the Conference.

3.23 The Secretary said that of the 147 delegations announced 108 had deposited credentials, which meant that 39 delegations had not yet done so.

3.24 The delegate of Canada said that the question of the transfers of powers under consideration could be dealt with together with the question of countries whose delegations were present but had not yet submitted credentials.

3.25 The delegate of Spain said that the two situations should not be confused according to the Convention, a Member of the Union which had sent a delegation was entitled to participate in the Conference and exercise the right of vote until the deadline set by the Plenary Meeting for the receipt of instruments of accreditation, in the present case 29 October, and the other case in which a transfer of powers did not meet the requirements of the Convention and which the Credentials Committee could therefore not accept.

3.26 The delegates of India and Italy agreed.

3.27 The delegate of Algeria said that Article 67 was sufficiently explicit as to the conditions for the acceptance of the credentials of delegations to conferences and that there was no mention of the possibility of accepting a notification of despatch of credentials or of a transfer of powers. The Committee could not recommend to the Plenary Meeting to take a decision contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention.

3.28 The delegate of New Zealand said that from a practical point of view there was no difference between the notification of a transfer of powers and the case of a delegation which was present but which had not deposited its credentials. He repeated that the instruments with the credentials were on their way to Nairobi and that the Plenary Meeting had given delegations time until 29 October to deposit their credentials.

3.29 The delegate of Australia agreed with the delegate of New Zealand and said that ways and means should be found to facilitate the participation of countries which had not been able to be present.

3.30 The delegate of Venezuela said that all the arguments he had heard had some justification but some of them were not in agreement with the letter of the Convention. He supported the Spanish proposal for the Secretary to prepare a summary and submit it to the Chairman of the Plenary Meeting.

3.31 The Chairman said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee approved the proposal that the Secretary should prepare a summary of the opinions expressed in the Committee to be submitted to the Chairman of the Plenary Meeting.

The proposal was approved.

3.32      The Secretary said the task was a difficult one, and that therefore, before submitting his summary to the Chairman of the Plenary Meeting he would like to discuss it with the following delegations of Algeria, Australia, India, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kindom and Venezuela.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1130 hours.

The Secretary

A. WINTER

The Chairman

C.S. CARREON

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 197-E  
16 October 1982  
Original . French

## COMMITTEE 3

### Report by the Secretary-General

#### POSITION OF THE CONFERENCE ACCOUNTS AS AT 15 OCTOBER 1982

In accordance with 443 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, I hereby submit a statement of the Conference accounts established at 15 October 1982 for consideration by the Budget Control Committee.

This statement shows that the Conference expenditure is within the limits of the budget approved by the Administrative Council.

M. MILI  
Secretary-General

Annex . 1



Items	Titles	Budget approved by A.C.	Revised budget *)	Expenditure as at 15 October 1982			
				Actual	Committed	Estimated	Total
11.101	<u>Art.I - Staff expenditure</u>						
11.103	Salaries and related expenses	1,113,000	1,422,000	1,414	1,380,158	428	1,382,000
	Insurance for supernumerary staff	30,000	30,000	280	5,528	192	6,000
	Total Article I	1,143,000	1,452,000	1,694	1,385,686	620	1,388,000
11.104.01	<u>Art.II - Travel to and from Nairobi</u>	1,952,000	2,085,000	26,669	1,775,239	8,092.	1,810,000
11.104.02	Subsistence allowance	1,385,000	1,385,000	67,633	1,169,984	2,383	1,240,000
11.104.03	Travel	310,000	310,000	68,554	104,000	137,446	310,000
11.104.04	Transport and dispatch	70,000	70,000	7,813	12,000	50,187	70,000
	Insurance						
	Total Article II	3,717,000	3,850,000	170,669	3,061,223	198,108	3,430,000
11.105	<u>Art.III - Premises and equipment</u>						
11.106	Premises, furniture, machines	140,000	140,000	115,794	11,197	27,009	154,000
11.107	Document production	215,000	215,000	171,407	-	28,593	200,000
11.108	Supplies and overheads	125,000	125,000	128,045	2,436	19,519	150,000
11.109	PTT	85,000	85,000	43,614	-	31,386	75,000
11.110	Technical installations	15,000	15,000	3,144	-	1,856	5,000
	Sundry and unforeseen	30,000	30,000	17,034	-	12,966	30,000
	Total Article III	610,000	610,000	479,038	13,633	121,329	614,000
11.111	<u>Art.IV - Other expenses</u>						
	Final Acts	85,000	85,000	-	-	85,000	85,000
	Total, Articles I to IV	5,555,000	5,997,000	651,401	4,460,542	405,057	5,517,000
	<u>Art.V - Expenditure borne by the host Administration</u>	(2,755,000)	(2,888,000)				(2,572,000)
	Grand total for the Conference	2,800,000	3,109,000				2,945,000

\*) under Administrative Council Resolution No. 647



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 198-E  
15 October 1982  
Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 8

Spain

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. [     ]  
(alternative to Document No. DT/20(Rev.1))

## Basic instrument of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

### considering

that all the other specialized agencies of the United Nations have adopted basic instruments which provide stability and continuity;

### recalling

Resolution No. 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference held at Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973,

### noting

that the Administrative Council has been unable to give proper consideration to this Resolution,

### convinced

that the Union should also adopt a basic instrument enabling it to achieve its purposes in an appropriate manner and at the same time maintain the stability required for the organization,

### resolves

1. that the provisions of the existing International Telecommunication Convention should be separated into two instruments

- a Charter containing the provisions which are of a fundamental character, and
- a Convention including the other provisions which by definition may be subject to revision at periodic intervals,



2. that each of these instruments should contain its own amendment procedure, with a provision to the effect that amendment of the Charter shall require a special majority,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to study this matter and to have draft texts of the Charter and of the Convention drawn up and considered, and to ensure that they are distributed to all Members of the Union at least six months before the opening of the next Plenary Conference,

2. to establish, sufficiently in advance, a Group of Experts designated by the Members of the Union to assist it in the implementation of this Resolution, ensuring that no costs are charged to the ordinary budget of the Union other than secretariat costs for the elaboration, publication and distribution to the Members of the Union of the draft texts referred to above;

instructs the Secretary-General

to provide all possible assistance to the Administrative Council and to the Group of Experts in the implementation of the present Resolution.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 199-E  
15 October 1982  
Original French/  
English/  
Spanish

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

### OF THE

### THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 30 September 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

#### Subjects discussed

#### 1. Statements

- 1.1 Thailand
- 1.2 Benin
- 1.3 Bangladesh
- 1.4 United States of America
- 1.5 Indonesia
- 1.6 Ethiopia
- 1.7 Turkey
- 1.8 India
- 1.9 Federal Republic of Germany
- 1.10 Ivory Coast
- 1.11 Costa Rica
- 1.12 Afghanistan
- 1.13 Central African Republic
- 1.14 Philippines
- 1.15 Zambia



1. Statements

The Chairman requested delegates to restrict their statements to a maximum of ten minutes, the texts handed in by delegates would be published in the minutes in their entirety.

1.1 The delegate of Thailand made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you very much for allowing me a further opportunity to take the floor. On Tuesday, 28 September 1982, on behalf of the delegation of Thailand, I expressed our congratulations on your election to the chairmanship of this Conference and our gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya for their warm greetings, as well as for the comfortable facilities and the arrangements made for all the delegations to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Kenya. I would like to confirm this expression of gratitude

Mr. Chairman,

During this remarkable event, may I seize the opportunity to comment on the development of telecommunications in Thailand and the cooperation between Thailand and both the ITU and other ITU Member countries.

Thailand is one of the oldest Members of the ITU, having participated in this outstanding UN specialized agency for almost one century and played an important role in the activities of the Union, thus contributing to a successful telecommunication revolution in both Thailand itself and other countries throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman,

The technological revolution in the telecommunication sector has made available new tools with enhanced reliability, capacity and economy which are now playing a significant role in social and economic development throughout the world. The Government of Thailand fully appreciates the importance of telecommunications as an essential infrastructure of social and economic development. To this end, the Government is sparing no effort to make available an equitable proportion of the scarce resources at its disposal. All delegates from developing countries will readily appreciate the pressing demands of many sectors for scarce available resources, Thailand is no exception in this regard.

The great demand for telecommunication services both inside and outside the country encourages us to pursue the non-stop development of telecommunication technology. The digital SPC telephone system, terrestrial microwave radio systems, satellite communications as well as submarine cables have been brought into service and we are embarking upon further new technology such as optical fibre communications.

Thailand has also availed itself of the ITU and UNDP technical assistance programme for the establishment of a Telecommunication Training Centre and a Telecommunication Test and Development Centre, as well as for assistance in frequency management and monitoring and other short-term needs such as the restructuring of the Telecommunication Administration in Thailand. We appreciate the catalytic inputs provided by ITU/UNDP and we look forward to continuing cooperation in the future.

Mr. Chairman,

Thailand had the pleasure to host the first Regional Conference-cum-Seminar in January this year which was marked by a high level of participation from all the countries of the ESCAP region. A large number of far-reaching recommendations were produced as a result of the Conference and we hope that such meetings will be held periodically in order to share experience within the region, resolve problems and gain better understanding.

Unfortunately, the amount of financial inputs under UNDP country and regional programmes for the telecommunication sector has been decreasing in recent years. This is a matter of concern to all of us, and we are pleased to see that this Conference will be discussing, among other things, the future of ITU technical cooperation. We hope that the discussion will be fruitful and that the Conference will be able to give the required directives and guidelines for the improvement of our Union's technical assistance activities.

Apart from technical cooperation matters, we are also to discuss many important issues and take decisions which will have a serious impact on the finances of the Union. It need not be emphasized that since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973 the Budget of the Union has been increasing significantly. This is a matter of grave concern to the developing countries, where telecommunication administrations are already bearing a heavy financial burden. We hope that this Conference will adopt a cautious approach when it considers these issues.

Mr. Chairman,

At this important Conference and in the presence of the delegations of ITU Member countries, I would like to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, that Thailand will try her best to promote the closest collaboration with the ITU and all Member countries both developing and developed, both within our region and outside it, for the benefit of all and with mutual understanding, friendship and sincerity. I repeat that sincerity must be the major component of our cooperation.

Mr. Chairman,

The coming year of 1983 will be 'World Communications Year'. I have a slogan which I would like to propose to all of you. It is . 'Telecommunications make the world closer but sincerity makes it closest'.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, for your attention."

1.2 The delegate of Benin made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The delegation of the People's Republic of Benin which I have the honour to lead at this 12th session of the Plenipotentiary Conference of our Union is pleased to congratulate you most warmly on your outstanding election to this important post of Chairman of our Conference. My delegation would also like, through you, Mr. Chairman, to express the same sentiments to the other officers assisting you.

I can assure you of the unswerving support and frank cooperation of the delegation of Benin throughout the constructive discussions which the Conference is to hold under your august and vigorous leadership.

I am certain that our work will yield positive results, for your experience, your detailed knowledge of the background to the questions on our agenda, your wisdom and your concern for justice and fairness are guarantees of success. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the host country of the Conference, our sister Republic of Kenya, this free land of Africa, which witnessed the birth of the great African fighter and patriot, Jomo Kenyatta, and which is now under the wise leadership of its illustrious President Daniel Arap Moi.

The facilities placed at our disposal since our arrival in this beautiful capital city, Nairobi, provide further assurance of the success of this Conference.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

This 12th Plenipotentiary Conference of our Union is opening at a particularly disturbed period of international life at the political, economic and socio-cultural levels. Telecommunications have a crucial role to play in this regard. Our Union must be capable of using this role to foster international cooperation and hence promote peace and international security.

Mr. Chairman,

The last Plenipotentiary Conference of our Union was held in 1973 at Malaga-Torremolinos in Spain. Since that time spectacular and breathtaking technical progress has been achieved in telecommunications. Our Union must adapt to all these changes in order better to discharge its heavy responsibilities. International cooperation in the Union directed towards the development of telecommunications is therefore of the utmost importance for each of our countries gathered here for six weeks in Nairobi for the purpose of bringing our combined intelligence to bear on the key questions on the agenda in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention adopted at Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

Mr. Chairman,

One of the many questions on the agenda of this 12th session is the important problem of the text of the ITU Convention.

Many different proposals have been put forward by the Member States. My delegation, which has studied all these proposals, considers that any amendments made should be directed towards efficiency and the pursuit of equity and justice between the Member States so that the fruits of this joint cooperation are not monopolized by a minority of States with very advanced and sophisticated telecommunication technology, but are fairly distributed among the Member States in the interests of mutual cooperation.

Mr. Chairman,

The People's Republic of Benin believes that the Convention needs to be radically changed if it is to enable our Union to promote and ensure international cooperation with regard to telecommunications technology or, more specifically, technical assistance to the developing countries.

The International Telecommunication Union must in the future, like all its sister specialized agencies within the United Nations family, dedicate itself to offering assistance to countries which urgently need to acquire the new telecommunications technologies in order to accelerate their social and economic development.

The necessary means must be placed at the disposal of the Union's organs or structures in order to promote the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication plant and networks in the developing countries.

Reforms must be introduced to enable the steady development of this essential technical assistance to be pursued under the ordinary budget of the Union.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

As I mentioned earlier, the development of telecommunications must serve the cause of peace and international security.

The People's Republic of Benin is ready to make its modest contribution towards promoting this policy within our Union.

I would like to reiterate to all the States of the Union our sincere desire for cooperation in order fully to achieve the goals and objectives of our organization.

Long live the International Telecommunication Union for the sake of international cooperation!

Thank you."

1.3       The delegate of Bangladesh made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Bangladesh delegation, may I congratulate you on your unanimous, well-merited election as Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, through you, thank the Government and people of Kenya for making excellent arrangements for holding this Conference and for their very warm welcome and hospitality to all of us.

The ITU is already a very old and illustrious organization. The horizon of its activities is extending fast and its impact is far-reaching.

To allow the activities of this organization and its conferences to function smoothly, I believe there is still scope to draw up non-controversial conventions and procedures on the basis of discussions with the Members of all the Regions. In doing so we should ensure that identical practices are accepted, as in the case of the United Nations and its affiliates.

To cite an example, in the matter of contributions to the ITU, we should follow the formula applied in the United Nations. ,

May I, Mr. Chairman, also take the opportunity to appeal to the technologically advanced and the developing countries to agree to some concrete, I repeat concrete, measures during the course of this Conference, to help develop the telecommunication sector substantially in the developing countries. In this context, may I venture to submit a few suggestions.

With regard to expert advisory services under the technical assistance programmes of the ITU and the developed countries, a decision in principle can be taken that for each expatriate expert sent to a developing country, about five local experts would also be recruited and paid for. As I am sure that the total expenditure for five local experts would not exceed the amount required for only one expatriate expert, we could obtain the services of six experts for the same cost as the current arrangement involving two expatriate experts. - This would be of great help to the developing country because after the departure of the expatriate expert it would secure the services of the five local experts who would already have learnt everything from the expatriate expert. A suitable scale of emoluments for local experts could be decided upon by discussion with the representatives of the developing countries. This would also help to decrease the brain-drain from the developing countries.

A resolution might also be considered urging the technologically advanced and developed countries that telecommunication requirements should be met by grants and soft loans not only to finance procurement of equipment and machinery but also to meet part of the local costs, as many of the developing countries today are suffering from a shortage of domestic resources.

Mr. Chairman,

Actions speak louder than words. We do hope that this Conference will take pragmatic decisions on concrete measures to meet the telecommunication requirements of the developing countries, so that the world telecommunication network can develop and function as an integrated whole to the greater benefit of mankind as a whole.

Before I conclude, Mr. Chairman, may I thank the Secretary-General and his team for their very hard work, and you yourself for your adroit handling of the deliberations. I also convey my thanks to all my fellow delegates for their kind attention.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."



1.4 The delegate of the United States of America made the following statement .

"On behalf of the United States delegation, I want to thank our distinguished Chairman, Minister Kosgey, and the people of Kenya for their generous hospitality in arranging and hosting this important Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU.

In a world troubled with poverty and deprivation, it is particularly fitting that 157 nations of our world should come together in Kenya to deal with telecommunications - a topic that offers real hope to the diverse peoples of the world.

Telecommunications, properly applied, can help education to triumph over ignorance, health and nutrition to replace disease and starvation, and vibrant economic activity to supplant poverty and deprivation.

Telecommunications offer vistas for progress that not even the most visionary can fully appreciate. For example, who amongst us, just a few short years ago, thought we would see a space shuttle return safely to earth or astronauts and cosmonauts control their own journeys in outer space? Who amongst us could imagine being able to direct-dial relatives and friends instantly in nearly any willing country in the world and who amongst us would have imagined ten years ago that telecommunications would already have proven their ability to provide life-saving medical information on a routine basis via data links to urban hospitals and via satellite radio to rural health posts?

It is fitting that we convene this important technical conference in Nairobi, for here we have the marvellous example of Kenya's Harambee, that stirring spirit of working together for the common good that is essential to our efforts during the next five weeks of deliberations. If we do not all focus with discipline on the traditional technical role of the ITU, sound and technically-oriented decision-making will be replaced by inappropriate and misplaced political rhetoric.

My Government, like many others here today, attaches great importance to the principle of universality which underpins the integrity of the entire United Nations system. This is the principle which ensures that each Member State has a right to make known its views. If the United Nations and related international organizations are to be able to influence the peaceful resolution of conflicts, it makes no sense to exclude States parties to such disputes, through whatever means.

In the spirit of Harambee, let us put aside divisive rhetoric and avoid the ideological and political preoccupations that have doomed so many once worthy international forums.

Today, as we meet in Nairobi, our organization possibly faces its most challenging test. We must restore financial integrity to its operation while still providing an exciting vehicle for worldwide growth through telecommunication.

We must bridge the gap between developed and developing nations to ensure that the requisite sharing takes place, so that all peoples have the opportunity to benefit from the limitless advances in telecommunications during this decade of the '80s - truly the decade of telecommunications.

We in the United States approach this Conference fully aware of its challenges, yet optimistic that the vast majority of our fellow delegates share our deep desire for preservation of the ITU as a cooperative, technical coordination body.

The strength of the United States in telecommunications resides largely outside the Government sector, in private enterprise and non-profit, private organizations.

Ever since the early experimentation of Samuel Morse with the telegraph, Alexander Graham Bell with the telephone and Thomas Edison with motion pictures, the role of individual enterprise has been prominent in United States telecommunications.

In this connection, I was pleased to announce last week in Washington that the American private sector had taken the lead in sponsoring jointly with the Federal Government the United States Telecommunications Training Institute, which will offer free instruction to more than 300 students from developing countries during 1983. Private enterprise will provide the instruction, equipment and funding.

Moreover, through the Institute and through an increase in private sector initiatives from other developed nations, the United States is hopeful that the positive sharing of telecommunications technology between developed and developing countries can be substantially increased over the next decade.

President Reagan, in his message to this body, reaffirmed our commitment in this area when he wrote 'We have enthusiastically shared our experience with the world for a century, and we look forward to continuing that mutually rewarding cooperation'.

In addition to the continued existence of the ITU as a strong and vital organization, the United States is committed to maintaining and extending global cooperation in telecommunications and coordinating the rational use of telecommunications around the world.

To fulfil its mandate, the ITU must be vigilant, through the leaders we elect over the next few weeks, to constantly seek new ways to be more efficient and effective with its resources. This is clearly the way to increase its provision of vital services to developing nations without increasing the already heavy budget burden.

The ITU, at the very least, must adopt fundamental budgetary practices that realistically marry goals with adequate resources to meet them. Without this means of balancing priorities, the ITU will continue to exceed its spending capacity and necessarily compromise the high technical standards that have distinguished the organization.

As professionals in telecommunications, we are responsible in our respective countries for the management, oversight and operation of communications. We all share a common reality of having to carry out our responsibilities within financial constraints exacerbated by today's world economy. The situation facing us collectively at this Plenipotentiary Conference is a reflection of the broader financial context.

The United States believes that much more can be done with the resources that ITU already receives from its Members. To this end, the United States will work unceasingly to introduce modern management techniques and help the Union to become responsible and responsive to the needs and purposes for which it was established.

- This can be done effectively if we undertake our work at this Conference with a clear understanding of the financial implications of each and every proposal. We must work together to establish priorities and to institute sound management and fiscal procedures. Decisions are too often made without due consideration of the full cost implications. The end result is either a decision that cannot be implemented or a requirement for additional financial resources which may not be available.

Rather than face such hard fiscal decisions after the event, we propose that this Conference conduct its work within established financial resource limits. Let us make the hard decisions here and now. Let us set priorities and fashion mechanisms for their implementation without increasing the financial burden upon the membership.

Without forthright and enlightened leadership tied to a spirit of Harambee, the ITU runs the risk of losing its ability to provide the technical framework within which we can progress through advances in telecommunications.

Several months ago, I was deeply moved by a visit to some of Kenya's magnificent game reserves. Although we are now absorbed by our current Conference duties, we can learn a great lesson from the enlightened way in which President Moi, and President Kenyatta before him, discharged their truly awesome duty of preserving a majestic aspect of the Earth's natural heritage. These men of vision accepted a global responsibility and a responsibility to future generations.

In our deliberations here at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, many of the same qualities are required if we are to succeed. We too must have vision to look beyond today's parochial concerns and fashion a global network that will better serve mankind.

The Members of the Union must cultivate our institution's skills for management of the natural resources of the geostationary orbit and the radio frequency spectrum, and the man-made resources of telecommunication networks and services.

Yet at the centre of all this activity there must be the same sense of freedom and spontaneity that I sensed in Kenya's game reserves. If caged or fettered, Kenya's animal life would lose its wonder. Similarly, if the human spirit is too tightly regulated or controlled, it too loses its vitality and creativity.

Human intellect, applied to telecommunications, is producing prospects for worldwide advancement which have no discernible limits. Realization of this potential ultimately depends upon an atmosphere of goodwill and trust, in which man's creative impulse ultimately dominates the urge to control.

Despite the world's troublesome political and economic difficulties, I am confident that the Members of the Union can devise the means to accelerate progress toward our common goals in telecommunications. If we fail to meet this challenge, we will not only serve this illustrious Union ill but we will also limit advances for generations that follow in ways that none of us can envisage. That promise of what's to come through telecommunications for all of us and for our children's children must be the special resource that we at the ITU nurture. We must work hard, collectively, to nurture the resources of telecommunications just as carefully and wisely as Kenya has nurtured the exquisite natural resources that God bestowed on her thousands of years ago, long before any of us dialled a telephone number or shuttled through outer space.

Thank you."

1.5 The delegate of Indonesia made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, allow me on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and my delegation to join the previous speakers in congratulating the Honourable H.K. Kosgey, Minister for Transportation and Communication of the Republic of Kenya, on his election as Chairman of the meeting and to express our confidence that under his wise leadership this meeting will come to a very successful conclusion.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the Government and the people of Kenya for the most cordial and warm welcome accorded to us.

Mr. Chairman,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

For Indonesia, as a developing country, which happens to have a population of over 150 million people spread in not less than 13,000 islands, communication, and in particular telecommunication, has a very important role in this era of development. Telecommunication is not merely a tool to simplify the way of communicating with each other, but it is a very vital vehicle that not only assists but ensures the success of Indonesia's development in the social, cultural, economical, industrial, security and political field.

Projected in a global scale, telecommunication is an instrument that certainly is of fundamental and principal importance in our efforts to jointly establish a better tomorrow for mankind in a world where peace, tranquillity, prosperity and brotherhood reign.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973, tremendous development in telecommunications have been acquired. Many countries have reached a stage of technological development which was earlier not possible because of their economic situation and lack of expertise.

However, certain technological development and its implementation could cause some problems unless careful consideration and planning is ensured, especially regarding the interest of the developing countries.

It is the wish of my Government, and my delegation that the implementation of new advanced technologies by industrial countries will not diminish the opportunities of the developing countries to benefit the varied stages of technology.

I am confident that with mutual understanding and cooperation this meeting will be able to overcome these obstacles, as my delegation is of the opinion that the ITU is the only proper representative forum to solve telecommunication matters.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

I am happy to report that my country has been continually improving and developing telecommunication services in Indonesia over the years and I am sure other developing countries have similar achievements in this regard.

Indonesia has benefitted greatly from its domestic satellite communication system, PALAPA, to enhance the development of its remote provinces, districts and villages.

All this progress which our country has made would not have been possible without the active cooperation of Member countries. We also wish to place on record at this Assembly that Indonesia is most grateful for the valuable assistance received from ITU over the years

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

In the field of technical cooperation, my delegation feels that the Administrative Council reflected correctly in Document No. 47 the tremendous problems faced by developing countries.

To mention some of those are economic backwardness, combined with malnutrition, illiteracy and other social problems, the big gap of income per capita distribution and the high birth growth rate.

It is envisaged that in the year 2000 about 60% of the world's population will live in low and middle income countries, 28% in countries with centrally planned economies and only 12% in industrialized countries.

Experience has shown that telecommunications has played a vital role in developing urban and remote areas of the world and has gained considerable recognition as an integral part of economic and social development.

However, although it is understood that telecommunication facilities are considered to be a precondition of overall development, telecommunication development itself in developing countries had still to give way to other more urgent economic development.

Another major obstacle of developing countries to expand its telecommunication network is the relatively high cost of telecommunication equipment compared with the same equipment acquired in industrial countries, besides its shortage of experts and skilled labour.

The ever-increasing speed of new technologies also has its disadvantages for developing countries who have to keep pace with it if they do not want to be left far behind the industrial countries.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

With these considerations in mind, this delegation humbly requests this Plenipotentiary Conference to reconsider seriously our efforts to fulfil the purpose of the Union especially concerning the development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries as stated in No. 19 of the Convention.

The ITU should therefore be very careful to avoid repetition of technical cooperation and technical assistance that does not contribute to the long-term telecommunication and national development of developing countries.

Follow-up programmes are very important as preliminary or superficial assistance might only end up in projects which have a small impact on the self-sustaining growth of the telecommunication sector, or self-reliance of the telecommunication authorities.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

Indonesia intends seriously to cooperate with every Member of the ITU to achieve the purpose of the Union. Recognizing that the ever-increasing gap of telecommunication development between the developing and industrial countries could be very detrimental to the harmonious development of the Union as a whole, it is most appropriate that more crarces and possibilities are kept open for the developing countries to catch up their arrears.

Members from developing countries should not only be given opportunities to follow the steps of the more advanced Members but also to provide the necessary means for the Members of developing countries to lead this Union accompanied with sufficient guidance.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

Those points which have been elaborated previously are, among others, matters which according to my delegation's opinion deserve the full attention and consideration of this Plenipotentiary Conference.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may we reiterate our confidence in the outcome of this Conference and I can assure you that the Indonesian delegation will dedicate itself wholly during the coming weeks to bring about the successful outcome of this important Conference.

We are confident that this objective is shared by many delegations to this Conference.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.6 The delegate of Ethiopia made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency my heartfelt congratulations for your unanimous election as Chairman of this very important Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU.

My delegation would also like to join other distinguished delegates in thanking, most cordially, the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya for hosting this august international Conference and for the splendid arrangements, the exceptionally good hospitality and the warm welcome extended to us since our arrival here in your beautiful country.

The Ethiopian delegation is indeed proud that this vital Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU is taking place, for the first time, on African soil and, in particular, here in Nairobi, the capital of neighbouring sister country, Kenya.

My delegation also thanks and congratulates the ITU and the Secretariat for the commendable job done so far and for the meticulous preparation of this Conference.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

Like all other African and developing countries, the Government of Socialist Ethiopia has given and will continue to give very high priority to the development of all modes of communication. For instance, we are going to launch in 1983 - World Communications Year - our sixth five-year telecommunications development programme, the objective of which is to expand and improve rural, urban, inter-urban, regional and international telecommunications.

Mr. Chairman,

It is pertinent to mention and appreciate ITU's participation, since the last conference, in cooperative telecommunications activities in Africa, such as PANAFTTEL, the Study of the Appropriate Telecommunications Technology for Integrated Rural Development for Africa, and in other communications efforts related to the Lagos Plan of Action, the UN Transport and Communications Decade for Africa and the Pan African Telecommunications Union.

Mr. Chairman,

These efforts of the ITU, encouraging as they may be, are far from satisfactory. The Ethiopian delegation therefore joins other distinguished delegates and colleagues to express its concern in this regard. My delegation strongly recommends - and it is only appropriate - that this august assembly which is rightly convened here in Africa for the first time, should give special consideration to equity and to the interests of the developing countries. It should strengthen and make the ITU the focal point for genuine and more effective technical cooperation activities. And it should provide concrete means of improving the technical, operational and manpower problems of developing countries in the field of telecommunications.

In this respect, the Ethiopian delegation proposes that the keynote address of His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi, the President of the Republic of Kenya and the current Chairman of the OAU, should serve as a guideline for the proceedings of this Conference and for the discussions in the relevant committees.

Finally, I assure you, Mr. Chairman, and the Secretariat, of the full support of my delegation and its contributions to the success of this important ITU Conference under Your Excellency's effective guidance and able leadership.

Thank you."

1.7 The delegation of Turkey made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

The Government of Turkey has been involved for the past few decades in a serious effort to bring its telecommunication network to a level which would respond to the needs of the country and the Turkish people, within the context of its social and economic development programme and in accordance with the priority accorded to telecommunications.

Considerable progress has been achieved but, in all sincerity, we have to admit that there is much left to be accomplished. To provide some figures I could cite the following :

As far as the telephone network is concerned, at the moment 1.5 million main stations are operative. An additional 1.6 million are contemplated to be installed in the immediate future. The present telephone density is nevertheless a meagre 3%. It is planned to raise this percentage to 12% by 1990. At present, 85% of main stations are automatic and 85% of the domestic traffic is handled automatically. In abstract these figures may sound somewhat impressive. Nevertheless, considering the size of the country and the rural and urban population, the service provided is far from satisfactory.

The telex system, even though relatively recently established, presents a more encouraging picture, compared to the telephone system. At the moment, some 8,000 lines are in operation, another 8,000 subscribers are on the waiting list and installation works are under way for the addition of 10,000 further lines within the shortest possible period.

Microwave routes have been established with practically all our neighbours. A submarine coaxial cable route to one of our Mediterranean neighbours has been in existence for quite a number of years. An Intelsat earth station has been operating via the Atlantic Ocean satellite since 1979. Direct dialling has been inaugurated with approximately 100 countries.

We endeavour to be alert in adopting new technologies as quickly as circumstances and our financial means permit. Digital transmission techniques have been introduced in our network over a number of years now and it is contemplated to begin as soon as possible, the manufacture of digital telephone exchanges which, it is hoped, would facilitate the establishment of ISDN.

What I have explained above, Mr. Chairman, should be enough to demonstrate that at the moment Turkey finds itself on the borderline between the underdeveloped and developed countries in the field of telecommunications. We do, therefore, need expert technical assistance to make the necessary final leap in order to attain the level of technology which will enable us to take care of our own telecommunication requirements. Here I would like to recall with sincere gratitude the technical assistance we were able to obtain from the Organization at the beginning of the 1970s, when we set up our Post and Telecommunication Training Centre in Ankara. It would perhaps be appropriate to emphasize here, that the needs of countries like my own, which have succeeded in attaining a level that could be defined as relatively high but is nonetheless one or two pegs below the developed status, can only be met by the provision of expertise at a level higher than that of locally available telecommunication experts. We particularly wish to highlight this important point, so that it is taken into consideration when the Committee on technical assistance activities commences the examination of its allocated agenda items. Should this type of assistance necessitate a slightly larger amount of funds, the organization should not spurn such sacrifice, since the quicker these countries complete the process of development in telecommunications, the earlier they can themselves become donors of technical assistance.

Mr. Chairman,

The representatives of the less developed countries who have spoken in this general debate, have invariably aired their Government's desire to be afforded the opportunity to participate in the activities of the different organs of the organization on a more equitable basis. My delegation considers this desire totally justified and would be prepared to lend its unreserved support to their



legitimate demand. Should it be found necessary to increase the number of seats of the respective organs in order to meet this requirement, we should not hesitate or waiver in taking the necessary decisions in this respect. I think both the Conference and the General Secretariat of the organization already have enough experience to be able to find the happy medium which would ensure that the efficacy of the respective organs was not diminished in the process.

These, Mr. Chairman, are the views of my delegation regarding some of the important aspects of the questions before us, and we shall be guided by these considerations in our approach to the deliberations of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

I regret to say that my delegation feels impelled to exercise its right of reply at this early stage of the Conference in reference to the statement made yesterday by Mr. Michaelides of Cyprus in which he endeavoured to implicate Turkey for the misfortune which had befallen Cyprus in 1974.

The misguided coup d'etat of 1974 which toppled the administration of Archbishop Makarios and forced him to flee from the country was not hatched and stage-managed by Turkey but by the agents of another guarantor country ethnically related to the Greek Cypriots.

It was no secret that the intentions of the puppet Greek Cypriots administration installed by those agents in Cyprus was not the fostering of harmony and cooperation between the Turkish and Greek communities of the island, or the consolidation of the Republic's independence.

Turkey as the second guarantor Power naturally could not countenance this foreign intrusion and, after meticulously following the procedures provided for in the Treaty of Guaranty for such instances, it exercised its treaty right of intervention. In this manner, Turkey terminated the political farce perpetrated on the island and thereby enabled Archbishop Makarios to return to the island and reinstitute his administration.

The unfortunate incidents of 1974 were subsequently considered by the Security Council of the United Nations. During these deliberations, the Archbishop himself openly and unequivocally designated the aggressor Party before the Council. His accusing finger was pointing to the Junta Government which was then in power in Greece.

I shall take the liberty of quoting a few pertinent passages from the Archbishop's statement to the Security Council on 19 July 1982. These quotations are taken from Security Council Official Document No. S/PV. 1780.

'What has been happening in Cyprus since last Monday morning is a real tragedy. The military regime of Greece has callously violated the independence of Cyprus. Without trace of respect for the democratic rights of the Cypriot people, without trace of respect for the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, the Greek junta has extended its dictatorship to Cyprus.'

'I am obliged to say that the policy of the military regime in Greece towards Cyprus, and particularly towards the Greek Cypriots, has been insincere. I wish to stress that it was a policy of duplicity.'

'The coup of the Greek junta is an invasion, and from its consequences the whole people of Cyprus suffers, both Greeks and Turks.'

As is known, the representatives of the two communities are now engaged in serious negotiations under the guidance of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, with the aim of finding a final and definitive solution to the misfortune of the peoples of Cyprus, it would be prudent to allow them elbow room to pursue their task by refraining from endeavours to score political points in spheres totally unrelated to the Cyprus question.

My delegation feels that it is incumbent upon us to avoid subjects extraneous to the agenda of the Conference and concentrate all our attention to the task we set ourselves in accordance with the agenda of work we have already adopted.

1.8      The delegate of India made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,  
Your Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is indeed a great pleasure for my delegation to be in Nairobi for this Conference of ITU Plenipotentiaries. On behalf of my Government I wish to thank the Government of Kenya, our host, for the kind invitation extended to us and for all that they have done to make our stay in this beautiful country comfortable. I bring to this assembly the sincere greetings and good wishes of the people and Government of India and, together with you, extend a warm welcome to all the Members who have joined the ITU fraternity since the 1973 Conference. My congratulations to Your Excellency on your richly deserved election as the Chairman of this historical Conference. I am sure under your able stewardship this Conference will achieve outstanding success. For my part, I would like to assure you of the unstinted cooperation of my delegation in your endeavours.

To us, this Conference is of special significance, for this is the first time that the ITU Plenipotentiaries are meeting in Africa, a continent with which we have such close links and so much in common. An unforgettable emotional bond binds us since it was on this great soil of Africa that the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, tried his first experiment with Truth in the cause of justice and drew inspiration for successfully leading our national struggle for liberation, which culminated in our attainment of independence in 1947. Time was when Africa used to be referred to by many as the Dark Continent but over the last few decades the darkness is being dispelled by the light of political emancipation as country after country has finally removed the shackles of political bondage. We fervently hope that the day is not far off when the last vestiges of racialism and colonialism will have been swept away from every nook and corner of the continent.

India has been a Member of the Union almost since its inception. Over the years our faith in the ideals and objectives of the Union has remained unshaken; so also our support to the Union in its endeavour in the cause of development of telecommunications the world over. At the same time, we are conscious that the rapid strides in the development of telecommunication technology and services and their ever-increasing importance to every facet of human endeavour present new challenges. For decades, the Union has been a living embodiment of international goodwill and understanding and a concrete manifestation of the spirit of international cooperation for the good of all. For this very reason, there are greater expectations by the Members of this great family, particularly those who are the underprivileged, of even more purposeful and fruitful efforts in the years to come.

The years since 1973 have been very eventful. The dimensions of telecommunications have grown far beyond what even the great Alexander Graham Bell could foresee. Telecommunications are no longer just a 'rich man's luxury', but a bare necessity for even the poorest of the poor in the most underdeveloped country. The crucial role that telecommunications along with other means of transport and communication play in underpinning every facet of development needs no emphasis. The compulsions of the situation found increasing reflections in the deliberations and conclusions of several conferences and meetings, particularly WARC-79 and the Plenary Assembly meetings of CCITT and CCIR in 1980 and 1982. The thrust in general has been on devising methods and mechanisms which on the one hand harmonize and coordinate the galloping pace of technology, and on the other, enable an equitable flow of the benefits therefore to all the peoples of the world. Meeting as we are after an unfortunately long interval of nine years, it is the ardent hope of my delegation that this great assembly of Plenipotentiaries at Nairobi will prove to be a watershed in the annals of the Union and will set its seal of approval to a revised and more egalitarian Charter of the Union.

While exulting in the rapid growth of technology based on epoch-making inventions like satellite technology, fibre optics and the miracle microchip, we have to ensure that the growth yields benefits in even measure to all those who have, for historical reasons, been less than fortunate in reaping the benefits. We have to ask ourselves whether the efforts made by the Union to bridge the technology gap between the developed and developing countries, have fallen short of actual needs. Is the gap widening day by day? Now is the moment for some honest introspection, for all of us. My delegation trusts that this august assembly will take steps to see that the great electronic, telecommunications and information revolution that is sweeping the globe will be guided along the right lines on the basis of equity and justice.

Since winning independence 35 years ago, we in India have in a humble way attempted to build up a reasonably modern communication infrastructure. Telecommunications has been identified as an area of crucial concern to national development and achievement of self-reliance is a basic national objective. There are severe constraints of financial resources though we are fortunate in having one of the richest reserves of trained manpower. Nevertheless the Government of India has, over the years, been allocating larger financial and material resources for the planned development of telecommunications. The growth of facilities for national and international public telecommunications, sound and TV broadcasting, application of space technology and gradual build-up of a data communication system has been impressive though still way behind needs. Indigenous research, development and manufacture of telecommunications equipment has made considerable progress. And most important of all, there have been impressive gains in the area of training and manpower development. But with the galloping march of technology it is clear to us that we have a long way to go, and there is no easy way or short-cut to self-reliance. In our endeavours we have been fortunate to receive the generous assistance, advice and help of several countries of the world bilaterally and from multilateral agencies like the ITU, UNDP and the World Bank, and we acknowledge all this assistance with gratitude.

It is against the background of experience that we feel the need for an even greater emphasis and content to the technical cooperation activities of the Union. We believe that in this all the permanent organs of the Union have equally important roles to play. In the CCIR and the CCITT it is in the shape of inter-active transfer of state-of-art knowledge and expertise, in the IFRB it is as advice and guidance in resolving difficulties relating to equitable access to, and management of limited spectrum and orbit resources; and in the general Secretariat, in the administration of the UNDP assistance programme. It is important to see that the contribution of each of the organs is adequately recognized and supported and

that they work with greater cohesion and unity of purpose. This does call for fresh thinking and departures from the practices of the past. It is also necessary to see that in the years to come the participation and involvement of the developing countries in the work of the CCIs receives greater emphasis. For, it is only through such participation at expert levels in various telecommunications disciplines and sub-disciplines that informed interaction and mutual understanding can be realized and professional competence enhanced. That is one essential means for bridging the technology gap and for preventing the ingress of non-professional approaches to the resolution of problems. Perhaps this is more important than we are normally inclined to believe.

All countries, particularly developing countries, in their pursuit for improved telecommunications do encounter the problem posed by the imperative need to take the right decision in fixing the seals of priorities in allocation of resources, for example, we in India are now faced with the problem of deciding whether in the short run it will be to the best interest of the country to base telecommunications development on narrow considerations of merely financial cost-benefit analysis or not. Of course, every country will need to determine its own scale of priorities based on its best judgement. The Union can and should play only a supportive role in helping developing countries eventually to help themselves. In the final analysis that is the real objective of technical cooperation. The helping hand of the developed countries unbesmirched by exploitative commercialism can play a vital role in this development. At the same time, we feel that there is also greater room and scope for individual and collective endeavours by developing countries themselves. Speaking for my Government, I would like to state in all humility that whatever little expertise we have been able to gather, we would be happy and proud to share it with our brother developing countries in the South.

My delegation is convinced that there is no alternative to international cooperation and goodwill as the essential basis for the progress of the Union. It is in that spirit that we have come to this Conference. It will be our endeavour to assist and support all measures and proposals which would strengthen this unalterable basis of the Union and enable it to become an even more effective instrument of progress and goodwill among all its Members.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following statement :

"Distinguished Delegates,  
Mr. Chairman,

First of all I should like to express my pleasure at being able to join in the list of those countries which already congratulated you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as Chairman of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference which has been convened here today. My delegation came with pleasure to Kenya and to this generously planned Conference Centre, which is a symbol of the aspiring character of your country and a whole continent.

Today we have telecommunications facilities at our disposal functioning well on a worldwide scale; the decades of intensive cooperation of countries within the international framework made an essential contribution. This success is largely due to the effective work of the ITU, an organization which has existed

for much longer than 100 years and in which the Federal Republic of Germany has very intensively cooperated right from the beginning. It is the purpose of this Conference to make sure that the ITU continues to be just as successful in its work in the international telecommunications field.

It is well-known, Mr. Chairman, that communications have great prospects for the future. At a time of economic difficulties with which many countries are faced, the fields offering a very good economic future, such as telecommunications, are of great importance.

In its plans the German telecommunications administration, the Deutsche Bundespost, therefore provides for the future. The Deutsche Bundespost carries out intensive studies on new services, such as interactive videotext, high-speed data transmission, inter-office communications etc., to contribute in this way to closer relations between peoples and individuals.

The optical fibre technology is equally interesting, both for trunk lines and in the local area, in order to establish the technical basis for broadband circuits being one day put at the disposal of customers end-to-end. In addition to the plans for telecommunication satellites we concentrate our activities also on digitalization. The plans of the Federal Republic of Germany are to a very decisive extent based on the valuable results of the technical documentation of the ITU organs, such as that elaborated for the International Consultative Committees and at the Administrative Conferences.

In order to be able to make full use of the possibilities offered by communications in the future, international cooperation has to be further intensified, all those involved have to make their contribution; the Federal Republic is prepared to cooperate constructively in the solution of problems pending, no doubt compromises will be required on many questions.

In particular the World Communications Year planned for 1983 will offer the opportunity to draw the attention of all countries to the importance of communications for the development of the national economies. This project has the full support of the Federal Republic of Germany. In our view it will provide openings for further intensifying international cooperation. The Federal Republic of Germany is ready to accept wishes put forward by partner countries, which can be implemented within the framework of the WCY. This applies above all to the promotion of planning activities through the despatch of experts, and also to the planned studies on rural telecommunications in Africa. We have earmarked a total of DM 3.5 million for these purposes.

Mr. Chairman,

May I once again thank you on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany for the kind reception in Kenya, I am certain that under your competent chairmanship a solution can be found to the problems with which we are faced, thus allowing the Conference to be successful.

May I express my best wishes for the Conference itself and its successful conclusion."

1.10 The delegate of the Ivory Coast made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,

It is a particular pleasure for me to take the floor on this momentous occasion to tell you how honoured and proud I am to be discussing problems of telecommunications with the world's greatest authorities on the subject here on African soil today.

Mr. Chairman,

It is an historic event without precedent in the annals of telecommunications for the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union to be meeting in a developing country

Before continuing, Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, allow me to perform a very pleasant duty, namely that of conveying to the brother people of Kenya and its President, the current President of the OAU, the fraternal greetings of the people of the Ivory Coast and its revered President, Mr. Felix Houphouët Boigny, together with my own sincere thanks for the extremely warm and friendly welcome which my delegation and I have received since arriving on Kenyan soil.

Allow me also, Mr. Chairman, to greet you here and to congratulate you most cordially on your outstanding election to the chairmanship of this Conference.

This eminent election bears witness to the fact that the whole world agrees on your remarkable qualities and great competence and on the rich experience of the people and Government of Kenya and is confident that all these endowments, combined with the profound African wisdom which you possess, constitute an assurance that our deliberations will be conducted to a successful conclusion.

Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are meeting here to discuss fundamental questions relating to the development of telecommunications throughout the world. The presence of almost all the Members of the Union at this Conference shows that its importance is universally recognized.

The spectacular advance in telecommunications in the world since 1973, when the last meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference was held, is such that all countries regard it as one of the best means of claiming their place in the family of nations. The increased demand for services and the social, economic and cultural impact of new technologies such as telecommunication satellites, optical fibres, intercontinental submarine cables and advanced switching systems have led to a clear awareness of the importance of telecommunications and of the vital role which they already play in the overall development of each country and, in particular, of the hopes they raise in the developing countries.

Access to a reliable telecommunications network has become one of the most essential conditions of a country's economic and social development and it is this fact which gives this Conference its doubly symbolic character.

The first symbolic aspect of the Conference is the time at which it is being held. These are truly unsettled times in which all countries are at the mercy of a violent economic, social and political crisis which sharpens hostility and engenders selfishness and protectionism. In all discussions on any subject at the

global level, national interests, often egoistic, can be seen more or less clearly and sometimes even predominate, eclipsing other factors more prone to promote the necessary solidarity between the countries of the world which nobody, however, dares to challenge.

Despite the crisis, our times are marked by an urge, a firm resolve of the developing countries to make the rich countries recognize not only their right to exist but also to take decisions in a reasonable relation to the wealth which they contribute to the world by their work and by exploiting their natural resources whose price they would like to be able to fix some day, as President Houphouet Boigny has constantly demanded.

The claim both for a new economic order and a new order of information and communications, in the world is part of this will to call the attention of the rich countries to their responsibilities for the situation prevailing in the world today.

The second symbolic aspect is the venue of this Conference, namely on African soil. As you all know, Africa possesses immense wealth but at the same time has some of the poorest countries in the world which must be helped to escape from their poverty.

Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The doubly symbolic nature of this Conference should encourage us to face up to the problems posed by the harmonious development of telecommunications in the world and to find just and equitable solutions to them without egoism or short-sightedness.

Today difficulties should not cloud our view of the future or preclude the adoption of solutions appropriate to the problems.

Without wishing to engage prematurely in the discussions which we shall be having throughout this Conference, allow me to outline for you in a few words the great hopes which my country, the Ivory Coast, and all the developing countries attach to the successful completion of this Conference.

The duty of solidarity, which stems not only from the brotherhood which should exist amongst all the nations of the world, but also and above all from the interdependence of economies at the global level, this duty of solidarity demands that the developed countries assist the developing countries to manage without their help. This is only possible if the developed countries commit themselves to assisting the developing countries through their contributions to international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system. It is only possible through an increase in the resources assigned to cooperation and technical assistance to the developing countries and through a new understanding of this cooperation and technical assistance within the ITU.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the present concept of technical cooperation in our Union is one of the reasons for its limitations and for the dependence which results in an escalation of the cost of maintaining it.

A close examination of its financing methods and of the effectiveness of technical cooperation and assistance would bring to light the need for a reorientation of the Union's policy in this regard.

This policy whereby the Union takes part in the establishment of telecommunication networks, in strengthening national telecommunications and in training telecommunications specialists has not altogether achieved its purpose even though the results are often appreciable.

I should like to take this opportunity of paying sincere tribute to all the staff of the Union, in particular to the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and all the Directors of the International Consultative Committees for their untiring efforts and sympathetic understanding in considering questions of telecommunications in developing countries. My congratulations also go to the countries Members of the Administrative Council which, over the past nine years, have performed a very difficult task in view of the Union's limited resources and the many demands on it from all quarters.

The future of technical cooperation must of necessity take the form of increased and active participation of the developing countries in the activities of the Union both in general conferences and meetings and in the specialized working groups, which means that there should be specialists from these countries and their services should be used.

The legitimate demand for equitable geographical distribution of posts at all levels often meets with the problem of a lack of experts with the necessary qualifications and experience in developing countries. But in order to escape from this vicious circle which consists in pointing to the lack of qualifications or experience in nationals of developing countries and refusing them jobs on that account, thereby depriving them of an opportunity to acquire the skills in question, the Union must open its doors to staff from developing countries and devote more resources to training them.

We are convinced that if the Union takes the necessary organizational steps and provides the necessary resources for the employment and training of staff from developing countries, it will be able to carry out effective technical cooperation and assistance.

Only if nationals of developing countries are employed and if Union activities encourage cooperation between developing countries can a lasting solution be found to the problem of setting up reliable telecommunication infrastructures in developing countries. The ultimate purpose of technical cooperation is to enable the developing countries to achieve technical and technological self-sufficiency.

May this eleventh meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the first on African soil, be the prelude to our great hope of seeing a framework for the development of the necessary solidarity between rich and poor enshrined in the texts and structures of the Union.

I should like to conclude, by expressing the earnest hope that we may all conduct our work in a calm and conciliatory spirit; and by thanking you for your kind attention."

1.11 The délegate of Costa Rica made the following statement .

"Until the early seventies, development tended to be identified with the process of 'catching up with' the industrial societies, affluent and consumer-oriented progress being measured in terms of the quantity of goods produced and acquired.



Taking advantage of an increasingly powerful communications network, the prevailing economic system at that time accentuated enormous inequalities in the distribution of power and in access to its benefits.

In the eighties, however, international pressures in favour of new economic and social structures shifted the emphasis from 'growth' towards concepts such as 'fairness' and 'sharing'. As was to be expected, those who supported the established order firmly resisted the new trend.

Communications technology, which is inseparably linked to the existing economic base, is nowadays an extremely important factor on the world scene. By increasing our control over matter, time and space, the advances made in data processing and telecommunications are determining the trend of our economies, our way of life, our relationships and scales of values.

The possibilities for progress appear unlimited and in the last fifteen years we have witnessed a spectacular development in telecommunications, due not only to advances made in that particular field, but also to the application to telecommunications of technological progress made in other sectors, such as space, computers, electronics and solar energy.

The proliferation and interdependence of electronic information systems are bearing us along imperceptibly towards a new form of civilization.

That observation raises certain queries, such as what does technological progress consist of? How can appropriate conditions be created to encourage the development of technologies which will meet our real needs? How will the third world manage to make the massive investments required to modernize mass communication systems? How can we ensure that this revolutionary process will benefit mankind equitably? These are only some of the uncertainties raised by the new situation which seem bound to affect the field of communications. Although these can be covered through the development of peoples, the cause of poverty is basically structural. Hence the danger of the fancy theories which represent communication technology as the panacea which obviates the need for the major changes for which the third world clamours. If this were so, far from fostering interaction and participation, communications technology could ultimately strengthen and join forces with the structures which produced it.

For an invention to become part of technology, it must be used and organized in such a way that it extends the productive capacities of a particular society. But before an invention can reach this stage, a set of economic, political and social conditions must obtain within that society, such as to guarantee automatically the exploitation of the invention and its transformation into an instrument of economic and social power.

Very often, technological advances come as part of a socio-economic, cultural and political package, which, by its penetrating dynamic effect, tends to integrate users into the powerful system of which they are a vivid expression. In this sense, it is important to determine the specific needs of the third world which can be satisfied by the revolution in communications technology.

Although we insist on the need to create an awareness of the fact that technology will never be neutral, we are at the same time convinced that development is impossible without it. Technological advances have never failed to produce implicit negative effects. Satellites are no exception, but it would be stupid to discard them on the grounds of their negative effects alone. They must be made to

serve the human race, and in that respect, telecommunications have an important part to play, perhaps even more important than the steam engine in the Industrial Revolution. Nevertheless, it is essential to establish the necessary social, economic and political machinery to guarantee that their indiscriminate application will not aggravate the inequalities of our world. Historically speaking, unless speedy technological development is accompanied by a corresponding readjustment in world power relationships, it will end up by changing from a liberating force into an instrument of oppression. The more powerful telecommunications technology becomes, the more influence it has over the lives of individuals and the more able it is to transform the character of cultures and societies, the more urgent is the need to control it socially and to assess its impact in democratic terms.

In practice, the system designed to regulate the use of these resources suffers many shortcomings, and its exploitation continues to be a privilege and not a right. The electromagnetic spectrum and the geostationary orbit have been practically monopolized by the technologically advanced countries on the basis of the unfair 'first come, first served' principle.

Dependence on a limited number of technologies, which favour the interests of the industrialized nations, and within those the interests of transnational companies, also affects the cost of the system and the quality of its content, while it limits the options in the field of culture, information and education, available to the target populations. This is the undeniable consequence of the dominant tendencies in this Union which are now being challenged by the nations of the third world, which are calling for the democratization of telecommunications, so that this field, which is increasingly important for mankind, may be governed by justice.

Notions such as 'new world information and communications order', 'aid for development', 'equitable access', 'appropriate technology', derive from the premise that natural resources of communications must be shared out among the world's population on a different basis from that of the strict market economy. Nevertheless, it is apparent nowadays that only a small part of the world's population enjoys the benefits of those resources, while the rest are virtually left out in the cold. And this is because the conventional system designed for the use and regulation of telecommunications does not meet the interests of the majority of the third world.

At the World Administrative Radio Conference in 1979, the developing countries united to change the 'first come, first served' principle, which is the key to the unfair system which at present determines the use of the spectrum and of space. Some results were achieved on that occasion, but the rules of the game, by which the third world was the loser, did not change substantially and are still applied.

This Nairobi Conference will provide a further opportunity for the developing countries to bring their claims to the negotiating table.

On this occasion, the third world will once again concentrate on the analysis of the new communication technologies and the need to consider them not only as a succession of new means of rapid exchange, but as an instrument of collective human progress. With this object in mind, we support the gradual elimination of the existing notion of a restrictive and exclusive right to information and communications.

There are many who would like the ITU to ensure the maintenance of the status quo, which at present serves the interests of the industrialized countries and the major electronics and telecommunications cartels. Nevertheless, the delegation of Costa Rica feels confident that a majority will decide democratically at the Conference on what functions and structures are needed to enable this institution to bring about the changes required by the 'information era'.

The third world is also profoundly convinced that the decisions adopted by the Governments in Nairobi will have to take into account not only individual interests, but also the legitimate demands of other countries, and of the fact that a policy of excluding the majority or, worse still, a policy of conflict, could only be detrimental to the well-being of humanity as a whole.

Thank you very much."

1.12 The delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

First of all, on behalf of the Afghan delegation and on my own behalf, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as Chairman of this highly important Conference. Your unanimous election is a clear indication of your dedication and competence by which you will certainly lead the Conference with great efficiency towards success. I wish also to express my gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Kenya and to you, Mr. Chairman, for the hospitality and warm reception extended to us. It is indeed a great pleasure for us to gather here in such a beautiful city with a long history and glorious culture. I would also like to thank the ITU and its personnel responsible for the excellent arrangements and skilful organization. Indeed, everything has been perfect, friendly reception, timely distribution of documents, general preparations, accommodation and finally the weather.

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Plenipotentiaries,

May I convey the warmest greetings and friendly wishes of the heroic and peace-loving people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to you and through you to your respective countrymen.

The membership of the ITU has considerably increased since the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1973 showing the importance, indeed the essentiality, of our association with the work and objectives of the Union. It is important that we constantly seek ways and means to strengthen the Union to achieve its fundamental aim, namely a sound world telecommunication system. It is a happy occasion for our delegation and for myself to extend a warm welcome to the 15 new Members of the Union.

Telecommunication technology, making the greatest socio-economic impact on society, has undoubtedly developed very rapidly and will continue to do so in the years to come. The advances of the last two decades in this area, perhaps, have exceeded the progress of the century before it. Keeping pace with this rapid rate of advance has thrown us a major challenge we must face today in developing countries.

Only through a world-wide system of cooperation and coordination can we meet this challenge. We express our thanks for the untiring efforts of UNDP and the ITU which have demonstrated their continuing interest in this important field through technical and financial support for telecommunication projects. It is the time here to express our appreciation in particular to UNDP and the ITU for the comprehensive assistance rendered to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We eagerly look forward to receiving further continuing assistance to enable us to establish and maintain a sound telecommunication system as required by our time.

As a loyal Member of the United Nations, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would continue to value international cooperation highly in various fields and take an active part in the activities of the UN system. As for the International Telecommunication Union particularly, I hereby reassure you that our country has been and will be faithfully fulfilling her obligations as an active Member State, observing the Convention, further strengthening international relations and cooperation and sparing no efforts in attaining the UN's high aspirations and the ITU's noble objectives.

Once again we expect eagerly to see ITU assistance for developing countries, which include the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, increased as indicated in and recommended by the first ITU Convention of 1865 and subsequent Conventions.

This Conference is a practical expression of the unshakeable belief of the Member States in international cooperation and international understanding with a view to exchanging knowledge and experience and also to renew our mutual friendship.

The feeling of the Afghan delegation is that in spite of different viewpoints, if any, we in this gathering would develop a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding which will make this Conference a fruitful one. The delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan assures you, Mr. Chairman, of its full and sincere cooperation during the ensuing sessions and wishes the Conference every success. The Afghan delegation is confident that at the end we shall leave for our home countries with a number of resolutions reflecting a spirit of cooperation in the field of telecommunication services.

The well-thought procedures set forth by the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1973 and the wise decisions taken from time to time during this period by the permanent organs of the ITU have caused telecommunication affairs to run smoothly and in a normal manner for which the ITU deserves special appreciation.

May I, in conclusion, once again convey my heartfelt gratitude and thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, to the ITU and to all those in charge of this well-organized Conference.

Thank you."

1.13 The delegate of the Central African Republic made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me particular pleasure to lead the Central African Republic delegation to Nairobi to take part in this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

This gives me the gratifying opportunity, on behalf of Army General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Recovery, Head of State, and on behalf of the Government and the people of the Central African Republic, to pay a solemn and merited tribute to our brother people of Kenya and their highly esteemed President, His Excellency the Honourable Daniel Arap Moi, for the tremendously warm and fraternal welcome which my delegation and myself have received, and for the facilities made available to us during our stay in Nairobi, the attractive capital of Kenya.

I would also like to add my name to the list of those who have already taken the floor to congratulate the Kenyan Government on having invited the International Telecommunication Union to hold its Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi.

Our pleasure is further enhanced by the fact that Nairobi, which for six long weeks is to be the important centre of deliberations and technical cooperation among the five regions, still arouses in us many wonderful memories as the political and cultural home and fertile and noble nursery of the valiant pioneers of our independence, always in the forefront of the heroic struggle of an Africa prey to countless upheavals, an Africa threatened by the new challenges imposed by the structures of a world in disarray.

This is thus an extremely appropriate opportunity once more to greet and congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, and the Kenyan people and its Government, for the active and vigorous part which you never cease to play in the unremitting struggle to turn Africa into a continent of peace, freedom, happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Chairman,  
Honourable Delegates,

Ranking as one of the most disadvantaged of the least developed countries, the Central African Republic encounters particularly serious difficulties in its economic and social development which it has not yet been able fully to overcome. The major problems stemming from its geographical situation are compounded by the severe shortage of transport and communications infrastructures.

In this respect, the situation as regards telecommunications has been a decisive factor in our country's accumulated backwardness.

Over the last twenty years, not only has investment been insufficient to provide for a minimum level of equipment, but what is more, the existing network has deteriorated considerably for lack of proper maintenance and servicing.

Of late a restricted and unreliable service has been provided in the capital, both for international links and local or domestic calls.

A crash programme of priority projects was established in 1979. Thanks to the assistance of the ITU, a Master Plan is now being prepared which will forge this emergency programme into a consistent overall scheme adapted to the situation, although this will not become operational until 1983.

Despite all the difficulties encountered, the telecommunication authorities have done their utmost to ensure that the priority projects already established are taken into consideration.

When financing has been assured, construction work should begin in 1983.

It is hoped, therefore, that the adoption of the Master Plan will at last coincide, in 1983, with the start of the modernization and development which are so vital to telecommunications in the Central African Republic.

The crash programme involves the following objectives and projects

With regard to the telephone network in the capital, it is planned to maintain the present network in operation until the modernization and extension project approved by the African Development Bank (ADB) and the Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC) has been completed.

With regard to national links, it is planned to rehabilitate the radio network.

The modernization and extension of international links are planned by means of the installation in Bangui in March 1983 of a medium-capacity earth station.

Steps have also been taken, in collaboration with the ITU, towards evaluating the rehabilitation of the existing national radio-relay links and the completion of the PANAFTEL Bangui-Brazzaville link.

However, the service, which has been left without resources or staff for a great many years, should be reorganized so that it is capable of operating a rehabilitated and modernized network and taking charge of the management of staff and equipment.

Training programmes and technical assistance are required before the new organization can become operational. Full information in this regard is included in the Master Plan and must be translated into action.

The experience of the Central African Republic with regard to telecommunications serves, in many respects, as a case study.

This experience demonstrates the necessity of a modernization and development project, taking account of all the handicaps inherent in the initial situation and of future economic and financial requirements matching the needs of the population.

It also illustrates the invaluable contribution which both international and bilateral cooperation can make towards, on the one hand, helping the national officials to gauge the scope of their tasks and to perform them efficiently and, on the other, creating the conditions necessary for the funding and implementation of the projects.

The International Telecommunication Union has shown how much importance it attaches to the success of all the action which has been taken within its province with a view to promoting decisive progress in all the Member countries during the 1978-1987 period proclaimed by the United Nations as the Transport and Communications Decade.

Mr. Chairman,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In greeting all the participants in this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, I would like to take advantage of this august occasion to offer Mr. Mili, the Secretary-General of the ITU, and all his colleagues my sincere compliments and express my gratitude for the kind invitation by which he has associated the African Union of Posts and Telecommunications (UAPT) with the largest international meeting in the field of telecommunications.

Mr. Chairman,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In taking this opportunity as current President of the African Union of Posts and Telecommunications, it is my pleasant duty to say a few words about this organization, the oldest on the African continent, which is specifically concerned with problems of posts and telecommunications.

During the twenty years of its existence it has acquired vast experience, chiefly distinguished by the attainments which its Member countries enjoy on absolutely equal terms

- the establishment of a single territory for postal purposes and exemption from various transit and terminal charges,
- the standardization of postal and telecommunication tariffs,
- the establishment of a single set of regulations governing the operation of telecommunications and of postal services;
- the harmonization of staff training by means of hierarchical training programmes organized in common structures,
- numerous programmed seminars,
- constant exchanges of experience through annual interministerial meetings and panels of experts.

The entire organization centres on a secretariat based in Brazzaville and directed by a group of officials from the Member countries.

We are all aware, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, of the importance of telecommunications today throughout the world and it therefore comes as no surprise to see all the countries, without exception, embarking on increasingly ambitious programmes with the aim of consolidating, modernizing and developing their infrastructure at the national as well as the sub-regional, regional and international levels.

This steady progress in Africa is sustained by the Decade's objective of increasing, by 1988, the number of telephones to one telephone set per 100 inhabitants for all the countries of Africa, i.e. an increase of 14/100 per year. Regrettably, however, this objective has not been achieved, the level achieved with the first phase of the Decade nearing completion being only 8.7/100.

It should be noted, however, that this objective obscures the disparities which exist between the African countries, some of which have already exceeded the target, whilst others, particularly south of the Sahara, need to multiply their present number of telephone lines by 12 or 15 within a few years.

In its effort to attain the objectives of the Decade and the Lagos Plan and in accordance with the resolutions and recommendations of its Councils of Ministers, the UAPT has taken action of regional and continental scope as its contribution, albeit a modest one, to the development of African telecommunications.

I will simply mention a few of these projects .

- the establishment in Lomé of a laboratory for emergency repairs and the calibration of measuring instruments. This project is included among the pilot projects of the World Communications Year, 1983,
- the study of the prospects for industrialization with regard to telecommunication equipment,
- the study of a regional African satellite telecommunication system,
- the study of the improvement of telecommunications through the automation of inter-State telephone and telex links, etc.

Mr. Chairman,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to share a few of our thoughts regarding a number of points which formed the subject of recommendations at our last Council of Ministers upholding the following principles :

- the financing of ITU technical cooperation by a fixed percentage of the Union's ordinary budget,
- and the allocation of sufficient resources to training activities and to the CCIR, CCITT and IFRB, the Union's technical organs.

Moreover, the member countries of UAPT are in favour of solutions which are best suited to ensure the smooth operation of the Union :

- the improvement of the scale of contributions through the establishment of new lower and upper classes, the choice of which would be indexed,
- improved geographical distribution of staff.

Long live the International Telecommunication Union for the sake of international cooperation.

Thank you."

1.14 The delegate of the Philippines made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

My delegation also wishes to join previous speakers in expressing our deep appreciation to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the good people of Kenya. I am sure that under your able leadership and guidance, this Conference will have very fruitful results.



Mr. Chairman,

A poet once said - The lines of communication know no bounds. They are only limited by how man sees where their boundaries begin and where they end.

In asking for the floor, Mr. Chairman, I would like to share with this body the Philippine experience in the field of communications which is only the beginning.

Our country has been very active in supporting the International Telecommunication Union and its various activities. We have participated in its major conferences, Study Groups and programmes. The Philippines has also been active in participating in the work of the regional telecommunication organizations, particularly the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity of which I am the incumbent President and which has its seat in Bangkok, Thailand. Early this year, our Government hosted the meeting in Manila of the Plan Committee for Asia and Oceania and the meeting of the Tariff Group for Asia.

The growth of our international telecommunication facilities has been very impressive under free enterprise. The Philippines is the hub of five submarine cable systems spanning the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The ASEAN member countries have taken the lead in the development of submarine cable networks in South-East Asia and more are under construction or planned. We have two international satellite earth stations for the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. Our Government was the first to lease channels from the Indonesian domestic satellite - the PALAPA. Already, ten domestic earth stations are operating for domestic broadcasting on a real-time basis and for voice, telex, data and other services.

The telephone systems are being modernized, using the latest technology. We now have subscriber trunk dialling to twelve major countries and more are being added gradually. Domestic telecommunications development is being given high priority by our Government. In fact, regional development networks are now under construction in northern Philippines. A Regional Telecommunication Development Programme for central Philippines will soon be started. Another programme for the big island of Mindanas, in southern Philippines is under study. In the next ten years, we expect to provide telephone service to most of the more than 1,500 towns in the country.

Policies in telecommunications are now undergoing rationalization.

The Philippines Government would like to convey its sincere appreciation and gratitude to the International Telecommunication Union, acting as executing agency in the UNDP-funded 'Study of the development of the telecommunications sector in the Philippines.' The ITU has been largely instrumental in the preparation, finalization and completion of the National Telecommunications Master Plan submitted to His Excellency President Ferdinand G. Marcos in August 1982. No less than President Marcos and Prime Minister Cesar Virata have launched the implementation of this Master Plan in their various talks and conferences with the World Bank and the private investors abroad. With this, I would like to convey the deep appreciation of our Minister of Transportation and Communications, the Honourable José P. Dans Jr.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, now is the hour for us to act in the field of telecommunications - 'To be or not to be' and to complete it, quoting the words of a song - 'Whatever will be, will be.'

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.15      The delegate of Zambia made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,  
Honourable Minister for Posts and Telecommunications of  
the Republic of Kenya,  
Your Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please permit me, Mr. Chairman, to express my sincere congratulations to you on your election as Chairman of the Conference and to wish you success in steering the work of the Conference. I consider it a great honour also to congratulate the Kenyan Government for inviting the Union to hold the Plenipotentiary Conference in Africa. This is not only an achievement for Kenya alone, but for the whole of Africa.

While on the floor I should like to seize the opportunity to thank the Kenyan authorities for the excellent organization of services which have been laid on for the Conference and the warm reception and hospitality accorded to my delegation. I take this opportunity also to bring to you and through you, Mr. Chairman, to the Honourable delegates at this Conference and to the selfless and untiring staff of our Union the very warm greetings from His Excellency, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, and from the entire Zambian people.

The increasing benefits derived by developing countries through their membership and participation in the work of ITU are too numerous to mention. This is specially true in Africa, where the mammoth task of establishing the Panafrikan Telecommunications Network has gone a long way. The active cooperation and the studies being made by all permanent organs of the ITU are ensuring that when the network is completed it will be a truly integrated and technically viable system.

We in Zambia very highly appreciate the assistance which this Union gives to developing countries. Much has been done in telecommunications infrastructure, development, training and rates and tariffs. More remains. While expecting assistance from the Union, developing countries should take up jobs in the Union, in order to make a more positive contribution, and ensure that contributions to the Union's budget are made promptly, when they fall due.

Zambia has benefited from the Union's assistance in several ways. ITU has provided specialists and advisers, teaching staff and teaching materials for the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Staff Training College, fellowships for Zambians to study abroad and information which has proved useful in the planning of telecommunications development.

I wish here, therefore, Mr. Chairman, to express our Government's deep gratitude to the Union for the assistance so received. This assistance has greatly contributed towards efforts to improve our national telecommunications network and its integration into the regional and world telecommunications system.

Following this united effort, Zambia now has many towns and centres served by an integrated fully automatic telephone service involving the construction of over 3,165 km of high and medium capacity microwave links. Mwembeshi earth station in Zambia was completed in 1974, which provides direct links with a number of networks in Africa, Europe and Asia.

Since 1973, the membership of the Union has increased from 147 to 157. My delegation is pleased to witness this development in the growth of the Union.

As a developing country, Zambia still needs to improve and develop her telecommunications and technical skills, and it is for this reason that she looks forward to this Conference evolving the machinery to ensure equitable distribution and proper use of the resources available through the furtherance of technical cooperation.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia attaches great importance to the development of telecommunications and it is determined to make its positive contribution to the work and activities of the Union.

Some of the countries represented here have difficulties in raising the necessary foreign exchange to enable them to meet their international financial obligations. It should, therefore, not be taken for granted that non-payment of contributions to ITU is any indication of lack of interest on the part of Member States. It is our fervent hope that through organizations such as ITU, we can unite and be more tolerant and understanding of each other's problems.

In conclusion, I wish to thank on behalf of my delegation and the Zambian Government, the officials and staff of the Union, who have so ably carried out their duties since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. Our appreciation goes specially to the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Radio Consultative Committee and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, the members of the International Frequency Registration Board and the Administrative Council.

In the same vein our thanks go to the host country, Kenya, its President, His Excellency President Arap Moi, the Government of Kenya, the staff of Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and many organizations that are contributing to the success of the Conference.

Thank you."

The meeting rose at 1230 hours.

The Secretary-General .

M. MILI

The Chairman .

H.K. KOSGEY

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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## PLENARY MEETING

### THIRD REPORT OF COMMITTEE 7

1. During the fourth meeting of Committee 7, after considering all proposals relating to the number of seats on the Administrative Council and the distribution of these seats to the different regions, the Committee adopted the following decision by majority :

1.1 The Administrative Council shall be composed of forty-one Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, with the following distribution of seats :

Region A (the Americas)	- 8 seats
Region B (Western Europe)	- 7 seats
Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)	- 4 seats
Region D (the Africas)	- 11 seats
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	- 11 seats

2. At its fifth meeting, Committee 7 adopted by consensus a proposal by Thailand concerning an Additional Protocol on "Temporary arrangements". This Additional Protocol reads as follows :

#### ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL ...

#### Temporary arrangements

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) has agreed to the following arrangements to be applied on a provisional basis until the coming into force of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) :

1. The Administrative Council which shall be composed of forty-one Members, elected by the Conference in the manner prescribed in that Convention, may meet immediately thereafter and perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention.

2. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Administrative Council during the course of its First Session shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual Administrative Council session of 1984.

A.C. ITUASSU  
Chairman

