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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 DL No. 1-24
- 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

Conférence de plénipotentiaires - Nairobi - 1982

Conferencia de plenipotenciarios - Nairobi - 1982

Missing and untraceable :

E DL 12-15, 25-29

F DL 17-24

S DL 8-10, 12-15, 17-29

March 1984

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

AGENDA
OF THE
MEETING OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

Tuesday, 28 September 1982, at 1000 hrs
(Room 2)

	<u>Document No.</u>
Opening of the meeting	-
Approval of the agenda	DL/1
Proposals concerning the election of the Chairman of the Conference	-
Proposals concerning the election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference	-
Structure of the Conference	DT/2
Proposals concerning the election of Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen	-
Draft agenda of the first Plenary Meeting	DT/3
Other business	

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

28 September 1982
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

United States of America

PROPOSED ADDITION TO TERMS OF REFERENCE OF COMMITTEE 4

- to develop preliminary and specific financial data and guidelines for the relevant Committees and Working Groups that will provide a basic budgetary framework to guide the subsequent deliberations of these Committees and Working Groups.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. DL/3-E
30 September 1982

Note by the Chairman of Committee 2
(Credentials)

1. As at 1500 hrs today the delegations mentioned in Annex have deposited their credentials with the Secretariat of the Committee.
2. Those which have not yet done so would kindly deposit their credentials with the Secretariat of the Committee (Office 414/415) as soon as possible.

Gen. Ceferino S. CARREON
Chairman of Committee 2

Annexe : 1

A N N E X E

A N N E X

A N E X O

ALBANIE	ALBANIA	ALBANIA
ALGERIE	ALGERIA	ARGELIA
ARGENTINE	ARGENTINA	ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIE	AUSTRALIA	AUTRALIA
BARBADE	BARBADOS	BARBADOS
BELGIQUE	BELGIUM	BELGICA
BULGARIE	BULGARIA	BULGARIA
CANADA	CANADA	CANADA
CAP-VERT	CAPE VERDE	CABO VERDE
CHILI	CHILE	CHILE
CHINE	CHINA	CHINA
CHYPRE	CYPRUS	CHIPRE
VATICAN	VATICAN	VATICANO
COSTA RICA	COSTA RICA	COSTA RICA
COTE D'IVOIRE	IVORY COAST	COSTA DE MARFIL
DANEMARK	DENMARK	DINAMARCA
EL SALVADOR	EL SALVADOR	EL SALVADOR
EQUATEUR	ECUADOR	ECUADOR
ETATS-UNIS	UNITED STATES	ESTADOS UNIDOS
FINLANDE	FINLAND	FINLANDIA
FRANCE	FRANCE	FRANCIA
GABON	GABON	GABON
GHANA	GHANA	GHANA
GRECE	GREECE	GRECIA
GUINEE	GUINEA	GUINEA
GUYANE	GUYANA	GUYANA
HONGRIE	HUNGARY	HUNGRIA
INDONESIE	INDONESIA	INDONESIA

IRAN	IRAN	IRAN
IRLANDE	IRELAND	IRLANDA
ISLANDE	ICELAND	ISLANDIA
ITALIE	ITALY	ITALIA
JAPON	JAPAN	JAPON
KENYA	KENYA	KENYA
KOWEIT	KUWAIT	KUWAIT
LESOTHO	LESOTHO	LESOTHO
LIECHTENSTEIN	LIECHTENSTEIN	LEICHTENSTEIN
LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBURGO
MALAWI	MALAWI	MALAWI
MALDIVES	MALDIVES	MALDIVAS
MAROC	MOROCCO	MARRUECOS
MEXIQUE	MEXICO	MEXICO
MONACO	MONACO	MONACO
NEPAL	NEPAL	NEPAL
NIGER	NIGER	NIGER
NIGERIA	NIGERIA	NIGERIA
NORVEGE	NORWAY	NORUEGA
NOUVELLE-ZELANDE	NEW ZEALAND	NUEVA ZELANDIA
OMAN	OMAN	OMAN
PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
PANAMA	PANAMA	PANAMA
PAPUA-NOUVELLE-GUINEE	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PAPUA NUEVA GUINEA
PHILIPPINES	PHILIPPINES	FILIPINAS
POLOGNE	POLAND	POLONIA
QATAR	QATAR	QATAR
ROYAUME-UNI	UNITED KINGDOM	REINO UNIDO
RWANDA	RWANDA	RUANDA
SENEGAL	SENEGAL	SENEGAL
SINGAPOUR	SINGAPOR	SINGAPUR

SUEDE	SWEDEN	SUECIA
SUISSE	SWITZERLAND	SUIZA
SURINAME	SURINAME	SURINAME
SWAZILAND	SWAZILAND	SWAZILAND
TANZANIE	TANZANIA	TANZANIA
THAILANDE	THAILAND	TAILANDIA
TUNISIE	TUNISIA	TUNEZ
TURQUIE	TURKEY	TURQUIA
URUGUAY	URUGUAY	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIE	YUGOSLAVIA	YUGOSLAVIA
ZAMBIE	ZAMBIA	ZAMBIA

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

NAIROBI 1982

Document N° DL/4-F/E/S
4 octobre 1982 (9 heures)

Note du Président de la Commission 2
(Pouvoirs)

Liste complémentaire

Les délégations mentionnées dans l'annexe ont déposé leurs pouvoirs au secrétariat de la Commission.

Note by the Chairman of Committee 2
(Credentials)

Complementary list

The delegations mentioned in annex have deposited their credentials with the secretariat of the Committee.

Nota del Presidente de la Comisión 2
(Credenciales)

Lista complementaria

Han depositado sus credenciales en la secretaría de la Comisión las delegaciones que se citan en anexo.

Gen. Ceferino S. CARREON
Chairman of Committee 2

A N N E X E - A N N E X - A N E X O

AFGHANISTAN	AFGHANISTAN	AFGHANISTAN
ANGOLA	ANGOLA	ANGOLA
ARABIE SAOUDITE	SAUDI ARABIA	ARABIA SAOUDITA
BANGLADESH	BANGLADESH	BANGLADESH
BENIN	BENIN	BENIN
BIELORUSSIE	BYELORUSSIA	BIELORUSSIA
BOTSWANA	BOTSWANA	BOTSWANA
BRESIL	BRAZIL	BRASIL
BURUNDI	BURUNDI	BURUNDI
CENTRAFRICAINE (Rep.)	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CENTROAFRICANA (Rep.)
COREE (Rep. de)	KOREA (Rep.of)	COREA (Rep. de)
CUBA	CUBA	CUBA
EMIRATS ARABES UNIS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	EMIRATOS ARABES UNIDOS
ETHIOPIE	ETHIOPIA	ETIOPIA
GRENADE	GRENADA	GRANADA
GUATEMALA	GUATEMALA	GUATEMALA
GUINEE EQUATORIALE	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GUINEA ECUATORIAL
INDE	INDIA	INDIA
JORDANIE	JORDAN	JORDANIA
LIBAN	LEBANON	LIBANO
MALAISIE	MALAYSIA	MALASIA
MALI	MALI	MALI
MAURITANIE	MAURITANIA	MAURITANIA
MEXIQUE	MEXICO	MEXICO
MONGOLIE	MONGOLIA	MONGOLIA

OUGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
PAYS-BAS	NETHERLANDS	PAISES BAJOS
PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	ROMANIA	RUMANIA
REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE ALLEMANDE	GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	REPUBLICA DEMOCRATICA ALEMANA
TCHECOSLOVAQUIE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	CHECOSLOVAQUIA
UKRAINE	UKRAINE	UCRANIA
U.R.S.S.	U.S.S.R.	U.R.S.S.
VIET NAM	VIET NAM	VIET NAM
YEMEN (R.A.)	YEMEN A.R.	YEMEN (R.A.)
YEMEN (R.D.P. du)	YEMEN (P.D.R.of)	YEMEN (R.D.P. del)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document N° DL/5-E
5 October 1982
Original : French

COMMITTEE 4

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF COMMITTEE 4

Setting up of Working Groups

a) Working Group C4 A : Publications policy

- Terms of reference :
- to frame recommendations on policies which might be adopted with a view to reducing the cost of publications,
 - to evaluate the financial implications of the publications policy adopted for consideration by Committee 4 and possible inclusion in draft Additional Protocol 1.

b) Working Group C4 B : Budget structure and analytical accounting

- Terms of reference :
- to examine the report of the Administrative Council and the various proposals made by Administrations regarding the budget structure and analytical accounting system of the Union,
 - to establish guidelines for the Administrative Council in the light of the proposals made,
 - to propose amendments to the relevant numbers of the Convention of Torremolinos 1973,
 - to evaluate the financial implications of the solutions adopted for consideration and possible inclusion in draft Additional Protocol 1.

c) Working Group C4 C : Premises

- Terms of reference :
- to frame recommendations on the various extensions proposed by the Administrative Council,
 - to evaluate the financial implications of the recommendations to be examined by Committee 4 and possibly included in draft Additional Protocol 1.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

NAIROBI 1982

Document N° DL/6-F/E/S/

5 octobre 1982 (18.00 h.)

Note du Président de la Commission 2 (Pouvoirs)

Liste complémentaire

Les délégations mentionnées dans l'annexe ont déposé leurs pouvoirs au secrétariat de la Commission.

Note by the Chairman of Committee 2 (Credentials)

Complementary list

The delegations mentioned in annex have deposited their credentials with the secretariat of the Committee.

Nota del Presidente de la Comisión 2 (Credenciales)

Lista complementaria

Han depositado sus credenciales en la secretaría de la Comisión las delegaciones que se citan en anexo.

Gen. Ceferino S. CARPEON
Chairman of Committee 2

A N N E X E

A N N E X

A N N E X O

LISTE COMPLEMENTAIRE

COMPLEMENTARY LIST

LISTA COMPLEMENTARIA

ALLEMAGNE
(République Fédérale d')

GERMANY
(Federale Republic of)

ALEMANIA
(Republica Federal de)

AUTRICHE

AUSTRIA

AUSTRIA

BELIZE

BELIZE

BELICE

CAMEROUN

CAMEROON

CAMERUN

COLOMBIE

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIA

ESPAGNE

SPAIN

ESPANA

LIBERIA

LIBERIA

LIBERIA

LIBYE

LIBYA

LIBIA

MADAGASCAR

MADAGASCAR

MADAGASCAR

MALTE

MALTA

MALTA

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUA

PEROU

PERU

PERU

SAINT MARIN

SAN MARINO

SAN MARINO

TOGO

TOGO

TOGO

TRINITE ET TOBAGO

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO

ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. DL/7-E

8 October 1982

Original : French

Note by the Secretary-General

PROVISIONAL BUDGET OF THE UNION FOR 1983

In response to a request made by several delegations at the second meeting of the Finance Committee, extracts of the summary records of Finance Committee meetings and of the Plenary Meeting of the 37th session (1982) of the Administrative Council concerning the provisional budget for 1983 are annexed herewith.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

(Annexes : 7



ANNEXES

EXTRACTS OF THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 37th SESSION (1982)
OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Annex 1

Summary record of the 2nd plenary meeting
(Document No. 5830, item 2)

2. General discussion on the 1983 budget and the financing of proposed ITU activities
(Documents Nos. 5767, 5742 and Addendum No. 1)

2.1 The Secretary-General said that the provisional draft budget in Document No. 5767 would have to be revised at the next Council session to take into account the decisions of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference. It was not subject to the limits on expenditure laid down in Additional Protocol I, for new limits would be adopted at Nairobi for the year 1983 onwards. Furthermore, the budget to be adopted provisionally at the current session would serve as a basis for the deliberations of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the limits to be set on operational expenditure for subsequent years. In view of its special characteristics, the provisional draft budget for 1983 had been prepared having regard not only to the need to achieve all possible savings but also to the desirability of making the most realistic estimate possible under each heading. It should be borne in mind that miscalculation of credits for 1983 could have repercussions for the following six years and thus seriously affect basic Union activities.

A number of essential points in the document before the Council deserved emphasis. First, both the permanent and temporary effects of the decisions of WARC-79, together with the credits to be provided under that heading in the short and medium terms, would depend on decisions adopted by the Council and, possibly, the Plenipotentiary Conference with regard to the RFSM project currently under study. Second, the action undertaken several years previously to rehabilitate the supplementary publications budget and ensure that the sales price of Union publications was as moderate as possible must be brought to a successful conclusion, having regard to the vital importance attached to the matter by the developing countries in particular. Third, the urgent measures which had had to be taken with regard to the premises needed to accommodate new staff, particularly those recruited in connection with the extended use of the computer by the IFRB, had been taken into account in the provisional draft; in that connection, he drew the Council's attention to the very acute shortage of office space in the ITU, observing that more or less satisfactory palliatives had been found to the problem by renting offices near Headquarters. Finally, it should be noted that the conference and meeting budget for 1983 represented a one-third increase over that for the current year.

2.2 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) requested that Document No. 5742 and its Addendum No. 1, containing comments by administrations which might provide the Council with useful guidelines in its discussion of the budget for 1983, should be added to the list of documents to be considered under the present agenda item.

2.3 The Chairman said that that would be done.

2.4 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said that his delegation was looking forward at the current session to continuing the discussions initiated the previous year with a view to achieving cost-effective improvements in the conduct of the Union's business. The fact that the provisional budget for 1983 would be used by the Plenipotentiary Conference to set the limits on expenditure for subsequent years placed a very special responsibility on the Council which, with the active assistance of the Secretary-General and the other elected officials, must establish a cost-effective basis for the Union's long-term work programme. However, his delegation could not possibly agree to "load" the 1983 budget so as to set the highest possible reference point for the calculation of Additional Protocol I at the Plenipotentiary Conference. Unfortunately, an auspicious start did not appear to have been made in that regard. There was no evidence of restraint in certain of the staffing proposals made. The study of the administration of UNDP projects requested in 1981 had not been made available, although the deficit under that heading was projected as being close to 2,000,000 Swiss francs. Neither was there any evidence of sensitivity to the interest expressed at the Council's previous session in the implications of a zero-growth approach to assessments. When confronted with the substantial costs associated with the implementation of the RFSM project and the future programme of conferences and meetings, the Council had considered that the growth of Union activities should be scaled down. It had decided to reschedule the conference programme over a longer period and to study the possibility of an incremental approach to enhancing the computer capability of the IFRB.

His delegation considered that that more cautious approach should continue to prevail. In its view, the Union was dangerously overextended and every endeavour must be made to identify opportunities for a more moderate scale of activities. Accordingly, it was his Administration's hope that the provisional nature of the Council's action in respect of the 1983 budget would not detract from the need for a cost-effective programme consistent with the economic conditions which Members encountered in the conduct of their domestic affairs.

2.5 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R) said that the absence of a ceiling for the 1983 draft budget did not absolve the Council of responsibility for fixing the final figure at the lowest possible level. As the 1982 budget had included non-recurrent expenditure on the IFRB computer activity, it should not be used as a basis for working out the 1983 figures. Otherwise, there would be an unjustifiable increase in the budget ceilings during the next five-year period. In his opinion, 1980 should be taken as the base year.

2.6 Mr. Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his Administration had been astonished to note the proposed increase of nearly 16 % in the 1983 draft budget compared to the 1982 figures which had given rise to protracted discussion and many objections at the previous session. In addition, a number of documents had already been issued proposing further increases, most of which had not been included in the budget document itself. He had in mind such items as upgradings in the Finance Department; costs for additional posts in the Languages Division; in-service training; IFRB computerization; credits for the UNESCO Secretariat of IPDC in Paris and 362,000 Swiss francs for the IFRB. On arrival in Geneva, he had noted from Document DT/8 concerning questions for consideration by Committee 2 that certain proposals for the creation and re-grading of posts if adopted, would result in a further increase of 8, 10 or 15 % in the draft budget. It would be impossible to finance such an increase by contributions from Union Members, whether industrialized or developing countries. The resolution sponsored at the previous session by Canada, Hungary, Romania, the United States and the U.S.S.R. concerning the 1982 budget could provide guidelines for the discussion of the present draft budget.

At the previous session, the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee had been asked to prepare alternative figures for a zero, a 5 % or a 5-10 % increase for consideration by the Council, and an analogous set of alternatives might be considered at the present session for 1983. Of course, account must be taken of the more complex tasks now being undertaken by ITU in connection with World Administrative Conferences, CCI Plenary Assemblies and other work. Telecommunications were a developing technique and that was bound to have financial repercussions for the Union, but at the same time everything possible must be done to rationalize the infrastructure at Headquarters, for example by reducing the number of supernumerary staff.

His Administration was not in a position to accept the different proposals put forward in the budget document and others, and the Secretary-General should be asked to submit a consolidated document containing a comprehensive account of what was being proposed. His delegation urged the Council only to accept a zero increase, a zero increase with an inflation coefficient or at least a much lower increase than that proposed.

2.7 Mr. Airinei (Romania) said that certain principles were presented in the introduction to the 1983 draft budget which could provide a basis for discussion. However, administrations were faced with grave financial difficulties making it impossible for them to shoulder the additional burden the Secretary-General's proposals would entail, so the figures must be reduced after a substantive review. The 1983 draft budget should be kept within the ceiling set by Additional Protocol I and the Secretary-General asked to submit revised proposals to Committee 1 indicating which activities would have to be curtailed for lack of resources.

2.8 Mr. Garg (India) said that his Administration had accepted the 1982 budget, though large, in the belief that ITU's essential activities must be financed, and therefore had not submitted comments in answer to Circular-telegram No. A.337. Its attitude to the 1983 draft budget continued to be the same but India's resources like those of other developing countries were limited and a large increase in contributions would be unacceptable. The Council must exercise the greatest caution in its budget scrutiny and present the lowest possible figures to the Plenipotentiary Conference as it would be wrong to propose too large a budget which would then have to be cut down to more realistic proportions.

2.9 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) was in general agreement with previous speakers. His delegation had three points to make. First, guidance must be sought in Additional Protocol I and in that respect the 1983 proposals went too far. Secondly, the summary records of the previous session showed that the proposed amounts were at variance with the spirit of the discussions at that time. Thirdly, the proposed figures did not take account of the internal financial realities facing administrations which imposed great strains so that strict financial controls were imperative. His Administration did not lack sympathy for the Secretary-General's efforts to perform essential tasks but, the Union, like national administrations, must match its commitments with the ability to meet them and the Council would have to make difficult decisions using its best judgment.

2.10 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) said it was apparent from the replies to Circular-telegram No. A.337 reproduced in Document No. 5742 and Addendum 1 that administrations had accepted the 1982 budget reluctantly recognizing that the position for that year had been unique but that many of them were not willing to accept a similar increase in 1983. In the course of its annual budget scrutiny the Council recognized that some recurring increases such as those for salaries and allowances under the UN Common System were unavoidable and that some activities which were highly desirable, if not mandatory, had to be financed. But unfortunately, the proposed 1983 draft budget contained a massive increase of 34 % in the cost of conferences and meetings compared to 1982, despite the fact that 1983 was a comparatively easy year as far as administrative conferences were concerned. The Council would have to consider carefully why those costs had risen so rapidly.

During the years which had elapsed since the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference the ordinary budget had doubled and 55 % of that growth had occurred during the past two years. Such a growth must be controlled or the Union would end up with an exponential budget.

His delegation was very disturbed to find that once again the Council had been presented with a hotchpotch of proposals instead of a single comprehensive and coordinated document dealing with all the Secretary-General's proposals. Although in the special circumstances of a Plenipotentiary Conference year, the Council was dealing with a provisional draft budget, that did not relieve it from the duty of being as economical and business-like as possible. The budget document and others having an impact on the draft budget should be referred back to the Coordination Committee for the preparation of the consolidated paper which ought to have been drawn up two months earlier.

2.11 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) said that the extension of local, national and international networks were proof of the positive evolution of ITU's work but economies were necessary and to that end each section in the draft budget should be reviewed in turn. He did not know how the increase of 7 million Swiss francs in Sections 2 and 3 resulting from inflation could be reduced, but the figures in Section 6 were probably too high. The Secretary-General, the Coordination Committee and particularly the IFRB should be commended on the substantial savings made in Section 9.

He disagreed with the Councillor from Canada concerning Section 11 and emphasized that at its 36th session the Council had approved the timetable drawn up by Working Group PL-B for conferences up to 1988. The Union's sound development depended on the activities of its permanent organs.

The Secretary-General must be asked to make a great effort in achieving cuts in the estimates under Section 17. He also noted that withdrawals from the Reserve Account had been artificially high so that it would need to be replenished.

Budget planning for the next six years was needed to assist the Plenipotentiary Conference. The task would be a difficult one for the Coordination Committee but a consolidated document should give the Council, which in the final analysis took the budgetary decisions, a clearer picture of future trends under the various sections. The increase in the contributory unit for 1983 should not exceed 8 % compared with 1982.

2.12 Mr. Jipgued (Cameroon) said that it was evident from Document No. 5742 and Addendum 1 that many administrations had accepted the 1982 budget without much comment and, speaking as a representative from a developing country, he believed that that had been done in the interests of advancing ITU's work and not because funds were readily available. On the contrary, large annual increases in the Union's budget caused them serious concern because national resources did not keep pace. Thus, the 1983 draft budget should be drastically revised and brought closer into line with national resources, while at the same time safeguarding essential activities. An annual increase of 8 % was still too high and he hoped the Coordination Committee could bring it down to a level of 2 to 3 % annually which might be acceptable. A further factor to be borne in mind was the strength of the Swiss franc as a currency which, because of varying exchange rates, could lead to very significant annual increases for individual countries sometimes amounting to as much as 20 to 30 %.

2.13 The Secretary-General said that a single consolidated document bringing together all the texts before the Council that had implications for the budget could be prepared in time for discussion by Committee 1 the following afternoon. In so short a time, however, it would be extremely difficult for the Coordination Committee to prepare a revised budget incorporating the suggestions made at the present meeting, especially as the Council had as yet given no guidance as to where it wished cuts to be made. As Mr. Ghazal had pointed out, much of the budget expenditure listed had been the outcome of decisions either by the Council or by the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees. In addition, as Mr. Ghazal had also noted, a decision would have to be taken on the important question of replenishing the Reserve Account.

2.14 The Director of the CCIR said that the CCIR budget for 1983 covered what he emphasized was a minimum, carefully scheduled programme of meetings that had been approved by the CCIR Plenary Assembly the previous February.

2.15 Mr. Srirangan (India), acknowledging the difficulties of revising budget estimates at short notice, said that a possible solution would be for the Coordination Committee to prepare two separate documents. The first would be the consolidated document that the Secretary-General had said could be made available for discussion by Committee 1 at its meeting the following afternoon. Committee 1 and its working groups would thus be able to begin their review of the separate elements composing the budget while the second document was in preparation. That document would review the budget items in such a way as to identify the order of priority of the activities concerned for the ITU as a whole rather than from the point of view of its individual organs. It would be acceptable if the second document was submitted to the meeting of Committee 1 on the following Friday, 23 April 1982.

2.16 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) suggested that in its review of the budget the Coordination Committee should start by considering the summaries of estimated expenditure and income for 1983 in Document No. 5767, continue with a detailed examination of Sections 1-9, and following that identify clearly for the Council what changes could be made and what action could be taken to bring the budget back to the 1982 figure.

2.17 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the budget included many elements that were the result of decisions taken previously by the ITU membership or by the Administrative Council. For instance, the five-year average growth rate in translation, typing and reproduction services shown in Document DT/10, and the growth over the last 5 years in the other areas described in Document No. 5795, had been mainly due to decisions of the ITU membership, the Council and the Consultative Committees, which had increased the work involved in the organization of meetings.

He drew the Council's attention to the breakdown of the budget increases in the introduction to the budget. Firstly, the plan of conferences and meetings mentioned in paragraph 3.1 had already been endorsed by the Council with impact for 1983. Secondly, since the budget estimates had been prepared a reassessment of the volume of documentation resulting from the CCIR Plenary Assembly showed extra demands under Section 17. Thirdly, in paragraph 2.4, sub-paragraphs (a) and (d) proposed the transfer to the ordinary budget of overheads amounting to 1.56 million Swiss francs which represented normal ITU work but had been charged to the publications budget. If the Council decided that the ordinary budget should not carry all of that expenditure, the resulting increase in publications prices above direct cost could be of the order of 45 % for Members and 65 % for non-Members. Lastly, paragraph (e) gave the financial implications of a full application of Administrative Council Resolution No. 753 to meet the consequences of continuous growth in work with consequences on the General Service staff. Those were all points on which policy decisions would be required from the Council to guide the Coordination Committee in deciding where to propose reductions.

As far as the Reserve Account was concerned, it should perhaps be left for the Council to make a decision towards the end of its present session.

2.18 Mr. Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany) said that it would be useful if a review of the costs entailed by the staff changes proposed in various documents but not mentioned in the budget document could be included by the Coordination Committee in the proposed consolidated report. He had counted 12 documents that would have a cost impact in 1983 and subsequent years but it was difficult to see from them what expenditure would be entailed or what degree of priority the activities involved possessed. That was an area in which the Council needed guidance from the Coordination Committees. As the documents concerned had been submitted at the last minute he assumed they had a low priority, otherwise they could have been combined into a single document several months earlier and sent to Councillors for consideration well in advance.

2.19 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) supported Mr. Srirangan's proposal that the Coordination Committee should prepare a document incorporating the suggestions made at the present meeting for submission to the Friday session of Committee 1. He felt that his delegation would prefer not to express any views on priorities to the Coordination Committee at present.

He noted that several remarks had been made to the effect that the estimated expenditure for 1983 was largely the result of decisions taken by the Council or by the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committee. Perhaps such meetings had not always paid sufficient attention to paragraph 7 of Additional Protocol I. Nevertheless, that did not exonerate the Council from reviewing the impact of those past decisions on present expenditure and taking the necessary action. His Administration had no wish to curtail the activities of the Union, but the increase in costs shown in the present budget was an extremely serious matter and the Council had to face up to the conflict of considerations involved.

He suggested that it would be useful if the Secretary-General could be prepared to supply Committee 1 as necessary with the latest estimates of the likely out-turn of expenditure in 1982. Such estimates helped to ensure continuing and effective control that expenditure was kept within the limits fixed by the budget.

2.20 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said he was very concerned by the continued increase in Union expenditure and regretted that no savings or rational utilization of available resources were ever proposed in successive budgets. The increase in the 1983 budget over the 1982 one was unacceptable; it would be a burden to all contributors whether large or small. If the increases were to continue in following years the organization would find itself in a very difficult financial situation.

The attempt to balance the publications budget by transfers to the ordinary budget was not a success and all decisions on publications ought to be referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference for a thorough review. The distribution system in particular called for review; some free distribution ought to be allowed to less developed countries, but otherwise distribution should be on a strictly commercial basis. Other areas where reductions could be made were in the duration of conferences. Proposals should be made by the Secretary-General as soon as possible to enable Committee 1 to make the relevant decisions.

2.21 Mr. Larsson (Sweden) said that, as everyone knew, telecommunications had expanded well beyond the expectations of the last Plenipotentiary Conference and was a field that would continue to expand, despite the fact that many countries were facing economic problems, simply because it offered more efficient ways of carrying out certain tasks. That would necessarily bring with it more work for the ITU. Nevertheless, efforts still had to be made, and could be made, to keep costs down even if work was expanding. He proposed that the second document the Coordination Committee was being asked to prepare should consider two possibilities: firstly, to adjust the 1983 budget to show no increase over the 1982 one and, secondly, to adjust it to show an increase that was less than the present one.

2.22 The Secretary-General, with reference to Mr. Sharp's comments, said that the Finance Department presented the Coordination Committee each month with an item by item account of current expenditure to enable it to keep expenditure within the budget limits. He also wished to reassure the Council that the Coordination Committee did its utmost to increase the efficiency of the various units as was evidenced by the fact that they had kept within the previous budget estimates. Despite the high increase in computer time and the fact that the output of documents for 1981 for the Consultative Committees was almost twice that expected.

2.23 The Chairman of the IFRB pointed out that the function of the IFRB was to help administrations implement the decisions made by conferences. From 1960 to 1977 the IFRB had operated with no increase in staff. There had been a small increase in 1977, but the decisions of the conferences held in 1977 and 1979 implied a large increase in the workload of the IFRB with a corresponding increase in expenditure. Those costs were reflected in the 1983 budget, where, indeed, the original proposals had already been cut to the minimum the IFRB considered necessary to carry out its mandate.

2.24 Mr. Srirangan (India), replying to Mr. Molina-Negro (Spain), who said that he hoped that the Coordination Committee, in its preparation of the second review document, would be guided not only by the discussion in the present plenary meeting but also by the debate in the next meeting of Committee 1, said that he hoped that Committee 1 would avoid a repetition of the debate that had taken place in the plenary. The Coordination Committee already had all the essential elements it needed for preparation of that document as a result of that debate; it needed no further guideline and could start preparation of the document at once without waiting for the results of discussion in Committee 1.

2.25 The Chairman said that the general consensus of the meeting appeared to be that the Coordination Committee should be asked to prepare for submission to the first meeting of Committee 1 the following day, a consolidated document presenting the financial implications of all the proposals being made to the Administrative Council, and to prepare for discussion at the meeting of Committee 1 on Friday, 23 April, a report listing the priorities for the activities covered by the first document and containing suggestions for reductions to achieve both zero budget growth and a smaller percentage budget growth than that given in the present budget estimates.

It was so agreed.

Annex 2

Summary record of the 4th meeting of Committee 1

(Document No. 5857, item 2)

2. Budget of the Union for 1983

2.1 Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget (Documents Nos. 5767, pages 169-183, 5804, 5814, DT/23, 5795, DT/14 and 5807)

2.1.1 The Secretary-General said that the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget for 1983 was given on pages 170 to 193 of Document No. 5767 and that Document No. DT/23 was a revised version of page 182, taking into account the current dollar exchange rate and the programme which it was hoped to implement in 1982. The UNDP had confirmed that projects currently in operation could be continued. In addition, several countries had decided to resort to funds-in-trust, which meant that they would finance their own projects. Consequently, it was now possible to increase the sum of 35,000,000 Swiss francs mentioned in paragraph 3.1.1 of page 170 of Document No. 5767 to 38,500,000 Swiss francs and to apply a dollar exchange rate of 1.94 Swiss francs. Taking the foregoing factors into account, the 1982 deficit would be reduced to 213,500 Swiss francs. In view of likely difficulties, the Secretary-General had refrained from filling vacant posts, or the new posts which the Council had approved for 1982. The posts in question would not be filled until such time as the situation improved. If, in the course of 1982, circumstances appeared favourable and it became necessary to fill vacant posts without any deficit being caused, then the Secretary-General would like to be authorized to do so.

2.1.2 The Secretary-General gave the following replies to a number of questions asked by Mr. Freeman (United States). With regard to the drop in the refund rate from 14 to 13 % on 1 January 1982 and the resulting cuts, he had frozen six vacant posts, thus achieving substantial savings. Further savings could be achieved by making greater use of the computer and using less administrative staff. The final version of the Technical Cooperation budget could not be established until programmes had been implemented, since the management of projects took effect throughout the year. The present draft budget was only indicative, based on projects which were either planned, in the course of implementation or certain to be put into effect in 1983. Present staff would decrease in numbers rather than increase, since retiring officials had not been replaced. Current staffing levels could administer expenditure of 35 to 40 million Swiss francs.

The amount for the year would probably turn out to be 38,500,000 Swiss francs, although the true figure would not be known until the end of 1982. UNDP procedure was different from that used for ITU's draft budget. The emphasis in UNDP's case was placed on implementing projects; at the end of the year, a balance sheet was drawn up and a contribution of 13 % of project operational service costs was agreed, that amount being deducted from the sum granted by UNDP for project implementation.

2.1.3 Mr. Garg (India) requested further information about Documents Nos. 5767 and DT/23. He thought that in the latter document, the figure proposed for 1983 under "UNDP and Funds-in-Trust Contribution" should be compared to the 1981 figure, since the 1982 amount would be reduced owing to the six frozen posts referred to by the Secretary-General.

2.1.4 In reply to Mr. Freeman (United States) and Mr. Garg (India), the Chief of the Finance Department said that in case documentation provided to the Council did not include unliquidated obligations. He recalled that UNDP had required the ITU to account for unliquidated obligations at the end of 1981. The sum of 4 million dollars had thus been entered in the accounts although the projects had not yet been implemented and would be started only in the course of 1982. 14 % of those 4 million could have been considered as administrative income for 1981, but since the expenditure involved had not yet been incurred, the income had not been entered in the accounts and had been carried over to 1982. The accounts payable figure of 1,139,987 Swiss francs in the ITU balance sheet would be carried over to 1982 to meet administrative expenses related to the 4 million Swiss francs of unliquidated obligations. He added that the expenditure appearing in the 1983 budget was not directly comparable to that appearing in the 1982 budget since the freezing of the six posts referred to above would take effect in 1983 and was not reflected in the 1982 figures.

2.1.5 The Secretary-General drew attention once again to the substantial savings obtained by freezing the six posts and said that the final figures for the number of pages to be translated, typed etc. would not be known until the end of 1982.

2.1.6 The Chief of the Finance Department shed further light on the matter by referring to the cost analysis, which gave details of Technical Cooperation expenses paid from the ITU ordinary budget. He said that page 2, column 13 of Document No. 5795 showed that direct costs charged to the ordinary budget amounted to some 1,900,000 Swiss francs. For 1981, Technical Cooperation expenditure included in the ordinary budget amounted to 3,589,000 Swiss francs. For 1983, the equivalent figure would be 3,561,000 Swiss francs (see Document No. DT/4, page 2, column 13).

2.1.7 In reply to a question by Mr. Duplan (France), the Chief of the Finance Department said that the six vacant posts were included in the 1982 budget although they had been omitted from the budget for 1983 (Document No. 5767, page 174, last line). Taking other cuts into account (e.g., on post adjustment), the total reduction came to 613,000 Swiss francs.

2.1.8 Following a query by Mr. Freeman (United States), the Chief of the Finance Department confirmed that the same six posts had not been filled at all and that the corresponding credits would not be used.

2.1.9 After a number of comments concerning these posts and unliquidated obligations under UNDP-funded projects (see Document No. 5814, bottom of page 2), Mr. Freeman (United States) said that ITU had to realize that the whole world was going through a difficult period and that savings had to be made. The Union had to be aware of the situation and had to take whatever steps were necessary. Yet he had sometimes had the impression at various sessions of the Council that the elected officials of the Union did not really feel concerned. He sincerely hoped that in future they would adopt a more realistic approach to the problem of the financial management of the organization.

2.1.10 The Secretary-General suggested that it would be worth retaining a provision in the 1982 budget in case some of the six posts were filled in the course of the year. For lack of UNDP funds, a number of countries had decided to finance their own projects, and if they appealed to the Union to help them with staff, the Union could not under the terms of the Convention refuse. He assured the Committee, however, that he would not fill those posts unless it was absolutely essential and that he would only recruit as the need arose.

2.1.11 The Chief of the Finance Department referred again to the sum of 1,139,987 Swiss francs which he had mentioned previously and which was taken from the Union's full balance sheet. For greater clarity, he referred Committee members to page 14 of Document No. 5807 and read out the paragraph beginning : "As regards Technical Cooperation, ...".

2.1.12 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) supported Mr. Freeman's views and said that the Secretary-General could not be expected to meet all the requests he received. The grounds for the requests and budgetary considerations both had to be taken into account. He agreed with Mr. Freeman that the elected officials of ITU should be fully aware of the present world situation, which required everyone to adopt a heightened sense of responsibility.

2.1.13 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) shared the views expressed by Mr. Freeman (United States) and Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom). He thought that the efficiency of projects should be improved and that it should be possible to achieve substantial savings. He concluded by saying that, as far as he was concerned, he would like the figure at the bottom of the second column on page 2 of Document No. DT/23 to disappear, thanks to sound administration and better estimates.

2.1.14 Mr. Duplan (France) considered that in view of the difficult economic circumstances now prevailing all over the world and the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference, which the Secretary-General ought to be able to approach without having his hands tied in any way, he ought not to have forced on him the responsibility for deciding on his own authority to establish Technical Cooperation posts in order to meet the wishes of the developing countries and provide ITU expertise for projects chosen by himself.

2.1.15 The Secretary-General explained that the draft budget would provide a framework for ITU's activities until the end of 1982. The sum of 38,500,000 Swiss francs which he had referred to previously was only an estimate, since ITU would endeavour to manage the projects for which it was responsible as efficiently as possible and would be adopting a very cautious approach in that respect. At the end of the financial year, precise details would be supplied concerning the expenditure and balance sheet for 1982.

In reply to Mr. Duplan (France), the Secretary-General said that the only credits available to ITU were those which appeared in the regular budget. Indeed, all the funds belonged to the countries themselves and the Union's task was limited to managing them. It had always done its best to encourage the development of telecommunications and to assist developing countries.

2.1.16 With regard to the rate of refund, the Chief of the Finance Department explained that it could vary between 3 % and 14 %. For 1981, the base had been 14 % and the average 13.5 %. For 1982, the situation could not be assessed until the end of the year, but a sum of 613,000 Swiss francs had been frozen in the 1982 budget, which was lower than the budget for 1983.

2.1.17 Mr. Garg (India) said that his Administration would have preferred that information to have been given in the document of the revised draft budget. He emphasized that all documentation and all proposals should be accompanied by the fullest possible details. He would have liked more particulars about technical cooperation projects and the rate at which administrative costs were refunded.

2.1.18 Mr. Jioqueu (Cameroon), speaking on behalf of countries in receipt of technical cooperation, regretted that their requests did not always receive prompt attention. Once they had collected the necessary funds, they wanted projects that had been prepared to be implemented rapidly. He therefore had no objection to any efforts the Secretary-General might make to speed up project execution and to support countries requiring technical assistance.

2.1.19 The Chairman said that at its last session the Council had called for a more detailed review of the Technical Cooperation budget and that the review had proved extremely useful.

2.1.20 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada), referring to the fact that the UNDP had changed its rate of refund from 14 % to 13 % on 1 January 1982, asked for details, expressed in dollars, of contracts signed with UNDP or directly with the countries concerned, giving the relevant rate of refund, for the first four months of 1982.

2.1.21 The Chief of the Finance Department replied that figures for those four months could be supplied by 4 May but that it would be impossible to draw up a budget on that basis.

2.1.22 The Chairman summarized the comments made. First of all, Councillors had expressed some disquiet at the reduction in the refund rate; in fact, that reduction necessitated savings to be made in the Technical Cooperation budget. The Secretary-General had already frozen a number of posts owing to the reduction and would continue to do so. Measures had been taken for 1982 in the budget approved by the Council the previous year. Nevertheless, exchange rate fluctuations made it impossible to say what the situation would be at the end of 1982. The Council should give the Secretary-General the appropriate instructions and in particular request him to take steps to avoid any deficit. Finally, where the Technical Cooperation budget for 1983 was concerned, some savings should be possible and the matter required further study.

2.1.23 The Secretary-General referred to the decision taken by the Governing Council of the UNDP on Agency Support Costs (submitted to the Council in Document No. 5804). The decision contained guidelines and procedures relating to exchange rate fluctuations but the UNDP Governing Council had not provided any implementing text. It would do so in a few weeks' time, at its 31st session. Where the Technical Cooperation budget was concerned, the figures produced were inevitably theoretical, and it was only at the end of the year, when the UNDP formula was applied, that the final balance for the financial year 1982 would be known. He was prepared to draft a budget on the basis of the Council's instructions. He also pointed out that, while the support cost reimbursement rate was 13 % for projects agreed in 1982, projects undertaken before then would benefit from a reimbursement rate of 14 %.

2.1.24 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) pointed out that, according to the Union's list of staff members, there were many staff members in the Technical Cooperation Department who had been granted special post allowances, such as for posts 345, 352, 353, 357 and 1080 on page 30 and post 648 on page 31, etc.

2.1.25 The Chief of the Personnel Department explained that in the Technical Cooperation Department most posts were of the fixed-term type. It was impossible to promote a permanent staff member to a temporary post. Where the posts quoted by Mr. Motine were concerned, the staff member in post 345, who had now retired, had had the grade P.5 in the Group of Engineers. The higher-level duties which he had assumed under a particular project had warranted the payment of the special post allowance, which was charged to the project funds. As regards post 353, which corresponded to a P.3 post, the Council had agreed to its upgrading to P.4, but since it was a temporary post, the incumbent was ineligible for promotion.

2.1.26 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) asked why such situations of that type were restricted to the Technical Cooperation Department. He would welcome additional explanations on the recruitment procedures, and asked the Secretary-General whether post 397 (page 32 of the list) and another post in the "Europe and Middle East" Division had been advertised.

2.1.27 The Chairman and Mr. Uidila (Romania) suggested that the Chief of the Personnel Department provide Mr. Motine with the additional details he required in order to expedite the discussion.

2.1.28 The Secretary-General drew attention to Regulation 3.8 of the Staff Regulations and Rules of the ITU relating to special post allowances and asked the Chief of the Personnel Department to read them aloud. Where post 397 was concerned, the "Europe and Middle East" Division was in the throes of expansion due to the implementation of the MEDARABTEL programme. That Division had to be given the resources to perform its tasks. More generally, he wished to emphasize the skill, integrity and devotion to duty of the Chiefs of the Finance and Personnel Departments.

2.1.29 The Chief of the Personnel Department quoted Regulation 3.8 of the Staff Regulations and Rules to the effect that special post allowances were normally paid to staff members who were temporarily required to assume the responsibilities of a higher grade than the post they occupied or to do additional temporary work. A special post allowance could be granted for a period of six months, which could be curtailed or renewed.

Document No. 5857-E

Page 6

2.1.30 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) called attention to the conditions which must be strictly observed when recruiting personnel : posts had to be advertised and the names of staff members recruited should appear in the list circulated to the Members of the Union. In his opinion, it was impossible at the present time to know the exact composition of the staff. It was with regard to posts charged to the Technical Cooperation budget that problems were being encountered. He in no way questioned the abilities of the two Chiefs of Department concerned and was the first to recognize them.

2.1.31 The Chairman proposed that the Technical Cooperation budget should be approved, with the avowed objective of no deficit in 1983.

The Secretary-General believed that to be feasible if the dollar rate was 1.94 Swiss francs and project costs were 38,500,000 Swiss francs.

2.1.32 The Chairman proposed that Committee 1 approve the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget on the basis defined by the Secretary-General.

It was so decided.

Document No. 580 : New UNDP policy for the refunding of support costs

2.1.33 Committee 1 took note of the above document.

Document No. 5814 : 1980 deficit in the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget

2.1.34 The Secretary-General said that the above document outlined the situation with regard to the Technical Cooperation budget up to 1981 and stated that the ITU had submitted a request for the reimbursement in 1981 of its 1981 support costs deficit. The Governing Council of UNDP had decided to consider that request at its 29th session but the rise in the dollar exchange rate that had occurred in the meantime had ironed out the deficit. Hence UNDP had been informed that the ITU was withdrawing its request.

Committee 1 took note of Document No. 5814.

2.2 Ordinary budget (Documents Nos. 5756 + Add. 1 and 2, DL/1 and DT/14)

2.2.1 The Secretary-General pointed out that the Council had instructed the Coordination Committee to review the draft budget and indicate where reductions might be made. The Coordination Committee had examined all the relevant documents and all the Sections of the budget, bearing in mind the programme already approved, in order to see how far the amounts indicated could be reduced without adversely affecting Union activities. The list of reductions was submitted in Document No. DL/1 and reproduced in Document No. DT/14. He gave a brief account of the list of savings contemplated which would enable the budget increase over that of 1982 to be brought down to 9.91 %.

2.2.2 The Chairman reminded the Council that for the consideration of some proposals it would have to wait for the decisions of the various Committees before adopting the Sections of the budget. He proposed that the budget be considered Section by Section.

2.2.3 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) said that it was difficult to relate the figures given in Document No. DT/14 to the various Sections of the draft budget. Regarding point 4 of the document, he was surprised to see that the bulk of the saving proposed was to be made by reducing the payment to the ITU Reserve Account. He would also welcome additional explanations on points 5 and 6.

2.2.4 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that, in the light of the relevant documentation and of the statements by the Secretary-General, he felt compelled to comment that administrative and staff costs were increasing in proportions which were difficult to accept; that was true in particular for the recruitment of new staff. No convincing explanation had been provided of the recruitment of staff members in high grades through channels other than the normal procedure of international competition. The same situation had already arisen one year ago. Furthermore, he deplored the fact that the necessary measures had not been taken to improve the management of Technical Cooperation and reduce administrative and related costs to a minimum.

2.2.5 Mr. Wakrim (Morocco) said that, although the Coordination Committee had made a commendable effort, the reduction proposed was less than the Members of the Council had hoped.

Paragraph 10 of Document No. DT/14 contained a troublesome ambiguity : would the meetings of the CCIs be "reduced, shortened or postponed" ? That should be specified.

2.2.6 Mr. Jipguen (Cameroon) thought that Document No. DT/14 represented a commendable but still inadequate improvement. It would be useful to know whether the post reclassifications and creations planned elsewhere had been taken into account in the figures put forward in the document.

2.2.7 The Chief of the Finance Department replied that they had been so included, as could be seen from page 2.

2.2.8 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) supported Mr. Doran-Veevers' request that a new document should be submitted in view of comments by Councillors. He seemed to remember that at a previous meeting a Councillor had suggested that the documents submitted by the Secretary-General should propose a number of variant solutions. Thus, in the case at issue, three possibilities might be envisaged : a zero growth budget (in view of the fact that the previous budget had marked a substantial increase over that of the previous year); a budget with zero growth except for areas of expenditure in which the increase stemmed from the implementation of the specific provisions of paragraph 4 of Additional Protocol I; and finally the figures which in the view of the Secretary-General would represent the minimum required for the proper performance of the ITU's tasks.

He asked the Secretary-General whether the figures proposed for CCIR expenditure took into account the reorganization of that organ's programme referred to in Addendum No. 2 to Document No. DL/7(Rev.1).

2.2.9 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) congratulated the Coordination Committee on the work it had done; he himself had wished the budget for 1983 to increase by no more than 8 % over that of 1982, and some progress had been made in that direction. Reductions might perhaps still be possible in Sections 1 to 9 of the budget.

He too would welcome details of the credit reductions for CCI meetings (paragraph 10); he hoped that such measures would not be prejudicial to their activities.

To sum up, he thought the proposals in Document No. DT/14 were sensible ones and offered a good chance of keeping the budget increase in 1983 below 10 % - subject, of course, to what might be decided by Committee 2.

2.2.10 Mr. Samoura (Senegal) pointed out that only items on which the Council had already taken a decision could be discussed properly, because their financial implications were known. The proposals on page 2 of Document No. DT/14 were not accompanied by any account of their advantages and disadvantages; it was true, of course, that Committee 2 still had to take a decision on the question of regrading and creation of posts. In conclusion, he associated himself with Mr. Wakrim's request for further details on paragraph 10 of the document.

2.2.11 Mr. Olorunshola (Nigeria), while recognizing that the Coordination Committee deserved praise for its efforts, considered that a budget increase of some 10 % was still too high. He noted that in paragraph 4 it was proposed that the amount to be paid into the Reserve Account should be substantially reduced, which seemed to him a very imprudent policy. Paragraph 10 was certainly not at all clear, and some clarification would be welcome.

2.2.12 Mr. Horiguchi (Japan) noted that an increase in expenditure of 10 % was proposed for Sections 1 to 9. That was too much, considering that in the previous year there had already been an increase of 19 %. Although paragraph 1 of Additional Protocol I would not be applicable in 1983, its spirit could be adhered to in the meantime, and it would be desirable, as some previous speaker had requested, to have a new document proposing figures representing, firstly, zero growth and, secondly, a growth of about 3 %.

2.2.13 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that his country, which was one of the chief contributors to the Union's budget, was greatly concerned at the way in which the budget estimates were now drawn up. While the previous budget had shown an increase of 19 % over the year before, the present document envisaged a further increase of 10 %, without allowing for the financial implications of decisions still to be taken. The proposed budget for 1983 was too high, and that represented a serious danger for future budgets, which the Plenipotentiary Conference would be called upon to consider. When it came to financing those budgets, all countries would come up against serious difficulties and would find it impossible to meet their obligations. Thus, instead of an expansion of the Union's most important activities, the result would be the exact opposite, and he would therefore urge that the figures proposed in Document No. DT/14 should be substantially reduced.

2.2.14 The Director of the CCIR explained, in answer to the question raised about paragraph 10, that no proposal had been made to reduce the number of CCIR meetings. It was simply the case that if a cut in funds was imposed, there would be no alternative. For the coming year the number of meeting days have already been reduced to the absolute minimum - with the reservation, of course, that it was difficult to foresee how long a session would last until the documentation was available. If the Council should decide to cut the funds still further, it would be necessary to postpone at least one of the major meetings planned till 1984. It would also be necessary to envisage halving the duration of a meeting planned to last two weeks, which would save on interpretation, but not on documentation. However that might be, it would be very useful for the CCIR to know what the Council's intentions were as regards expenditure, since they would directly affect its policy.

2.2.15 The Director of the CCITT, referring to page 107 of the budget for 1983 (Document No. 5767), stressed that everything possible had already been done to keep the cost of CCITT activities as low as possible. As the Director of the CCIR had said, further reductions could only be made at the cost of the programme of meetings, by postponing some of them to the following year. It should be borne in mind that 1983 would be a very busy year for the CCITT, since its Plenary Assembly would be held in 1984 and would have to be prepared for.

2.2.16 Mr. Uidila (Romania) did not consider that Document No. DT/14 met the wishes expressed by the Councillors when the budget for 1983 had been discussed in Plenary. They had raised the question of zero growth, whereas the document envisaged a growth of 10 %, after the previous year's increase of over 19 %.

The proposed savings consisted essentially in a reduction in the payment to the Union's Reserve Account, meaning that the Union would be in a financially exposed position through its own fault. It was also proposed that the activities of the CCIs, which were particularly important to Members of the Union, should be reduced. He would advocate a further reduction in Sections 1 to 9 of the budget and would like a new document to be prepared in the light of the debates in Committee 1 and in Plenary.

2.2.17 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) expressed surprise that the cuts proposed in Document No. DT/14 were so modest by comparison with the measures envisaged by the Council. He was also surprised to see that Committee 2 was taking a different course, having just approved the first two items on page 2 of that document. The Members of the Council should be consistent and not give contradictory directions : what they wanted above all was for the budget to be cut and they should draw the necessary conclusions.

He supported those speakers who had called for the spirit of Additional Protocol I to be respected even if it was not binding in respect of 1983. The policy should not be to inflate the budget in order to get the highest possible base point for calculating the next Additional Protocol I, but on the contrary to get the lowest possible base point. As he had already had occasion to point out, due account should be taken in the budget of administrations' management of their domestic affairs. Otherwise, it was greatly to be feared that a large proportion of the ITU membership would end up losing confidence in the Union's usefulness and efficiency.

2.2.18 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) did not consider that decisions taken by Committee 2 in any way prevented Committee 1 from taking whatever financial decisions it thought fit.

When the Secretary-General put forward proposals, he should not hesitate to suggest that matters already decided on should be postponed. His delegation would not be at all adverse to considering certain unpopular measures, such as a 10 % reduction in Councillors' per diem, as a sign that Members of the Union were themselves prepared to show the self-discipline they expected of the Secretariat.

2.2.19 The Chairman asked the Secretary-General to prepare new proposals in the light of the discussion which had just taken place. They should be presented in such a way that they could be immediately related to this or that section of the budget; pages 2 and 5 should be filled out; and the new document should duly reflect the three alternative possibilities regarding the growth of the budget.

2.2.20 The Secretary-General said that he would submit a new document in accordance with the guidelines just given by the Committee. If he had not done so already, it was because he had been waiting to see what would be decided by Committee 2.

2.2.21 Mr. Wakrim (Morocco) pointed out that Committee 2 itself wanted to yield the initiative to Committee 1 on the decisions it was supposed to take. There was thus likely to be a certain amount of confusion.

2.2.22 The Chairman said that Mr. Duplan, Chairman of Committee 2, would naturally bear that comment in mind.

Annex 3

Summary record of the 5th meeting of Committee 1
(Document No. 5868, item 2)

2. Budget of the International Telecommunication Union for 1983
(Documents Nos. 5767 + Add.1 and 2, 5755; DT/14, DT/28, DL/14)

2.1 The Secretary-General introducing Document No. DT/28, explained that it contained the Coordination Committee's proposals with explanations for the three Variants A, B and C as requested by the Committee. It was based on Document No. DL/14 and took account of all the decisions taken by Committee 2 as well as Working Group PL/B, but not of those adopted by Working Group PL/C during its meeting on Saturday, 1 May 1982.

The proposals in Variant A were regarded by the Coordination Committee as a minimum to ensure the normal running of the Union. The proposals in Variant B would require the 1983 Budget to be at the same level as in 1982, adjusted to take account of changes made in 1981 in the conditions of service of the UN Common System in conformity with Additional Protocol I, point 4. As indicated at the end of page 5, the Coordination Committee was not able to recommend Variant B.

Variant C was for zero growth, and the only way of establishing such a Budget would be to postpone the WARC for the Mobile Services to a later year. He confirmed, in reply to a question from Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom), that the reductions proposed in Variant C were the same as those in Variant B, with additional cuts.

2.2 The Chairman of the IFRB said that the meeting of Working Group PL/C on 1 May had taken no decision that had repercussions on the 1983 Budget. Its deliberations therefore had no relevance for Document No. DT/28.

2.3 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the Budget section by section, bearing in mind the three Variants proposed by the Coordination Committee.

2.4 Mr. Jibguen (Cameroon) proposed that as time was pressing the Committee should consider first the three options set out in Document No. DT/28 and choose which variation it approved in principle before going on to consider the Budget in detail.

2.5 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) supported Mr. Jiguet's proposal. It would be relatively easy to find out whether any Councillors had faith in Variants B and C. His delegation for its part did not consider those proposals realistic and considered that Variant A should be the one examined.

2.6 Support for Variant A as the basis for detailed discussion of the Budget was expressed by Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon), Mr. Wakrim (Morocco), Mr. Samoura (Senegal) and Mr. Molina Negro (Spain).

2.7 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) also supported that proposal. Account should also be taken, however, of the alternative cuts proposed in Variant B and of any further changes that might be suggested.

2.8 Mr. Garg (India) said that according to the information given to the Council in past years, expenditure under Section 17 was closely related to expenditure under Sections 11, 12 and 13. If so, it would be logical to expect that a reduction of the duration of CCI meetings would produce a proportionate reduction in expenditure in Section 17. However, the proportion represented by that section of the total of Sections 11, 12 and 13 was 55 % in the 1983 Budget estimates originally submitted to the Council, and 75 % in Variant A, which appeared to indicate that further cuts could be made in Section 17.

2.9 In reply, the Chief of the Finance Department said that the reductions in CCI meetings had had the following impact on the estimates for Section 17: the volume of documentation for Section 12 (CCIR) had been reduced by 50,000 Swiss francs, with a resultant cut of 250,000 Swiss francs in Section 17; the credits for Section 13 (CCITT) had been reduced by 10 %, with a consequent 10 % cut (360,000 Swiss francs) in the credits in Section 17 relative to the CCITT; the Coordination Committee had also found it possible to make a further cut of 420,000 Swiss francs in Section 17 by reducing the overall volume of translation, typing and reproduction and in the number of supernumerary staff recruited directly for conferences. As a result, the credits of 6,200,000 Swiss francs allocated to Section 17 in Document No. DT/14 had been cut by 1,000,000 Swiss francs in Variant A.

2.10 Mr. Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany) said that it would make a very bad impression throughout the world if the ITU were to postpone the WARC for Mobile Services. Variant C could therefore be excluded from the start. The reductions in Variant B were made principally at the expense of CCI meetings and were too large to be compatible with performance of the work planned by the CCI Plenary Assemblies, and supported, up to the present, by the Administrative Council. He felt that the Budget should be considered on the basis of the cuts proposed in Variant A, with explanations given as necessary on points where further reductions could be made, such as for supernumerary staff. One point he would like clarified was how the Special Publications Budget fitted into Variant A.

2.11 The view that Variant C was too radical was supported by Mr. Wakrim (Morocco), Mr. Ghandourah (Saudi Arabia), Mr. Olorunshola (Nigeria) and Mr. Mazzaro (Argentina).

2.12 The view that Variant B embodied too severe a reduction in the CCI meeting programme was supported by Mr. Wakrim (Morocco), Mr. Ghandourah (Saudi Arabia), Mr. Mazzaro (Argentina) and Mr. Thué (France).

2.13 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that to remain realistic the Budget would have to be considered in the light of the cuts made by Variant B, adjusting the figures upwards where necessary, but taking care that the overall increase above the 1982 Budget did not exceed 4-5 %. Care was needed because the 1983 Budget would, in its turn, be used as a baseline for future years.

2.14 Mr. Ghendourah (Saudi Arabia) felt that the Coordination Committee should be congratulated on managing to cut the Budget increase down from 16 % to 8.75 %. He supported discussion of the Budget on the basis of Variant A as it stood, since it represented the bare minimum required for operation of the Union in 1983.

2.15 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) said that although Variant A showed a much lower increase in the Budget than the original estimate, that increase was still substantial, particularly when it was taken into account that unforeseen expenses would undoubtedly raise the actual expenditure in 1983 above whatever figure the Council adopted.

2.16 Mr. Petraru (Romania) said that he thought the Budget should be discussed on the basis of Variant C. However, in view of the lack of support for Variant C he would agree to the use of Variant B as the basis for a section by section examination of the Budget.

2.17 Mr. Jinguen (Cameroon) said that the selection of one Variant rather than another had nothing absolute about it. Either Variant A or Variant B could usefully serve as a basis for detailed discussion of the Budget. His delegation, however, would prefer Variant B since it would be easier to increase its proposals where necessary rather than reduce those of Variant A.

2.18 Mr. Girmav (Ethiopia) supported a section by section discussion of the Budget on the basis of Variant B.

2.19 Mr. Katona Kis (Hungary) asked whether Variant B postponed any meeting to a later date; if not then he supported the use of that Variant as a basis for examination of the Budget.

2.20 The Secretary-General said that Variant B did not postpone a conference; it merely deferred some meetings of the CCLs.

2.21 Mr. Olorunshola (Nigeria) was inclined to favour basing discussion of the Budget on Variant B, but he would first like to know why the Coordination Committee did not recommend its adoption.

2.22 The Secretary-General said the Coordination Committee had produced three Variants at the express request of the Council. The Coordination Committee itself preferred Variant A as it was considered to represent the minimum activity required to meet the Union's obligations.

2.23 Mr. Wilkinson (Australia) said that in examining the Budget section by section Councillors should bear in mind all the changes indicated in all three Variants.

2.24 The Secretary-General, in reply to a question from Mr. Molina Negro (Spain), said that the Plenipotentiary Conference would indeed be called upon to make decisions that would have repercussions on the 1983 Budget as had happened at Malaga-Torremolinos. The Budget to be adopted for 1983 was only provisional.

2.25 The Deputy-Secretary-General said that the explanation was that the Additional Protocol which made financial provision for the years following the Plenipotentiary Conference was adopted separately from the Budget. The Plenipotentiary Conference's decision could therefore affect the budget adopted at the present session and it would be the task of the new Administrative Council to determine the definitive Budget. The new Council would meet towards the end of the Plenipotentiary Conference and would inform Union Members then of the effect the new Budget ceilings would have on the 1983 Budget.

2.26 The Chairman drew attention to section 1.3 of the introduction to Document No. 5767, which informed the Council that the 1983 Budget it adopted would be a provisional one until the Plenipotentiary Conference, and stated that the 38th Administrative Council would decide the definitive Budget for 1983 in accordance with the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.27 Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) said that, in that case, the Variant selected was of no importance as the Plenipotentiary Conference could well change the Budget framework. No further time should therefore be wasted on discussion of the Variants.

2.28 Mr. Wakrim (Morocco) challenged the view that it was immaterial which Variant was selected as the Plenipotentiary Conference would very likely change the bases on which the Budget had been determined. The Council was duty bound to determine a budget for 1983 as accurately as it could in the light of the information currently in its possession.

2.29 Mr. Horiguchi (Japan), supported by Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom), failed to see any difference between Variants A, B and C, which were merely manipulations of figures regarding conferences and meetings. He considered conferences and meetings to be the basic activity of the Union and thought that it would be better to make reductions in Sections 1-9 instead, which had remained almost unchanged in the three Variants.

2.30 Mr. Graziosi (Italy), supported by Mr. Liu Yuan (China) and Mr. Safavi (Iran), said that a section by section discussion of the Budget was necessary, at which time both Variants A and B could be considered in order to find the minimum expenditure necessary to maintain the normal activity of the Union. Any excessive cuts in the activities of the CCIs would have unfavourable repercussions on administrations at a time when there was an increasing need for studies and that would be a very grave handicap for the future of telecommunications.

2.31 Mr. Mazzaro (Argentina) and Mr. Thué (France) supported the view that examination of the Budget should be based on Variant A, with consideration given to whether further cuts could be made to bring it closer to Variant B.

2.32 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said that his delegation would prefer to start by considering the lowest estimates, in other words Variant B, increasing those figures where necessary, on the important psychological principle that it was easier to make increases than cuts. It was also important to examine the different sections of the Budget separately so that information could be given on what had happened to each proposed increase. For instance, he wished to be able to trace, in Variants A and B, what had happened to the proposals in Sections 2 and 3 of the introduction to the Budget document (Document No. 5767).

2.33 The Secretary-General said that the relevant information was given in Document No. DT/14.

2.34 The Chairman said that it appeared from the discussion that Variant C was ruled out as a practical proposition. The majority of speakers had supported Variant A as a basis for a section by section discussion of the Budget. It was felt however, that Variant A should not be considered as an accepted package and that the conclusions of Variant B or information from other sources should also be borne in mind with a view to making further cuts.

2.35 Mr. Motina (USSR) was not convinced that the majority of Councillors supported discussion of the budget on the basis of Variant A. Over half the Councillors had not yet expressed their views and he urged those who supported Variant B to make their opinions known. He supported the view that the best psychological approach was to start with the lowest estimates and increase them where necessary rather than to start with higher estimates and try to reduce them.

Annex 4

Summary record of the 6th meeting of Committee 1

(Document No. 5871, item 1)

Document No. 5871-E

Page 2

1. Budget of the Union for 1983 (Documents Nos. 5767 + Add.1 and 2, DT/14, DT/28, DL/14 and 5866)

1.1 The Chairman said that he hoped that Committee 1 would be able to bring its work to a swift conclusion in order to leave enough time for the Plenary meeting and that it would be useful to begin by examining Variant B contained in Document No. DT/28.

1.2 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) said that he was in favour of that Variant.

1.3 Section 1 : Administrative Council

1.3.1 Mr. Garg (India), referring to page 27, point 15 of Document No. 5767, noted an increase of 12,000 Swiss francs in 1983 over the 1982 level, intended to cover the strengthening of the team of interpreters. He asked whether it was planned to hire more interpreters in the future.

1.3.2 The Chief of the Finance Department replied that the budget for 1983 had been increased in order to cover three daily meetings instead of the two held in previous years.

1.3.3 Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) stated that the figures given in Document No. DT/28 did not match those in Document No. 5767 and thought that, without more precise data, Committee 1 would not be equipped to discuss them.

1.3.4 The Chairman replied that Document No. DT/28 gave general figures, since it was impossible in the short time available to reproduce all the details contained in Document No. 5767.

1.3.5 Mr. Duplan (France) said that he shared the concern expressed by Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) and that the amount of 650,000 Swiss francs for the Administrative Council's expenditure was unrealistic. Since 1975 the Council had exceeded that figure each year and it would hardly be advisable to enter it in the revised cost. However, Sections 2 and 3, for example, left a greater margin for reducing expenditure.

1.3.6 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) supported the view expressed by Mr. Duplan (France) and added that over the past year the Council had been supplied with a very considerable volume of documentation owing to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference. He sincerely hoped, however, that 1983 would be different, since it was necessary to exercise restraint in the production of documents.

1.3.7 The Chairman saw little chance of reducing documentation for the 1983 session in the aftermath of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.3.8 In reply to Mr. Duplan (France), the Chief of the Finance Department noted that on page 26, point 13 a) of Document No. 5767, it was proposed for 1983 to cancel the transfer of 186,000 Swiss francs from Section 17 to Section 1. If the above sum was added the budget figure was the same as for the previous year.

1.3.9 The Chairman said that the sum of 650,000 Swiss francs could be adopted.

1.4 Sections 2 and 3 : Personnel-Social (Documents Nos. DT/28, DL/14)

1.4.1 The Chief of the Finance Department explained that the amount of 52,400,000 Swiss francs was based on two proposals : a) a reduction of 300,000 Swiss francs, and b) a transfer of 700,000 Swiss francs to the Supplementary Publications Budget as decided by the Council for 1982. Page 2 of Document No. DL/14 showed that the reductions totalled 197,000 Swiss francs.

1.4.2 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) said that he would have preferred a figure lower than the 700,000 Swiss francs proposed and suggested a total of 52,600,000 as opposed to 52,400,000 Swiss francs.

1.4.3 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) made the following comments and asked the following questions : i) would it be possible to postpone the recruitment of the three staff members mentioned in point 32 f) on page 34 of Document No. 5767 ? ii) it would be advisable to defer the application of the decision regarding the strengthening of the Languages Division; iii) the sum of 700,000 Swiss francs should be charged to the Supplementary Publications Budget; iv) it would be helpful to have further information on how it was planned to meet the request for additional credits to finance the recruitment of additional staff required by the IFRB for the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2) (see Document No. 5817).

1.4.4 The Chief of the Finance Department replied that the three posts mentioned by Mr. Freeman (United States of America) would not be filled in 1982 for part of the year but it would be necessary to recruit staff in 1983. The overall reduction of 50,000 Swiss francs could be made by postponing the recruitment of other staff. As regards the Languages Division, Committee 2 had decided to create posts, for which expenditure would have to be transferred from Section 17 to Sections 2 and 3. Regarding the IFRB, the 1982 figure was 8 million Swiss francs, while that given in Section 9 of the 1983 budget was 2,576,000 Swiss francs, which would be transferred to Sections 2 and 3. An amount of 880,000 Swiss francs was also to be transferred in Section 6 of the 1983 budget, so that the Section 9 total amounted to 4,544,000 Swiss francs. The amount of 2,976,000 Swiss francs related, inter alia, to the posts mentioned on page 90 of Document No. 5767. Other documents contained proposals concerning supernumerary staff for the Region 2 Conference, the credits for which would be shown in another document.

1.4.5 The Deputy Secretary-General thought that Mr. Freeman (United States of America) had in mind the nine posts mentioned in the footnote on page 2 of Document No. DL/14. Six posts (3 at grade P.5 and 3 in the General Services category) were required to cope with the workload resulting from the Region 2 Conference and to resolve incompatibilities between stations. The necessary credits would be charged to the budget of that Conference and did not appear in Document No. DT/28. The three other Professional category posts would be filled in 1982, but their cost could be charged to the 1983 budget. Those three staff members would be engaged in computer operations resulting from the Region 2 Conference (1981) and in the preparations for future conferences. The personnel concerned could be included in Sections 2 and 3, their duties being consequently related to the Region 2 Conference and progressively in 1983 to preparations for the Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service and the Region 1 Conference.

1.4.6 The Chairman of the IFRB emphasized the importance of the footnote on page 2 of Document No. DL/14, which gave a clear explanation of the situation and of the need for 9 additional persons to cope with the IFRB's workload. He drew the Committee's attention to Resolution No. 870 reproduced in Document No. 5869.

He pointed out that Document No. DT/28 reflected the results achieved by Working Group FI-C and Committee 2. The Region 1 Conference would have to assume a sum of 539,000 Swiss francs.

1.4.7 The Chief of the Finance Department said that, for Sections 2 and 3, the allocation was 652,000 Swiss francs, while the sum given in Document No. 5767 was 560,000 Swiss francs. An amount of 92,000 Swiss francs was therefore to be added to the budget (see point 2.06 of Document No. DL/14) for three P.4 posts for 1982 and 1983 and one G.6 post for 1983.

Section 11.4 of Document No. 5767 indicated a sum of 410,000 Swiss francs for IFRB staff for the preparation of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (Geneva, 1984). The two P.4 staff members would cost the Union 262,000 Swiss francs, representing a reduction of 148,000 Swiss francs, as mentioned in point 11.4/02 of Document No. DL/14.

As regards the Region 1 Conference (see Document No. 5767, Section 14.3, page 119), staff expenditure was estimated at 539,000 Swiss francs but would be reduced to 224,000 Swiss francs. The required amount was not given in the DL Document, since it concerned a regional conference; it would be included in the Conference budget, which would form part of the 1984 budget. The cost of the three P.5, one G.6 and two G.4 posts over a period of 7 months in 1982 represented a total of 398,000 Swiss francs, which would be included in a new document to be submitted to the Council by the end of the present session for the purpose of deciding how that sum should be allocated. The matter would affect the 1982 budget with regard to the posts for the Region 2 Conference.

1.4.8 Mr. Olorunshola (Nigeria) said that he would welcome an assurance that publication costs would not increase.

1.4.9 Mr. Duplan (France) expressed the conviction that most of the Committee's members were unable to obtain a clear picture of the situation and that the best method would be to examine each subject in turn. Whenever particular difficulties arose, the Committee should be provided subsequently with a budgetary allocation document indicating clearly, following the decisions of Committee 2, which items were to be charged to the Ordinary Budget and to Conference budgets respectively.

He also thought it useful to discuss the proposal by Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) that a smaller amount should be transferred to the Publications Budget.

1.4.10 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) shared the opinion expressed by Mr. Olorunshola (Nigeria) and fully supported Mr. Duplan's proposal concerning the publication of a detailed document relating particularly to Sections 2 and 3 of the budget. He also wondered what would best meet the needs of the developing countries : to cancel the transfer of 13 posts from the Supplementary Publications Budget to the Ordinary Budget (see Document No. DL/14, page 2, point 2.04) or to charge those posts to the Publications Budget. He felt that the situation should be restored to normal and said that the 54,224,000 Swiss francs mentioned in Document No. 5767 had wisely been reduced by the Council. He drew attention to the fact that the transfer of the 13 posts had been cancelled and to the modification proposed for the 700,000 Swiss francs in Variant B (Document No. DT/28, page 4), with which he disagreed.

1.4.11 Mr. Ghandourah (Saudi Arabia) felt, like the preceding speaker, that the 700,000 Swiss francs should continue to be included in the Ordinary Budget.

1.4.12 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) thanked the Chief of the Finance Department for the document which would be provided containing, inter alia, the budgetary allocations for the Region 2 Conference in 1982.

Regarding the increase in the staff of the Languages Division, which had been approved, he said that he would prefer to postpone the implementation of that decision, which would cost 58,000 Swiss francs. Reverting to the substantive questions relating to the three vacant posts, one in the CCIR, one in the Publications Service and the third in the CCITT, he said that in his own Administration, regardless of the importance of the posts concerned, it was by no means unusual for instructions to be received to postpone recruitment. He thought that the ITU might exercise the same restraint.

1.4.13 The Director of the CCIR said that two professional posts were currently vacant due to retirement. In 1982 the CCIR had undertaken to defer recruitment for one of those posts for six months, but the procedure had now been started and the post would be filled on the basis of a short term contract from 1 July. If the procedure were to be postponed yet again, the CCIR would encounter fresh difficulties in performing its duties.

1.4.14 The Deputy Secretary-General stated that in 1981 the Council had favoured the transfer of a P.4 staff member from one service to another, responsible in particular for the management of the Typing Pool and text composition. The post involved the supervision of both those services, which had since expanded owing to the introduction of modern data-capture methods. That post had not yet been filled, but it had now become urgent, for the sake of efficiency, to do so.

1.4.15 The Chairman thought that further information in written form was required on Sections 2 and 3. He therefore insisted that the Secretariat should prepare a revised document taking account of Variant B in Document No. DT/28 and the relevant page of Document No. 5767. That document should show clearly where reductions were proposed. He stated in conclusion that the detailed examination of Sections 2 and 3 would be resumed when the document was distributed; then, and only then, could a decision be adopted on those Sections.

1.4.16 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) was opposed to regularizing the P.5 post of terminologist, which he felt was not a matter of urgency for the moment.

1.4.17 Mr. Airinei (Romania) understood that the 700,000 Swiss francs were to be charged to the Supplementary Publications Budget. He shared the view that the proposed changes in the Languages Division could be deferred, which would save 58,000 Swiss francs. He supported the idea that the Committee should be given a new and more detailed document which would bring out all the financial implications.

1.4.18 Mr. Duplan (France) asked for further particulars on the nine persons recruited for the IFRB. He would like to have a document showing how the cost of those posts had been allocated by regions and to the Ordinary Budget. He was also in favour of postponing the proposed appointments in the Languages Division, provided that the principle was not challenged.

As far as the three vacancies were concerned, i.e. the D.1 in the CCIR, the P.4 in the Publications Division and the P.3 in the CCITT, he thought that the heads of the departments themselves should know whether they were in a position to fill the posts.

1.4.19 The Chairman asked the Secretariat to provide the Committee at a later meeting with particulars of the nine persons recruited for the IFRB, items charged to the Meetings or Conferences Budget and the content of Sections 2 and 3.

1.4.20 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a document on those different items, which represented a considerable part of the total budget, and also thought that a decision on the strengthening of the Languages Division should be postponed.

As regards publications, an essential point that should not be forgotten was the need to abide by No. 556 of the International Telecommunication Convention.

1.4.21 The Chairman said he wished to revert to Variant B in Document No. DT/28 and the transfer of 700,000 Swiss francs to the Supplementary Publications Budget, a question on which divergent views had been expressed. It would be recalled that Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) had referred to the cancellation of the transfer of 13 posts from the Supplementary Publications Budget to the Ordinary Budget.

1.4.22 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the Council's policy had not consistently been governed by the provisions of No. 556 of the Convention and that in recent years it had subsidized the Supplementary Publications Budget. The Council had also decided that various posts should become permanent, but over a period of 4 or 5 years it had reduced the number of those posts.

As regards the sum of 700,000 Swiss francs, in the previous year it had been charged to the Supplementary Publications Budget in order to reduce the Ordinary Budget and the level of the contributory unit. Variant B in Document No. DT/28 showed that the Council wished to avoid transferring the sum of 700,000 Swiss francs back to the Ordinary Budget, which would increase the cost of publications by 116 to 133 %. The delegate of Canada had proposed an increase of 129 %.

1.4.23 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada), referring to his proposal that only 500,000 Swiss francs should be transferred to the Ordinary Budget, pointed out that the publications to be issued in 1983 were not of vital concern to developing countries, except the GAS 3 and 5 Handbooks. ITU publications were in fact free for anyone willing to use the final documents rather than bound copies; he, for his part, would not buy the Radio Regulations but would simply keep the Final Acts of the WARC-79.

1.4.24 Mr. Duplan (France) pointed out that the Lebanese proposal would have the effect of making all Members pay more per contributory unit and that only developing countries which bought publications would gain. On the other hand, if publications were made to bear the greatest possible burden, the Members were the ones who would benefit. The people who bought publications were often rich consultants and could afford to pay a higher price. He asked the Chairman when the list of the IFRB staff would be circulated to Councillors.

1.4.25 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon), referring to the statements by the Deputy Secretary-General and the delegate of Canada, said that a question of principle was involved, which the delegations of developing countries would certainly raise at the Plenipotentiary Conference. The GAS 3 and 5 Handbooks were not the only documents of interest to the developing countries; the work of GAS 1 to 9 was also very useful to them. At recent meetings held by the ITU, some participants had envisaged the possibility of getting some publications at a 50 % discount or even free.

1.4.26 Mr. Samoura (Senegal) and Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) thought the Lebanese delegate's idea about publications was an interesting one.

1.4.27 The Chairman pointed out that Committee 1 was not authorized to consider publications policy. Obviously the cost of publications ought to be as low as possible for the developing countries. As a practical step, he proposed that the Committee should adopt the Canadian delegate's compromise proposal, namely, to transfer a sum of 500,000 Swiss francs to the Ordinary Budget.

1.4.28 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) supported that proposal.

1.4.29 The Chairman said that the Committee would continue its consideration of Sections 2 and 3 of the Budget at its next meeting, when the Secretariat had submitted a more detailed document.

1.5 Section 4 : Premises

1.5.1 The Chief of the Finance Department said that on page 3 of Document No. DL/14 a total reduction of 127,000 Swiss francs was proposed, which would bring the total expenditure on premises (page 53 of Document No. 5767) down from 4,072,000 Swiss francs to 3,900,000 Swiss francs.

1.5.2 Mr. Ghandourah (Saudi Arabia) said that he was surprised at the proposal to charge a flat-rate quota of 45,000 Swiss francs to the Supplementary Publications Budget.

1.5.3 Mr. Garg (India) pointed out that, according to the report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, it would be difficult to maintain the premises for lack of funds. He asked whether the necessary work would be done and whether it would be possible with the existing resources. The Chief of the Finance Department replied that the buildings would be maintained as well as possible and that all necessary repairs would be done if there was any danger, but that the 1983 Budget would not allow the buildings to be kept in good condition. He pointed out that various options were proposed for the next few years.

1.5.4 Mr. Samoura (Senegal), referring to point 117 of the draft Budget, asked whether the sums allocated for building security were not excessive, given the fact that Geneva was a fairly safe town. The Secretary-General explained that despite all the measures taken, people who had no business on Union premises still sometimes managed to get into the buildings. The precautions taken were the minimum necessary. Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) considered that the Secretary-General's proposals were very reasonable.

1.6 Section 5 : Mission expenses

1.6.1 The Chief of the Finance Department said that the table on page 63 remained valid and that there was no proposal to revise the allocations.

1.6.2 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) proposed that, since Union officials would not have to travel so much in 1983 as in previous years, credits for mission expenses should be reduced by 25,000 Swiss francs to a total of 150,000 Swiss francs. He was supported by Mr. Freeman (United States of America), Mr. Molina Negro (Spain), Mr. Airinei (Romania) and Mr. Samoura (Senegal).

Section 5 was amended accordingly.

1.7 Section 6 : Office and miscellaneous

1.7.1 The Chief of the Finance Department said that page 3 of Document No. DL/14 contained a provision for an overall reduction of 228,000 Swiss francs in the 4 sub-heads grouped on page 66 of Document No. 5767. The total for Section 6 was thus reduced to 5,000,000 Swiss francs.

1.7.2 Mr. Garg (India), referring to the report by Working Group PL/C, asked whether that total included the equipment for the IFRB. The Chairman of the IFRB replied that the amounts mentioned in Section 6, particularly sub-head 2 (Computer systems), included equipment requirements.

1.8 Section 7 : Technical aid for the Group of Engineers

1.8.1 The Chief of the Finance Department said that Variant B in Document No. DT/28 provided for a reduction of 35,000 Swiss francs, thus decreasing the total for Section 7 to 300,000 Swiss francs.

1.8.2 Mr. Jiguet (Cameroon), supported by Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon), Mr. Girmav (Ethiopia) and Mr. Samoura (Senegal), said that he was opposed to any reduction in the credit under Section 7.

1.8.3 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that, while he had no objection to those credits, he would prefer all expenditure connected with technical aid to be indicated in the same place.

1.8.4 Mr. Gazliardi (Italy) said that while he was inclined to agree with Mr. Jiguet, he would appreciate an explanation of the proposed reduction. The Secretary-General said that the total of 335,000 Swiss francs would enable the Group of Engineers to meet the requirements connected with their special responsibilities or to recruit experts.

1.8.5 Mr. Duplan (France) asked which documents contained the information concerning the use of credits under Section 7; the Secretary-General explained that they were in the documents submitted to Committee 3 and in the reports concerning Technical Cooperation.

Section 7, as published in Document No. 5767. was approved.

1.9 Section 8 : Official reports

1.9.1 The Chief of the Finance Department said that, under Variant B in Document No. DT/28, the total credit of 180,000 Swiss francs under Section 8 could be reduced by 50,000 Swiss francs if the official reports (Report on the Activities of the Union, Financial Operating Report and the Report on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space) were simply published in typescript in 1983.

1.9.2 Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) said that he was gratified to learn that costs could be reduced by adopting more modest forms of publication and suggested that further savings might be made by reducing the volume of documents. At the previous session of the Administrative Council, for instance, it had been decided not to publish the annexes to the Report on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. If applied in 1983, that decision would produce an additional saving of 20,000 Swiss francs. He was supported by Mr. Airinei (Romania), Mr. Mazzaro (Argentina), Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.), Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) and, provided such a reduction did not affect the proper running of the Union, by Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon).

1.9.3 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the proposal by Mr. Molina Negro would be acceptable provided the Plenary Meeting decided in principle that the Report on Outer Space could be presented in a reduced form.

1.9.4 The Chairman said that since the proposal in question related to a publication that had to be considered at the Plenary Meeting, it should be submitted to the Plenary, on whose decision any savings that could be made would depend. He was supported by Mr. Duplan (France) in his capacity as Chairman of Committee 2.

The suggestion by the Chairman was accepted.

1.10 Section 9 : Credits for an interim system for the extended use of the computer by the IFRB

1.10.1 Mr. Davies (Chairman of Working Group PL/C) introduced the report by his Working Group on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB (Document No. 5866). Paragraph 3 of that document mentioned a slight overrun, the amount of which he quoted. The account of the discussion on the draft Budget for 1983 was given in paragraphs 6 and 7 and the conclusions in paragraph 8. His Working Group considered that the credits under Section 9, i.e. 4,544,000 Swiss francs, were justified. As to the 3 % reduction under the non-recurrent heads in Section 9, a margin of 44,000 francs was not unreasonable, but he would not oppose a reduction of that order provided it was an overall reduction and not a cut in one specific item, such as the value of the contract.

1.10.2 The Chief of the Finance Department said that the reasons for the overrun in 1982 could be seen from the second column of the table of page 6 of Document No. 5866.

1.10.3 The Chairman of the IFRB remarked that Document No. 5866 and the explanations by the Chairman of Working Group PL/C gave a very clear picture of the situation; the possible reduction of 44,000 Swiss francs had been considered by the Coordination Committee. He could assure the Council that he would do his utmost to remain within the limit of 4,500,000 Swiss francs if necessary.

1.10.4 The Chairman asked whether the Councillors wanted a reduction of 44,000 Swiss francs.

1.10.5 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) pointed out that Working Group PL/C had already made an exhaustive examination of Section 9 of the Budget. He therefore suggested that the document should be left as it was so as to avoid any overrun.

1.10.6 Mr. Jinguet (Cameroon) disagreed, considering that the prevailing climate of austerity would warrant a greater reduction; he would not, however, propose any further change in the figures. With reference to the report by Working Group PL/C, he asked whether the sum of 2,096,000 Swiss francs, earmarked for permanent activities, was included in the figures in Document No. DT/28. The Chief of the Finance Department explained that Document No. 5868 indicated amounts entered in Sections 2 and 3, which included the sum of 2,096,000 Swiss francs.

1.10.7 Mr. Duplan (France) said that a total of 4,500,000 Swiss francs seemed acceptable provided that the team responsible for the project undertook not to overstep that amount. With regard to the procedure for the conclusion of contracts, he felt that the indications given in Document No. 5867 should be taken as the basis. Referring to Document No. 5866 (Contractual procedure), he suggested that the words "if the outcome represents best value for the Union" should be deleted from paragraph 8 b). The invitation for tenders was an absolutely essential rule.

1.10.8 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said he could accept a total of 4,500,000 Swiss francs under Section 9.

1.10.9 The Deputy Secretary-General said it would be hard to say that no adjustments would be needed in the salaries of the CV Design Team, if only to place it on the same financial footing as the personnel covered by Sections 2 and 3 of the Budget. Moreover, the reduction could not be made under fixed heads. Perhaps it could be partially absorbed under the heading of "Office equipment". Some costs were beyond the control of the Union, however, and would be even more unpredictable in 1983 than in previous years.

1.10.10 The Chairman pointed out that the matters in question had already been taken into account in Document No. 5866 and that the figures proposed there were the result of the consensus achieved in Working Group PL/C; they represented the most acceptable solution which had been found.

1.10.11 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.), supported by Mr. Airinei (Romania), said he was in favour of the proposed reduction under Section 9 and considered that there was no reason to be overjoyed by a reduction of 44,000 Swiss francs, a relatively modest sum. He pointed out that No. 205 made provision for the purchase of supplies, which, he believed, should appear in Section 6 of the Budget, under "Office expenses". The U.S.S.R. had already had occasion to point out that the extended use of the computer by the IFRB, and in particular maintenance of the Project Management Team, was very costly.

1.10.12 The Chairman, noting that there was a general desire for economy and that a majority of Councillors had expressed support for the proposed reduction of 44,000 Swiss francs, said he would take it that the Council decided to allocate the sum of 4,500,000 Swiss francs under Section 9.

1.11 Section 11.2 : World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (Geneva, 1983)

1.11.1 The Chief of the Finance Department pointed out that Document No. DL/14 contained the proposal to make a reduction of 55,000 Swiss francs in Section 4.2, cutting the allocation to the sum of 1,700,000 Swiss francs.

1.11.2 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada), supported by Mr. Hausmann (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. Duplan (France) and Mr. Jiguen (Cameroon), pointed out that the World Conference for the Mobile Services, which was scheduled to last for three weeks and three days, could be cut down to three weeks, which would make it possible to reduce the cost to 1,500,000 Swiss francs.

1.11.3 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said he would accept that solution with reluctance.

1.11.4 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) felt that the proposal might have untoward consequences. The primary objective was to make the Conference a success, and it would be most regrettable if, after three weeks, the Secretary-General were left to finish the task in consultation with administrations. He would agree to the proposal on condition that it did not threaten the success of the Conference.

1.11.5 The Deputy Secretary-General pointed out that the Conference had already been shortened, and that a further curtailment had not been contemplated. Moreover significant preparations had continued in IMCO. If the Council considered it essential for reasons of economy, consultations would have to be conducted beforehand.

1.11.6 The Chairman stated that a majority of Councillors appeared to be in favour of the proposal made by the Canadian delegate. It therefore remained to be seen how consultations could be arranged at such a late stage.

1.11.7 Mr. Jiguen (Cameroon) recalled that a similar problem had arisen at the previous session. The Members of the Union had been consulted and had given their replies after the session. If, therefore, the Council's reasons for advocating the measure were clearly explained to them, and they were allowed one month in which to reply, the Budget could be approved without delay.

1.11.8 The Deputy Secretary-General stated that consultations were necessary because the fixing of the date and duration of conferences was in accordance with the Convention. If the Secretary-General was duly authorized by the Council to hold consultations, if those consultations were embarked upon before the end of the session, and if the Secretary-General had specific instructions on the course of action he should take if he did not receive enough replies, in order to proceed in conformity with No. 225 of the Convention, there seemed to be no reason to prevent the Council from deciding to curtail the Conference.

1.11.9 Mr. Wilkinson (Australia) asked whether it would be for Working Group PL/B to set the new date of the Conference in question.

1.11.10 The Chairman thought that would indeed be a task for Working Party PL/B. The Committee therefore decided to adopt the Canadian delegate's proposal; the credits allocated for the Conference were thus reduced to 1,500,000 Swiss francs.

1.11.11 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.), supported by Mr. Jiguen (Cameroon) and Mr. Katona Kis (Hungary), wanted some clarification on the Section. To begin with, he wished to know exactly what the sums in paragraph a) of No. 208 (Salaries and related expenses) and the 180,000 Swiss francs for travel expenses were for; secondly, he was surprised to note that credits were to be allocated for premises, whereas to the best of his knowledge the International Conference Centre of Geneva (CICG) would be made available to the Conference free of charge. Lastly, he was surprised to see that 25,000 Swiss francs had been allocated for furniture and office expenses and that technical installations would cost 5,000 Swiss francs. Did not the furniture and installations already exist?

1.11.12 The Chief of the Finance Department stated that 180,000 Swiss francs had been allocated for the travel expenses of the Arabic, Chinese and Russian interpreters. Details of the salaries and related expenses were set out in paragraph a) of No. 208; "Administrative staff" meant the recruitment of an assistant for the chief interpreter. For the Editorial Committee, 8 officials had been requested for a period of 11 days. Lastly, provision had been made for additional staff for the IFRB, as usual.

The CIGC premises were indeed being made available to the Union free of charge, but the Union would have to pay running costs such as interpretation control, water and conference room maintenance, etc. In addition, it would be necessary to rent photocopying machines, as those of the Union were not adequate to cope with requirements during the period of the Conference. Lastly, 15,000 Swiss francs were to be provided for the security of the premises.

1.11.13 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) thought that it would nevertheless be possible to make some savings. For example, interpreters could be recruited locally in order to cut travel expenses to the minimum. Moreover, the IFRB should not require additional staff, as it could call upon its own staff, of whom there were quite enough. It was standard practice for staff in the Professional category to take an active part in the work of conferences, and that practice should continue; as regards the General Services staff, they should be placed at the disposal of the IFRB during the Conference. Lastly, the costs relating to the Editorial Committee should be reduced.

1.11.14 The Chairman of the IFRB pointed out that the IFRB had not requested additional staff for the Conference. The 30,000 Swiss francs in question were intended to finance the General Services staff called upon to carry on the current work in place of the IFRB staff assigned to the Conference. If the Council decided not to authorize that sum, the IFRB would try to cope with the situation as well as possible.

1.11.15 The Chief of the Finance Department replied to Mr. Motine that whereas interpreters were recruited locally for English, French and Spanish, that did not apply to the Arabic, Chinese and Russian interpreters, whose travel expenses would have to be paid. The recruitment of General Services staff was intended to provide additional support for the secretariat of the Editorial Committee.

1.11.16 The Chairman stated that, if the Chairman of the IFRB had no objection, it would be possible to save a further 30,000 Swiss francs under "additional staff for the IFRB".

1.11.17 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) thanked the Chairman of the IFRB for the understanding he had shown and hoped that the Secretary-General would follow his example as regards the Editorial Committee, which would produce a further saving of 17,000 Swiss francs. As far as the travel expenses of the interpreters were concerned, it would certainly be possible to recruit some of the Russian interpreters locally.

1.11.18 The Deputy Secretary-General emphasized that in any case the Budget did not include travel expenses for all the interpreters; usually a percentage was recruited locally. Moreover, it was vital to provide supernumerary staff for the Secretariat of the Editorial Committee; however, it was possible to conceive that 8,000 Swiss francs could be saved under that heading.

1.11.19 The Chief of the Finance Department said that the recruitment of 12 non-local Russian interpreters had been provided for. Half of them could be recruited locally, which would make it possible to save 15,000 Swiss francs on salaries and 15,000 Swiss francs on travel expenses.

1.11.20 The Chairman noted that 30,000 Swiss francs could thus be saved on the travel expenses and salaries of the interpreters and 8,000 Swiss francs on the credits intended for the Editorial Committee; the result would then be a total of 1,432,000 Swiss francs under section 11.2.

1.11.21 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) observed that in No. 210, in the section in question, the costs relating to the preparation of the 300 pages of the Final Acts were put at 420,000 Swiss francs. However, in No. 255 (relating to section 14.2) it was anticipated that the 150 pages of the Final Acts of the Regional Administrative Conference SAT-R2 would cost a total of 45,000 Swiss francs. The figures might perhaps not be comparable, but there seemed to be a substantial difference and further information on the subject would be welcome.

1.11.22 The Deputy Secretary-General replied that the two conferences were of two very different types. The Administrative Conference for the Mobile Services would essentially produce texts which would go through several readings and would be reviewed by the Editorial Committee; at each stage, they would be the subject of text capture. The documentation produced by the SAT-R2 Conference, on the other hand, would consist largely of tables, with very little text capture material. That was the reason for the difference.

1.12 Section 11.4 : World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (Geneva, 1984)

1.12.1 The Chief of the Finance Department stated that the amount of 410,000 Swiss francs earmarked for the conference could be reduced by 148,000 Swiss francs. The document which would be circulated at the next meeting of the Committee would give further particulars.

1.12.2 The Chairman said he would take it that the Committee approved the proposed reduction.

1.13 Sections 12 : CCIR and 13 : CCITT

1.13.1 The Director of the CCIR said that under Variant B proposed for Section 12, some of the series A meetings might have to be deferred to early 1984. That was likely to cause problems, particularly for the preparation of documents, because a conference would be taking place simultaneously and the Common Services would be fully extended. It would be preferable to hold all the meetings as scheduled and contemplate reducing the number of meeting days in 1983. A reduction of 15 % might be envisaged - which would not mean a 15 % cut in expenditure, because the documentation would remain the same.

1.13.2 The Chief of the Finance Department said that a cut of 15 % in the number of meeting days would save about 280,000 Swiss francs.

1.13.3 Mr. Ghandourah (Saudi Arabia) pointed out that the biggest cuts seemed to be being made in Sections 12 and 13, which were of particular importance to the developing countries. That seemed to him highly regrettable. Though he would not ask for the original allocations to be maintained, he was surprised that a further cut of 800,000 Swiss francs was proposed for Section 12 in Variant B when there had already been a considerable reduction under Variant A. Section 13 was also threatened with draconian economies.

1.13.4 Mr. Hausmann (Federal Republic of Germany) said that he shared the Saudi Arabian delegate's disquiet. Document No. DT/28 proposed a reduction of some 34 % in Section 12 compared with Variant A, whereas Section 13 would lose more than 41 % of the proposed allocations, which seemed excessive. At its previous session, the Council had decided that the first series of CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings would be held towards the end of 1983 and the second in March 1984, so that the Final Meetings could take place at the end of 1984. If the first series of meetings was postponed, the others were likely to be delayed as well, and there would be very little time left to prepare for the Final Meetings. He would prefer to find another way of cutting expenditure, and the proposal to reduce the number of meeting days by 15 % was worth looking into.

1.13.5 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that he attached particular importance to the discussion of Sections 12 and 13. He had already expressed the view that the cost of CCI activities was excessive and should be reduced. He had been surprised by the Saudi Arabian delegate's comment, because the Study Groups included only very few developing countries, a fact which had in the past attracted the notice of the Council. Saudi Arabia itself played very little part in them, as was evident from Table 1 in Addendum 4 to Document No. 5790. There was obviously no question of harming the interests of the developing countries; it was merely a matter of normalizing CCI activities in a period of financial stringency. He was therefore in favour of the cuts proposed in Section 12, but was opposed to any change in Section 17.

1.13.6 Mr. Jinguen (Cameroon) supported the U.S.S.R. representative's comments on the developing countries. Without wishing to belittle the role of the CCIs, he considered that the Union had other ways of assisting the developing countries. The Director of the CCIR had proposed cutting the number of meeting days by 15 %, which would yield savings comparable to those under Variant A. An additional effort could be made to ensure that all meetings were held in the year for which

they were scheduled by reducing the number of meeting days by 20 %, which would represent an acceptable compromise between the various solutions proposed. It should not be forgotten that the current economic situation was particularly difficult and that all opportunities for curbing expenditure should be taken insofar as that did not harm the Union's activities.

1.13.7 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) said that, in connection with Sections 11 to 17 in particular, the Committee should bear in mind No. 244 of the Convention. Sections 2 and 3 of the Budget, on staff expenses, represented considerable sums, and it would be absurd not to make maximum use of the staff for conferences and meetings. The 20 % cut in the number of days proposed by the Cameroonian delegate was acceptable, but should not be exceeded. At all events, before taking any final decisions, it would be better to wait for the conclusions of Working Group PL/B, which had not yet completed its work.

Annex 5

Summary record of the 7th meeting of Committee 1

(Document No. 5875, item 1)

Document No. 5875-E

Page 2

1. Budget of the Union for 1983 (Documents Nos. 5767 + Add.1 and Add.2, DT/14, DT/28, DT/31, DL/14, DL/17, DL/18)

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to continue its discussion of Section 12 of the 1983 Budget.

1.1.1 Mr. Wakrim (Morocco), referring to the figures for Sections 12, 13, 15 and 16 in Variant B of Document No. DT/28, said that the proposed cuts in Sections 15 and 16 were quite unacceptable, since in practice they perpetuated privileged treatment for an organ of the Union. In particular, the procedure that the Coordination Committee had followed with regard to Sections 15 and 16 was inadmissible : that Committee had flouted the decisions of the Council with respect to seminars under Section 15 by using the transparent subterfuge of combining Sections 15 and 16 and reinstating a seminar which had been cancelled. In his opinion, the two Sections should remain separate and more reliable reductions should be proposed for them.

1.1.2 Mr. Larsson (Sweden) said that, although his administration was anxious to reduce the budget as far as practical, it did not think that such reductions should have the effect of postponing CCIR meetings scheduled for 1983 until 1984. The Director of the CCIR had said that the number of meeting days could be reduced, but that the cut of 280,000 Swiss francs was excessive, especially since he had had no opportunity to consult the Study Group Chairmen on the subject; perhaps the 2.35 million Swiss francs proposed for Section 12 under Variant A of Document No. DT/28 could be reduced by 200,000 Swiss francs to a total of 2.15 million Swiss francs.

1.1.3 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada), referring to Sections 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17, proposed that the figures in Variant B be amended as follows : for Section 12, an increase of 700,000 Swiss francs making a total of 2.25 million Swiss francs; for Section 13, an increase of 1.1 million Swiss francs making a total of 3 million Swiss francs; for Sections 15 and 16, an increase of 400,000 Swiss francs making a total of 500,000 Swiss francs; and for Section 17, an increase of 750,000 Swiss francs making a total of 4.75 million Swiss francs. Despite the fact that the budget would exceed the limits laid down in the Convention, it was clearly impossible to make an across-the-board percentage reduction for the figures in Variant B, since the instructions of the CCI Plenary Assemblies must be taken into account and some funds must be restored to Section 17 to allow for support of the CCIs and for the WARC on mobile telecommunications.

1.2 The Chairman welcomed those suggestions and invited subsequent speakers to refer to all the Sections concerned in their statements.

Sections 12-17

1.2.1 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said that his delegation could accept the reduction of 280,000 Swiss francs suggested by the Director of the CCIR in connection with a possible 15 % reduction of meeting days, which would bring the total for Section 12 down to 2.12 million Swiss francs. He supported the 3 million Swiss francs for Section 13 suggested by the Councillor for Canada and could also agree to the proposed 500,000 Swiss francs for seminars, provided greater care was taken with regard to their organization - drawing up of agendas, preparation of documents and selection of lecturers and participants - which was now somewhat haphazard. Finally, while an overall increase for Section 17 might seem tempting, it would be desirable to obtain the Secretariat's views on the subject, since the figures were based on productivity levels for specific activities and since some reductions might be expected from the decision to decrease the duration of the WARC on mobile telecommunications by three working days.

1.2.2 . The Director of the CCIR said that any reduction of meeting days beyond 15 % would entail postponement of CCIR meetings until 1984. In view of the recommendations of Working Group PL/B, the meeting days in preparation for the HF BC Conference could not be curtailed, and the 15 % reduction he had suggested would not in fact result in a 15 % decrease in expenditure, which would be closer to 60,000 Swiss francs saved on interpretation for the ten meetings to be cancelled than to the 280,000 Swiss francs referred to by the Councillor for the United States. The desirable total would thus be about 2.34 million Swiss francs, somewhat more than the Councillor for Canada had suggested.

1.2.3 The Deputy Secretary-General added that the Secretariat would need a little time to calculate exactly what savings the curtailment of the WARC on mobile telecommunications would produce. Reduction of the duration of the conference by three days - or five, counting the weekend - would have a negligible effect on the documentation to be provided, and the main impact would be on the figures in paragraph 270 of the budget.

1.2.4 The Chairman said that the Committee should complete its examination of Sections 12, 13, 15 and 16 before discussing Section 17.

1.2.5 Mr. Gagliardi (Italy), referring to Section 12, said that it was important to hold CCI meetings during the years for which they had been scheduled by the Plenary Assemblies and that the suggested figure of 2.25 million Swiss francs therefore seemed reasonable in view of the statement by the Director of the CCIR that the number of meeting days could be reduced without infringing that rule. The decisions of the CCITT Plenary Assembly must also be respected with regard to Section 13, but it should further be borne in mind that 1983 would be the last year of the current study period for that organ : it was therefore all the more essential for the work in hand to be completed by the end of that year, and he suggested that the total under that Section be increased to 3.1 million Swiss francs. Finally, he supported the suggestion of the Councillor for Canada with respect to Sections 15 and 16.

1.2.6 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) said that the work of the CCIs was a vital part of the Union's activities, being extremely valuable to developed and developing countries alike, and that any necessary cuts in expenditure should not be such as to impair the continuation of that work. The 15 % cut in the number of meeting days accepted by the Director of the CCIR was therefore welcome, but in the light of the discussion on the agenda of the HF BC Conference he could not help feeling somewhat sceptical concerning the statement that the success of that Conference would be jeopardized by any reduction in the number of meetings to be held in preparation for it. Accordingly, he was inclined to support the total of 2.15 million Swiss francs suggested by the Councillor for Sweden. The proposed reduction under Section 13 might seem excessive, but it was clear that no part of the Union's activities could be immune to cuts; he could agree to the suggested total of 3 million Swiss francs, while not excluding the possibility of increasing that figure by 100,000 Swiss francs. Finally, he could support the suggested total of 500,000 Swiss francs for Sections 15 and 16.

1.2.7 Mr. Hausmann (Federal Republic of Germany) supported the suggestions of the Councillor for Canada with regard to Sections 12, 13, 15 and 16, although the 3 million Swiss francs for Section 13 should be regarded as a minimum figure.

1.2.8 Mr. Duplan (France) said that the procedure adopted by the Committee was fully justified by the fact that expenditure under Sections 2 and 3 depended largely on the allocations for the CCIs. He agreed that the number of CCIR meetings should be curtailed, provided that this did not affect the calendar, and considered that the volume of documentation should also be reduced. He further did not consider that such reduction would jeopardize the success of any conference, such as the HF BC Conference : indeed, the only danger in that regard lay in the absolutely inflexible attitudes adopted by delegations. He could therefore support the lowest figure suggested for Section 12, that of 2.12 million Swiss francs mentioned by the Councillor for the United States. With regard to Section 13, he had been impressed by the arguments of the Councillor for Italy : 1983 was the final year of the current CCITT study period, and that organ had been relatively

unfavourably treated in comparison with the CCIR, so that he could support the suggested total of 3.1 million Swiss francs. In conclusion, he could agree to the figure of 500,000 Swiss francs for Sections 15 and 16, with the proviso that a serious approach would be adopted towards the organization and follow-up of seminars.

1.2.9 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said he could agree to a 15 % reduction of expenditure under Section 12, resulting in a total of 2.12 million Swiss francs. He thought that the suggested total of 3 million Swiss francs was perfectly adequate for Section 13 and that a total of 450,000 Swiss francs would suffice for Sections 15 and 16. Nevertheless, the time had come for the Council to lay down some requirements for the Directors of the CCIs and those responsible for seminars with regard to efficient preparation for meetings. In the first place, it was inadmissible to hold Study Group meetings lasting two or even three weeks - the same length of time as was now scheduled for the important WARC on mobile telecommunications. Secondly, experts only too often came to Study Group meetings to find that contributions were not ready or were very few in number, so that the scheduled period was spent in discussing how to fill in the time and what to do at the next meeting; the same applied to Working Party meetings, which were conducted in a haphazard manner, thus giving rise to unnecessary expenditure and keeping experts away from work in their administrations. No serious attention had been paid to the representations made in that connection. The scheduled meetings and seminars should of course be allowed to proceed, but the importance of adequate preparation should be stressed and some machinery devised for keeping a check on the operation of Study Groups and Working Parties, by reporting on the number of contributions submitted, the attendance and so forth.

1.2.10 Mr. Ghendourah (Saudi Arabia) said that the cuts proposed under Sections 12, 13, 15 and 16 in Variant B of Document No. DT/28 were clearly unacceptable and showed a regrettable lack of understanding of the valuable assistance that the CCIs could provide for the development of the developing countries. An overall reduction of 20 % from the original budget for Sections 12 to 17 resulted in a saving of 412,000 Swiss francs over the total for those Sections in Variant A, and that compromise represented the absolute limit for possible reductions.

1.2.11 Mr. Jipquep (Cameroon) said he could support the figures of 2.12 million Swiss francs for Section 12 and 3 million Swiss francs for Section 13. On the other hand, he considered that 600,000 Swiss francs represented the bare minimum acceptable for Sections 15 and 16, in view of the fact that developing countries were hardly represented at all in CCI meetings but attended seminars in large numbers.

1.2.12 Mr. Samoura (Senegal) deplored the procedure under which the Council was obliged every year to consider a large number of temporary documents produced hastily in an attempt to obtain reductions in the contributory unit to conform with Additional Protocol I to the Convention. While Sections 12 and 13 had to be maintained at an acceptable level to enable the CCIs to function properly, it should be borne in mind that the decisions of the Plenary Assemblies were not all binding on the Administrative Council, which was responsible to the Union as a whole for effecting stringent economies. The work of the Study Groups and particularly the Special Autonomous Groups was highly important, but should be directed more especially towards the vital problem of providing realistic standards for the equipment required by the developing countries; less emphasis should be placed on studies having no implications for those requirements, so that the end result of CCI activities should be of interest to the maximum number of Members of the Union. In that connection, seminars were extremely valuable, since their effect was to enable representatives of developing countries to attend conferences with a full knowledge of the facts and to make an effective contribution on those occasions.

1.2.13 Mr. Liu Yuan (China) said that his Administration was aware of the value of CCI activities to developing and developed countries and therefore in principle supported the view that the budgets of those organs should not be further reduced, particularly since it seemed possible to cut down the number of CCIR meeting days and a certain amount of unnecessary documentation. He could accept the figure of 2.2 million Swiss francs or slightly more for Section 12, 3 million Swiss francs for Section 13 and 600,000 Swiss francs for Sections 15 and 16.

1.2.14 The Chairman, summing up the debate, said there seemed to be a consensus on fixing the totals at 2.2 million Swiss francs for Section 12, 3 million Swiss francs for Section 13 and 600,000 Swiss francs for Sections 15 and 16, subject to careful organization of seminars.

1.2.15 Mr. Duplan (France) reiterated his view that the CCIR had been much more favourably treated than the CCITT, particularly in view of the fact that 1983 was the last year of the current CCITT study period.

1.2.16 Mr. Gagliardi (Italy) endorsed that view. Perhaps the Director of the CCITT could inform the Committee whether all the tasks could be completed by the end of 1983 with a budget of 3 million Swiss francs.

1.2.17 Mr. Jipguen (Cameroon) said he had received the impression that the figure of 3.1 million Swiss francs had been largely accepted for Section 13.

1.2.18 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that, while he had no strong objection to that figure, he could not agree that any discrimination had been exercised in the general reductions. He also thought that the procedure of asking the Director of the CCITT what figure he would prefer was irregular to say the least.

1.2.19 The Director of the CCITT said that the Council must take the responsibility for the consequences of reducing the budget of the CCITT, which held about twice as many meetings as the CCIR. There was, of course, no question of deferring scheduled studies until the following period; if the budget was reduced, he would be obliged to cancel certain meetings and to dispense with some interpretation, particularly into Russian and Chinese; the cost of interpretation accounted for a very large proportion of CCITT expenditure.

1.2.20 The Chairman observed that the consensus was to provide a credit of 3.1 million Swiss francs for Section 13, and declared the debate on Sections 12, 13, 15 and 16 closed.

1.3 Section 14 (Regional Conferences) (Documents Nos. 5767, DT/31 and DL/17)

1.3.1 The Chief of the Finance Department, answering a question from Mr. Freeman (United States of America), said the amounts shown in column 4 for items 2 and 3 in Document DL/17 were correct. The reason the reduction in the original figure proposed was greater for the third item than for the second was that the number of posts had been more severely cut in the former case.

1.3.2 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said his question had not been prompted so much by the figures as by a concern that the work for the team concerned was being equitably distributed.

1.3.3 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) asked why the costs of RABC 1 were to be met by the 1984 budget when the work concerned was to take place in 1983. He also asked if a reason could be given for the enormous difference in the costs per page of the Final Acts of the Mobile Services Conference and the SAT-R2 Conference.

1.3.4 The Chief of the Finance Department said the costs for a regional conference, unlike those for a world conference, were not distributed among the Members concerned until after the conference. That was why RABC 1 came under the 1984 budget.

1.3.5 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the differences in the cost per page of the Final Acts of the two conferences mentioned by Mr. Doran-Veevers was that in one case the text would be substantial and in the other it would be a slimmer volume consisting for the most part of computer printouts that entailed lower document preparation costs.

1.3.6 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said his delegation formally objected to the P.5 posts mentioned in Document No. DL/17. The job descriptions concerned were for the P.4 level; to raise the posts to P.5 would put P.4 staff now working in the Union with equivalent job descriptions on an equal footing. Furthermore, from the financial point of view there was no money for expenses of that kind.

1.3.7 Mr. Duplan (France) said that recruitment for the officials to fill the P.5 posts would be unlikely to start on 1 June 1982 as had been allowed for in the budget estimates. If that were taken into account the impact of those posts on the 1982 budget could perhaps be reduced.

1.3.8 The Chairman said that the budget could not take account of the fact that a post might remain unfilled. Furthermore, pressure of time prevented any re-opening of the discussion on the P.5 posts. He proposed that those comments should be noted by the Committee and Section 14 approved.

It was so agreed.

1.4 Section 17

1.4.1 The Deputy Secretary-General stated that the Committee had decided on certain global cuts and more definitive information was now available about the number of man/days needed for the programme envisaged for CCIR Block A and Block B Study Group meetings and the final CCITT meetings. With those requirements in mind, it had been estimated that the total sum required for Section 17 would be 4,830,000 Swiss francs. The Councillor for Canada had proposed the smaller sum of 4,750,000 Swiss francs which might be accepted and the Secretary-General would do the best he could with that amount.

The reduction of expenditure as the result of the curtailment of the WARC Mobile Telecommunications would amount to about 60,000 Swiss francs, relating to paragraph 270 of the budget for 1983.

1.4.2 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom), suggesting that Section 17 be considered in conjunction with Sections 2 and 3 and with reference to Document No. DL/17, said that the Canadian proposal might be acceptable but his delegation wished to press for an overall reduction in the budget as a whole so as to achieve a saving of 5 million Swiss francs. The total for Sections 2, 3 and 17 taken together would then be 52.4 + 4.75 million Swiss francs.

1.4.3 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.), supported by Mr. Airinei (Romania), said he was not prepared to make further concessions beyond a figure of 4 million Swiss francs for Section 17 which would be quite enough to finance the work of supernumerary staff servicing all the permanent organs as well as conferences and meetings.

1.4.4 Mr. Duplan (France) thought it would be reasonable to proceed in the way suggested by Mr. Sharp.

1.4.5 The Secretary-General pointed out that Sections 2 and 3 related to permanent staff engaged to perform the Union's regular and essential work so cuts could not be made beyond those already proposed, whereas Section 17 covered supernumeraries. Hence, it would be impossible to make general reductions by dealing with all three Sections together. The Secretariat had already made precise calculations as to how the estimates should be reduced in order to keep within the figure proposed by Mr. Doran-Veevers.

1.4.6 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) expressed sympathy for the Secretary-General's problem seeing that the original proposals for Section 17 were already being reduced to a minimum. His delegation could accept the totals for Sections 2 and 3 in Document No. DL/18 whereby a cut of 2 million Swiss francs would have been made in the original figures.

1.4.7 Mr. Ghandourah (Saudi Arabia) supported the Canadian proposal for Section 17 and favoured a total of 52.4 million Swiss francs for Sections 2 and 3.

1.4.8 Mr. Duplan (France) could not accept the Secretary-General's affirmation that no cuts were possible in Sections 2 and 3 as certain possible reductions had already been considered and indeed were dealt with in Document No. DL/18. For example, the D.1 post in the CCIR, the P.4 post in the General Secretariat and post No. 633 in the CCITT might be left vacant. In addition, the recruitment of a permanent terminologist in the Languages Division should be deferred, which would yield a saving of some 58,000 Swiss francs.

1.4.9 The Secretary-General said that he should have made it clearer in his previous statement that nothing further than the postponement of recruitment already agreed upon was possible in regard to Sections 2 and 3.

1.4.10 Mr. Wesolowski (Poland) observed that the Directors of the CCIs had indicated that the savings made in Sections 11, 12 and 13 would entail an 18 % reduction in the volume of work performed and in expenditure. Apparently, about 80 % of estimated expenditure under Section 17 was allocated to meetings of the CCIs so that a saving of 18 % should bring the estimate for Section 17 down to about the 4 million Swiss francs proposed in Variant B which was consistent with actual requirements and the reductions already endorsed by the Committee. Clearly, any diminution in the volume of work should be matched by a corresponding reduction in credits.

1.4.11 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that his proposal to postpone the recruitment of a terminologist because of financial problems was being overlooked.

1.4.12 Mr. Liu Yuan (China) said he understood the Secretary-General's difficulties : posts essential for the performance of the Union's regular work must be filled but some of the others could be left open until the financial situation improved.

1.4.13 Mr. Jipguep (Cameroon) favoured a figure of 4.5 million Swiss francs for Section 17 in the belief that not all possible reductions had yet been considered.

1.4.14 Mr. Gagliardi (Italy) said that cuts in Sections 12 and 13 were bound to affect Section 17. Economies should be made by reducing the duration of meetings, the volume of documentation and general measures aimed at improving efficiency. The amount of material submitted for translation and reproduction could to advantage be much less, for example by dropping lengthy annexes. He could accept the figure for Section 17 advocated by Mr. Jipguep.

1.4.15 The Chairman suggested, in the interests of reaching an agreement at that late stage, that the Committee might endorse the compromise figure of 4.5 million Swiss francs for Section 17.

1.4.16 Mr. Wakrim (Morocco), Mr. Olorunshola (Nigeria), Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon), Mr. Ghandourah (Saudi Arabia) and Mr. Liu Yuan (China) signified their acceptance of that proposal.

1.4.17 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that his delegation was frequently prepared to accept compromise solutions but in the present instance it was obliged to maintain its proposal for a figure of 4 million Swiss francs.

1.4.18 The Chairman stated that the U.S.S.R. reservation would be recorded.

The Committee agreed on a figure of 4.5 million Swiss francs for Section 17.

1.4.19 The Deputy Secretary-General suggested that the Council, acting in conjunction with the Secretary-General and the Directors of the CCIs, should draw the attention of Member Administrations to the need for a more stringent application of the CCI Resolutions concerning documentation. Mr. Gagliardi's comments on the subject had been particularly pertinent.

1.4.20 The Chairman agreed that the Council should address such an appeal to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.5 Section 19 : ITU Reserve Account

1.5.1 The Chairman noted that the proposal to meet the additional credits requested by the CCIR from the Reserve Account had not been endorsed by the Council. The proposal now before the Committee was that a payment of 1,100,000 Swiss francs should be made in 1983 to the Reserve Account, which was almost depleted, although the Council had earlier fixed its level at 3 % of the budget.

1.5.2 Mr. Duplan (France) proposed that payment be approved, but that the Plenipotentiary Conference should be informed why the Administrative Council had been unable to keep the level of the Reserve Account at the proper level.

It was so agreed.

1.6 Sections 2 and 3

1.6.1 The Director of the CCIR said that the freezing of some CCIR posts had not been foreseen in the original estimates, and they must be filled if conference preparatory work were to be carried out.

1.6.2 Mr. Duplan (France), referring to Document No. DL/18, asked to which column under item 2.101 the footnotes applied. He also asked the Secretariat to supply the promised up-to-date organization chart for the IFRB.

1.6.3 The Chief of the Finance Department explained that footnote 1) applied to all the columns for item 2.101 which covered the 552 established posts.

1.6.4 The Chairman of the IFRB said that the organization chart for the IFRB was now ready and would be circulated shortly; it had been delayed because of the need to correlate the staff list with the new chart.

1.6.5 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that presumably the officials covered by Section 2 performed much the same work as would be done by staff financed from Section 17. It should be possible to save some 400,000 Swiss francs from the transitional allowances under Section 2.

1.6.6 The Chief of the Finance Department said that in 1977 the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) had introduced a new salary scale for General Service staff in Geneva which was lower than the one in force prior to that date and was to be applicable to new entrants. To minimize hardship for the staff in service before 1 January 1978 the reduction had been offset by a transitional allowance of an equivalent amount. In the 1982 budget the allocation for that allowance had been 1,460,000 Swiss francs and the estimate for 1983 was 850,000 Swiss francs according to the last column in Document No. DL/18. That sum would be almost entirely absorbed by the decision taken by ICSC on a revised scale with retroactive effect from 1 March 1982.

1.6.7 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said that in the course of earlier discussions there had been support for the idea of trying to recruit the P.5 officials requested by the IFRB initially at the P.4 level. A precedent for doing so had been established at the previous session. A saving of 58,000 Swiss francs could also be achieved by postponing the recruitment of a terminologist for the Languages Division. The Secretariat should consider deferring for as long as possible recruitment to vacant posts during 1983. If his suggestions for such a freeze were followed and the replacement of officials leaving the Union were deferred, a saving of 300,000 Swiss francs would be possible under Variant A.

1.6.8 Mr. Duplan (France) wholeheartedly supported the United States' suggestion that in the first instance the posts requested by the IFRB should be recruited at the P.4 and not the P.5 level.

Referring to his question concerning footnote 1) in Document No. DL/18, he said that it should apply solely to the last column containing the figure of 29,231,000 Swiss francs for item 2.101. The footnote indicated that the credit included 516 posts under the 1982 budget but he recalled that during that year some posts had been left vacant such as post No. 633 in the CCITT. Nevertheless credits appeared to have been included for those vacant posts. He was concerned at the fact that there was no means of checking his supposition which, if correct, meant that a reduction in the total figure was possible.

1.6.9 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) said that there was a case for making certain posts in the Languages Division permanent so as to reduce expenditure in the long run, but in 1983 the financial difficulties would be so great that the longer term gain might have to be sacrificed and the establishment of those posts deferred. Even that decision would not produce the substantial cuts which his delegation was seeking and he would have to make a general reservation about the total level of the budget. Further reductions should be made and he might have a suggestion to put forward to the Plenary meeting on the subject.

1.6.10 Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) expressed anxiety about the possible effects of delays in filling vacant posts. Surely the Heads of the permanent organs themselves were the best judges of actual requirements. The Council should not make excessively rigid conditions about the freezing of either permanent or temporary posts.

1.6.11 The Chairman said there was a clear desire in the Committee to defer recruitment at least for vacancies arising in 1983 and to postpone the appointment of the terminologist so as to achieve a saving of 58,000 Swiss francs. The Council also hoped that the IFRB would do its best to find applicants at the P.4 level.

1.6.12 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) observed that if the appointment of a terminologist were postponed the corresponding credit would need to be added to Section 17.

1.6.13 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the Councillor for Canada was correct.

Commenting on the point made by the Councillor for France, he explained that three posts had been frozen for part of 1981 and the Secretary-General had proposed that they be filled at a cost of 254,000 Swiss francs as shown on page 5 of Document No. 5767. Those posts were for a D.1, a P.4 in the General Secretariat and a P.3 in the CCITT. The Council had agreed that because of certain changes there was no further need for two staff members at the professional level to maintain liaison with printers in the Publication Group. It had recognized that the expansion of work in the Typing Pool and in the text composition service required improved supervision and cost control which might be performed by a P.4 official. Those functions were important and in the long-term interests of Union Members in general. If necessary, the recruitment of the other officials requested might be deferred.

The Director of the CCITT had agreed to freeze a post at the previous session because of financial constraints, but was now asking for it to be unfrozen during the last year of the Final Study Group Meetings when work would be heavy and the Study Groups would need technical support.

He suggested that the Council might allow the Secretary-General a measure of flexibility in deciding which posts might be unfrozen, taking account of the fact that the budget level in Sections 2 and 3 should be maintained at 52,450,000 Swiss francs and of footnote 3) in Document No. DL/18 indicating that the figures in the third column included a reduction of 497,000 Swiss francs due to savings effected through the delayed replacement of retiring staff members.

1.6.14 Mr. Duplan (France) said he had hoped for a lucid answer to his question about item 2.101 and whether the figure of 29,231,000 Swiss francs included salaries for unfilled posts. If the Committee approved the United States' proposal that the officials requested by the IFRB be recruited at the P.4 level, that should be taken into account at once in the 1983 budget and reviewed later at the Council's 38th session in 1983.

1.6.15 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) suggested that the Secretariat should be asked to prepare a revised version of Document No. DL/18 to reflect the comments made during the discussion, since substantial reductions in the credits appeared to be feasible.

1.6.16 The Chairman of the IFRB said that Committee 2 had already been informed about the IFRB's initial difficulties in finding candidates at the P.4 level. The subject had been discussed at length and the package deal agreed on was now being considered. The Board needed clear instructions on how to proceed in the matter of recruitment.

1.6.17 The Chairman observed that the general view was that initially recruitment should be at the P.4 level and only if that proved impossible might a candidate at P.5 be considered.

In answer to a question by Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.), he said that increases needed for recruitment to the Languages Division would be absorbed within Sections 2 and 3.

Further consideration of Sections 2 and 3 would be postponed until the following day and a new document would be circulated by the Secretariat.

Annex 6

Summary record of the 8th meeting of Committee 1
(Document No. 5879, item 1)

Document No. 5879-E

Page 2

1. Budget of the Union for 1983 (Documents Nos. 5767, DT/28, DT/31, DL/14, DL/18, DL/19)

1.1 The Chief of the Finance Department, introducing Document No. DL/19, said it contained a recapitulation of all the sections of the 1983 Budget approved by the Committee at earlier meetings, with details of the reductions made. The amount of the contributory unit thus arrived at was also given and showed an increase of 5.25 % over the unit for 1982. The figures for the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget and the Supplementary Publications Budget were also given.

1.2 Mr. Duplan (France) said he had received no reply to the question he had asked at the preceding meeting concerning the possibility of reducing the amount of 29,231,000.- Swiss francs for established staff under Article 2, sub-head 2.101, shown in Document No. DL/18, by delaying the replacement of staff members taking retirement. It was disappointing to see that a reduction of only 31,000.- Swiss francs under that sub-head appeared in Document No. DL/19.

1.3 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) said that, despite Councillors' anxiety to limit the Budget increases to the strict minimum necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes of the Union, there did not seem to be much that could be done to decrease allocations at that stage. Nevertheless, in connection with the statement just made by the Councillor for France, the overall reduction of 497,000.- Swiss francs through delayed replacements mentioned in footnote 3) on page 3 of Document No. DL/18 might perhaps be increased to 600,000.- Swiss francs, leaving the implementation of that measure to the discretion of the Coordination Committee. Moreover, with regard to the P.4 or P.5 posts in the IFRB to be filled as from 1 June 1982, it was not clear at what level they had been included in the revised Budget; if grade P.5 had been taken as a basis, it might be possible to save about 60,000.- Swiss francs by reducing the level to P.4 and a further 100,000.- Swiss francs by delaying recruitment for a month or two. In that way, the Ordinary Budget might perhaps be rounded off to 80 million Swiss francs and the increase in the contributory unit might be reduced to 5 %.

1.4 Mr. Horiguchi (Japan) supported these proposals.

1.5 The Chairman drew attention to the Committee's earlier decision that the IFRB posts would first be advertised at the P.4 level and then, if the response was not satisfactory, at the P.5 level by decision of the Coordination Committee. Any savings made by recruiting at grade P.4 would be reflected in the review of accounts for 1982 and 1983. He appealed to Councillors not to go back on earlier decisions and to make no new proposals.

1.6 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) associated himself with the concern expressed by the Councillor for the United Kingdom and supported that Councillor's proposals. Secondly, he considered that the wrong approach had been adopted to recruitment for the IFRB posts : the Board had originally submitted requirements for some P.4 posts, a grade which seemed perfectly adequate, yet the Council had, so to speak, imposed its own views on those of the IFRB. In his opinion, all the professional posts should be advertised at P.4 level, on the understanding that the matter could be reviewed at the next Council session. Thirdly, it was not clear to him whether or not the post of terminologist in the Language Division had been approved.

1.7 Mr. Duplan (France) assured the Chairman that no new proposals were being made. The figures in Document No. DL/19 seemed to result from a misunderstanding : he had assumed that the IFRB posts would appear at P.4 level in the Budget. Moreover, the reduction of 58,000.- Swiss francs to absorb additional expenses resulting from the decision of Committee 2 seemed to have emerged from a curious manipulation and seemed to make it clear that the terminologist's post had not been regularized.

1.8 Mr. Uidila (Romania) confirmed the previous speakers' assumption that the IFRB posts would be advertised at P.4 and that, if recruitment at that grade proved impossible, the matter would be reconsidered at the next session. To the best of his recollection, creation of the post of terminologist had also been deferred to the 38th session.

1.9 The Chief of the Finance Department said that the total of 52,451,000.- Swiss francs for Sections 2 and 3 in Document No. DL/18 was based on 552 established, but not necessarily occupied, posts. The general reduction of 197,000.- Swiss francs in Document No. DT/14, the further reduction of 300,000.- Swiss francs in Variant A of Document No. DT/28 and now the reduction of 58,000.- Swiss francs in Document No. DL/19, totalling 555,000.- Swiss francs, could only be absorbed by delaying the replacement of staff members taking retirement, with the result that certain posts would have to remain vacant for a number of months. With regard to the terminologist's post, his impression had been that all the required posts in the Language Division had been approved and that the additional cost, 58,000.- Swiss francs, would have to be absorbed; if the Committee did not think that the terminologist's post had been approved, however, the sum of about 150,000.- Swiss francs would have to be transferred from Sections 2 and 3 to Section 17.

1.10 The Chairman of the IFRB reminded the Committee that the Board had originally asked for a total of 15 posts in connection with work resulting from the Region 2 MF Broadcasting Conference, ongoing work under Article 12 of the Radio Regulations and preparations for conferences. The posts ultimately approved by Committee 2 had been three at P.5, three at P.4 and three in the General Services category. Two basic factors must be taken into account. First, although ongoing work under Article 12 related to Region 2, it resulted from WARC-79, not from the Region 2 Broadcasting Conference, and was therefore worldwide in scope. Secondly, there was the task of resolving some 4,000 incompatibilities in Region 2, which had begun on 1 January 1982 and was due to be completed by the end of the year, when the Board would have to submit its report; the work was already lagging behind and any further delay would take it into the following year. The Board had its responsibilities under No. 68 of the Convention and No. 1003 of the Radio Regulations, as well as under the Final Acts of WARC-79, but its action was necessarily limited by the facilities provided for it by the Council.

1.11 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) endorsed the preceding statement. The Council must indeed place confidence in the senior officials of the Union when they submitted their requirements.

The main purpose of his intervention, however, was to raise the question of publications in Committee 1 in order to facilitate the discussion of the report of Working Group PL-E in the Plenary Meeting. He proposed that all expenditure under the Supplementary Publications Budget, totalling 1,069,000.- Swiss francs, should be transferred to the Ordinary Budget. He was convinced that that measure would greatly help the developing countries in obtaining publications; there had been much talk of such assistance at CCI Plenary Assemblies and at WARC-79, but it must be admitted that the Council's report to the Plenipotentiary Conference gave only scant attention to the matter.

1.12 The Chairman pointed out that the Coordination Committee's proposals on the subject had already been approved.

1.13 Mr. Jipguen (Cameroon) pointed out that even with a zero-growth budget a number of countries, such as his own, would be faced with a large increase over the figure for the preceding year, owing to the strength of the Swiss franc in which the Budget was expressed. His delegation would therefore be pleased if the proposed increase of the contributory unit by 5.25 % could be rounded off to 5 % and it could not support the Lebanese proposal, which would have the effect of increasing the unit. On the other hand, he considered that developing countries should be enabled to obtain ITU publications at a reduced cost.

1.14 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) said that he too could not support the Lebanese proposal in the current economic situation. Information on CCI activities, conferences and so forth was available to all Members free of charge in the form of documents and it was surely unnecessary to duplicate that information by acquiring bound volumes. Moreover, Working Group PL-E had considered a proposal for wider dissemination of Study Group documents and Final Acts of conferences.

1.15 The Deputy Secretary-General drew attention to the Council's policy of using the overheads for some publications to pay for additional posts. The Coordination Committee had not pressed for the transfer of 13 posts from the Supplementary Publications Budget to the Ordinary Budget, for reasons that were well known. It had also not pressed for the lump sum of 700,000.- Swiss francs - reduced to 500,000.- Swiss francs at the proposal of the Councillor for Canada - to reduce the overhead charge from 133 % to 129 %. Finally, with regard to the possibility of granting developing countries a discount on publications, it must be remembered that the cost of such a step would have to be borne by all the Members of the Union.

1.16 Mr. Ghazal (Lebanon) said that anxiety to reduce the contributory unit should not override consideration of the benefits to be derived by Members from Union activities. Many publications essential for the administrations of developing countries did not duplicate the information contained in the documents they received free of charge. When the question was discussed in Plenary, he would request the Secretary-General to transmit the record of the debate on the matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.17 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that he still could not understand how a reduction of 58,000.- Swiss francs had been achieved by approving six established posts in the Language Division.

1.18 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) said that, as he saw it, the saving would be added to the 497,000.- Swiss francs to be economized by delaying replacements in posts made vacant by retirements, referred to in footnote 3) on page 3 of Document No. DL/18, so as to accommodate the Secretariat's understanding of the decision in Committee 2 on the posts in the Language Division. He had thought that the absorption of expenses by delayed replacements might be further increased by some 100,000.- Swiss francs.

There had been different interpretations of the decision concerning the grades of the IFRB posts. Assuming that the Chairman's interpretation was correct and the posts were to be advertised at P.4, leaving it to the Coordination Committee to decide whether a P.5 grade should be offered if recruitment at P.4 proved unsatisfactory, savings could probably be made in the interval of looking for suitable candidates and the Ordinary Budget might be rounded off to 80 million Swiss francs.

1.19 Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) said that the discussion on the IFRB posts had degenerated into a manipulation of figures with no regard for concepts. A vacancy notice for a P.4 post had to be accompanied by the relevant job description, which would not be applicable to a subsequent notice for a P.5 post if the search for P.4 candidates proved unsuccessful. The proposal to base recruitment on grade P.4 would therefore be counter-productive.

1.20 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada), referring to the grades of the IFRB posts, said it should be understood that delays in filling those posts would have no effect on the 1983 Budget. The IFRB had many obligations assigned to it by WARC-79, as well as a nine-month backlog in connection with the 1975 Broadcasting Conference and urgent tasks relating to Region 2; the Committee must act responsibly and recognize that it had no commitment to grading the posts at P.4.

1.21 The Deputy Secretary-General said that there seemed to be some misunderstanding concerning the posts in the Language Division. The decision in Committee 2 had been to regularize all six posts, leaving 58,000.- Swiss francs to be absorbed, and the figures shown in Sections 2 and 3 had to be reduced accordingly. With regard to other possible savings by that method, he had understood from the discussion at the preceding meeting that the arguments of the Director of the CCIR concerning the frozen D.1 post in that organ had been upheld and that the ITU administration would be allowed some flexibility in filling other posts. In those circumstances and in the light of the existence of other unfilled posts, he thought it might be possible to absorb a total reduction of 550,000.- Swiss francs, plus the 58,000.- Swiss francs previously mentioned.

1.22 The Chairman of the IFRB explained that recruitment of the staff concerned had already begun and that, although the cut-off date was fast approaching, no suitable candidates had so far applied. He could assure the Councillors that any action taken by the Board in that regard would be in conformity with the Staff Regulations and would be governed by the Union's recruitment policy. The posts had been advertised at grade P.4 without prejudging the Council's decision to approve them; if it proved impossible to fill them at that grade, they would be advertised at P.5, again in conformity with the Council's decision and with the Staff Regulations and Rules.

1.23 Mr. Msambichaka (Tanzania) said there could be no doubt concerning the decision in Committee 2 that the IFRB posts should be advertised at P.4.

1.24 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that, in deploying staff to absorb various items of expenditure, the Secretariat must bear in mind the Committee's firm decision not to allow costs under Section 17 to exceed 4.5 million Swiss francs.

1.25 Mr. Duplan (France) said he found it hard to believe that the IFRB had received no suitable candidatures for the P.4 posts advertised. In 1981, his Administration had submitted the application of a very high-level candidate for an IFRB post in connection with the extended use of the computer, but that application had not been accepted; he was sure, however, that there must be many qualified candidates from neighbouring countries and from further afield who would be willing to accept P.4 posts. Nor could he agree with the Councillor for Canada that delayed recruitment in 1982 would have no effect on the 1983 Budget : the requests for additional credits at the current session clearly showed that the budget for one year could have considerable repercussions on that of the next. Finally, he considered that the so-called absorption system was quite unacceptable.

1.26 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) agreed that the transfer of credits to deal with the posts in the Language Division was extremely complicated. He could, however, accept the Deputy Secretary-General's suggestion in that regard. He further endorsed the views of the Councillor for France concerning the effect of the Budget for 1982 on that of 1983 : that was why he had suggested the possibility of saving some 100,000.- Swiss francs by delaying recruitment for the IFRB posts.

1.27 Mr. Ituassu de Araujo (Brazil) said that, if recruitment at grade P.4 for the IFRB posts proved unsuccessful owing to the highly-specialized nature and urgency of the tasks involved, the Board should be given some flexibility in advertising all or some of the posts at grade P.5.

1.28 Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) stressed that all the provisions on recruitment in the Staff Regulations and Rules must be scrupulously observed and pointed out that those clear and specific provisions left no room at all for flexibility.

1.29 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) reminded the Committee that the contributory unit for recognized private operating agencies had been considerably increased at the preceding session by basing it on 1/5th instead of 1/6th of the unit for Members. He had thought that the RPOA unit might be restored to the 1/6th basis at the current session, but now saw that that would be impossible.

Turning to Section 14.2, he asked whether it would be possible to reduce the total of 3,083,000.- Swiss francs to 2,800,000.- Swiss francs. The Region 2 countries had accepted a very large increase in the 1982 Budget for residual work in connection with the Regional MF Broadcasting Conference and, like other Members, were faced with a 5.25 % increase in the contributory unit; Canada would have to pay 8.5 % of the cost of the SAT-R2 Conference, and was concerned by the high expenditure that would entail.

1.30 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) endorsed those remarks and suggested that the total should be reduced by at least 300,000.- Swiss francs. He also asked whether such a reduction would lead to a corresponding decrease in Section 17.

1.31 The Chief of the Finance Department replied that the costs of common services for regional conferences were not charged to Section 17. He considered that the reduction suggested by the Councillor for Canada, amounting to 10 % of the total, was too high, but thought that a reduction of 2.9 million Swiss francs, representing 6 %, might be acceptable.

1.32 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) expressed his delegation's thanks for that reduction.

1.33 The Chairman, summing up the debate, said that a consensus had been reached on recruitment for the IFRB posts at P.4, on the understanding that additional credits would be found if it became necessary to advertise the posts at grade P.5. The suggestion that savings might be made by delaying recruitment did not seem to be feasible. The Committee agreed to accept the Deputy Secretary-General's suggestion that additional costs up to 550,000.- plus 58,000.- Swiss francs should be absorbed by delaying the replacement of staff members taking retirement.

Document No. DL/19 was approved as amended.

1.34 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider Document No. DT/31.

1.35 The Chief of the Finance Department, introducing the document, explained that it contained an application for additional credits for six IFRB posts to be charged to the budget of the Region 2 MF BC Conference and a draft Decision to that effect.

1.36 Mr. Duplan (France) asked whether the figure in decides a) of the draft Decision should not be amended to take into account the fact that the professional posts concerned would now be advertised at P.4.

1.37 The Chief of the Finance Department said that the figure would be reduced by about 30,000.- Swiss francs.

1.38 Mr. Bouhired (Algeria) proposed that decides b) of the draft Decision be amended to read "that the expenditure actually incurred in this respect shall be billed to the Union Members of Region 2", in order to make it clear that those costs should not be charged to the Members from other Regions which had participated in the Conference.

1.39 The Deputy Secretary-General said that that point was well taken. Although the Members of other Regions concerned had been billed for their participation in the Conference, they were not liable to bear the costs of the post-conference activity.

1.40 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said that the Deputy Secretary-General's statement required further consideration, perhaps in consultation with the Legal Adviser.

1.41 The Chairman said that there was no time for such a consultation and that the question would have to be raised in the Plenary Meeting.

Annex 7

Summary record of the 12th and last plenary meeting

(Document No. 5889, item 5)

Document No. 5889-E

Page 4

5. Draft Resolution : Budget for 1983 (Document No. 5885)

5.1 The Secretary-General introduced the draft Resolution and said that the contributory unit proposed in operative paragraph 2 corresponded to an increase of some 5 % over 1982. Two errors had crept into page 34 of the document : the sum in sub-paragraph (a) should read "US \$ 38,000,000" instead of "US \$ 35,000,000" and the 1982-1983 dollar exchange rate had been 1.94 Swiss francs, not 1.80 Swiss francs.

5.2 Mr. Motine (U.S.S.R.) said that a considerable increase in budget during the past few years was placing a heavy burden on Members; in 1981, for instance, his country had had to pay an additional 1 million Swiss francs. It was therefore essential that the crucial question of the increase in the contributory unit, which all Members found intolerable, should be referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

5.3 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) remarked that, although there had been almost no growth rate in the programmes, the budget reflected a substantial increase in expenditure; he therefore wished to reserve his position on the budget which, after all, was of a provisional nature and should if possible be reduced at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

5.4 Mr. Sharp (United Kingdom) said that the Council had done its best to limit the provisional budget without jeopardizing the activities of the Union but possibly more could be done at the Plenipotentiary Conference. Subject to that reservation, he approved the draft Resolution.

5.5 Mr. Airinei (Romania) pointed out that credits were likely to be considerably exceeded in 1983, a factor which would raise the increase in the budget to about 10 %, not 5 %. He, too, hoped that the Plenipotentiary Conference would try to make further reductions.

5.6 Mr. Duplan (France) said that although the total budget was acceptable, it was unfortunately artificial. He therefore reserved his position until steps had been taken to observe the rule concerning the minimum amount of the Reserve Account.

5.7 Mr. Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany) said he understood that the decision taken by the Council concerning the IPDC secretariat was not reflected in the document; the figures should therefore be amended accordingly. In the circumstances, the overall growth rate of the budget would seem to be barely 5 %. There was room for satisfaction if it were true that the cost of living in Switzerland had risen by 5.6 % in 1981.

5.8 The Chief of the Finance Department said that Document No. 5885 took account of the decision by the Council concerning ITU/UNESCO collaboration and that the credits opened under item 6.404.2 (page 17) had therefore been reduced by more than half the amount approved by Committee 1. Incidentally, he said, the increase in the contributory unit was of 5.06 % and the cost of living index in Switzerland had risen by 6.1 % in 1981.

Subject to the amendments and comments made by the Councillors, Document No. 5885 was approved.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document N° DL/11-E
22 october 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSAL OF THE DRAFTING GROUP OF COMMITTEE 4

Article 15 - Finances of the Union

(Proposals CAN/26/14 and PNG/85/7-8)

MOD 94 4. No reduction in a unit-classification-established class of contribution chosen in accordance with the Convention can take effect during the life of this Convention. However, under exceptional circumstances, such as natural disasters qualifying for international aid programmes, the Administrative Council may authorize a reduction in unit classification when a member makes the demand and proves that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the originally chosen class.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Working Group 4 Ed

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT TO COMMITTEE 4 BY WORKING GROUP 4 Ed

Modification to Article 79-556A

1. Consideration was given to Document No. DT/18, items CME/107/35, D/16/6, 7, 8 and G/63/9.

2. The Working Group reached a consensus on the following proposals :

a) MOD Article 79; ADD 556A :

(1) Before adopting proposals with financial implications, administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the International Consultative Committees shall take into account all budget provisions of the Union with a view to ensuring that such proposals do not entail expenditures exceeding the credits available to the Administrative Council.

(2) No decision of an administrative conference or of a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council may authorize.

b) DRAFT

RESOLUTION

Relating to the Impact on the Budget of the Union of Certain
Decisions of Administrative Conferences and Plenary Meetings
of the International Consultative Committees

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

noting

a) the need for effective financial management on the part of the Union and its Members, necessitating close control over all demands upon the annual budgets;

b) that administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the CCIs have taken decisions or adopted resolutions and recommendations with financial implications including additional and unforeseen demands upon the annual Budgets of the Union;

c) that the financial resources of the Union need therefore to be taken into account by all administrative conferences and by all plenary assemblies of the CCIs;

recognizing

d) that the decisions, resolutions and recommendations mentioned above may be crucial to the successful outcome of individual administrative conferences or plenary assemblies of the CCIs;

recognizing also

e) that the Administrative Council in reviewing and approving the annual Budgets of the Union is bound by the financial limitations of Additional Protocol I and may not of its own authority be able to satisfy all the demands upon the Budgets;

recognizing further

f) that provisions in Articles 7, 69, 77 and 79 reflect the importance of effective financial management;

resolves

1. that before adopting resolutions or taking decisions which are likely to result in additional and unforeseen demands upon the Budgets of the Union, future administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the CCIs, having regard to the need for economy, shall :

a) have prepared and take into account estimates of proposed demands;

b) where two or more proposals are involved, arrange them in an order of relative priority;

c) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council a statement of the estimated budgetary impact, together with a summary of the significance and benefit to the Union of financing the implementation of those decisions, and an indication of priorities where appropriate;

2. that the Administrative Council shall take all such statements, estimates and priorities into account when reviewing, approving and deciding on the implementation within the Budget of the Union of such Resolutions and Decisions.

Participants : Kenya, United Kingdom, Cameroon, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Canada.

H. DE SOUZA

Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. DL/22-E

28 October 1982

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WORKING GROUP 6-1

The third meeting of the Working Group will take place at 2 p.m.,
Thursday 28 October, in Room 8.

We shall discuss the draft paper "Major basic assumptions for planning",
which is enclosed.

A second paper "Technical cooperation and assistance activities financed
from the regular budget of ITU and other sources" is provided as background information
for members of the Working Group.

Mr. B. LAIDZAW
Convenor

DRAFT

Working Group 1

MAJOR BASIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR PLANNING

1. That all elements of the provisions made by this Plenipotentiary Conference should as far as possible be mutually reinforcing and should lead to a significant and realistic increase in the technical cooperation or assistance given by the ITU to developing countries.
2. That any increases in demands upon the ordinary budget of the Union should be found by effecting economies elsewhere within that budget.
3. That where detailed planning assumptions cannot be formulated, a nominal annual credit should be entered against the activity in question.
4. The relative priority of each activity, given the overall budgetary limit for technical cooperation, should be a matter for decision by the Administrative Council each year.

Detailed assumptions for planning

Item 1 (of Document No. DT/55)

Services for the Group of Engineers

Recommendation No. 2.2.3 of Document No. 47 says "the ITU should increase the staff of the Group of Engineers to cover not only conventional specialities such as switching, broadcasting, space radiocommunications, planning, management and organization, etc., but also the new telematic services; the members of the Group should continue to be highly specialized and experienced engineers".

Basic assumptions

The Group of Engineers to be increased by recruitment at P.5 level, together with appropriate support. It is understood that an increase of the Group from three to six would cost an additional 450,000 Swiss francs, implying an incremental cost per engineer of 150,000 Swiss francs.

This incremental cost is broken down as follows :

P.5 :

Assistance :

etc.

Detailed assumptions for planning

Item 2 (of Document No. DT/55)

Training Division including the CODEVTEL activity (Training Standards)

The principal proposal is to continue the work of CODEVTEL in the standardization of training courses.

Basic assumptions

CODEVTEL will, over a 5 year period, assist 30 administrations by providing training in course development. At a level of 8 man months of assistance per administration, this programme would require four posts at P.5. One post would be located in each region (South America, Asia and Africa), in an appropriate training institution whose facilities would be shared. One post would be located in Geneva. ITU would provide secretariat support.

Cost implications.

Detailed assumptions for planning

Item 3 (of Document No. DT/55)

Short-term missions - specialists

In conjunction with the increased size of the Group of Engineers, and the broader range of activities that it is recommended they cover, an increase has been proposed in the Union's ability to finance short-term missions by outside specialists.

Basic assumptions

The present level of activity of about 20 missions in recent years should be increased by 50% to a capacity for 30 missions per annum. At an average duration of one month and an average cost of 18,000 Swiss francs per man month, the cost implication is about 500,000 Swiss francs, an increase over the present budgetary allocation of 200,000 Swiss francs.

Detailed assumptions for planning

Item 4 (of Document No. DT/55)

Seminars

The increased budgetary allocation already made in 1983 for this activity suggests no need for a further increase to be considered.

In order to assist developing countries to benefit from the work of the CCIs, one seminar per year could be organized (CCITT or CCIR).

Cost implications

Cost of attendance of 50 people :

Interpretation and other support costs.

Detailed basic assumptions for planning

Item 5 (of Document No. DT/55)

"Fellowship programme to participate in ITU Seminars such as the seminars of the IFRB and participate in the CCI study groups".

Basic Assumptions

That one person from each of the 31 'least developed countries' be assisted*(or enabled as to 100% of the cost) to travel to Geneva once per year and be subsisted there for two weeks:

- a in one year to participate in the biennial seminar of the IFRB, and;
- b in the second year to participate in CCI study groups, and;
- c when the CCIR or CCITT plenary is sitting, in that year the fellows attending should be subsisted for a maximum of 4 weeks.

Cost implications would be as follows:

- a. Travel
- b. Subsistence
- c. Administration: NIL
- d. TOTAL:

* If Committee 6 was to take the line of this planning assumption, the cost estimate would be affected by the degree of assistance decided.

- (-

Detailed assumptions for planning

Item 6 (of Document No. DT/55)

Regional presence

There are four United Nations Economic Commission regions. The relocation of one member of regional divisions in Geneva in the appropriate regions should achieve more effective involvement in the planning and execution of projects, closer coordination with regional organizations and considerable economies in administrative expenses.

Basic assumptions

One P.5 post relocated from Geneva to each of the four regions. Regional presence to be located alongside regional organizations and share facilities, although with secretariat support (G.5/6) provided by ITU. Relocated posts enter regular budget.

Cost implications

Staff costs

Secretariat assistance

Accommodation

Travel

Total

Comparative costs of posts located in Geneva.

Detailed assumptions for planning

Item 7 (of Document No. DT/55)

Head of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office

It is proposed that the recognition and collation of activities carried out by the Technical Cooperation Department under the regular budget of the Union should be complemented by the proportionate allocation of the expenses of the Head of the Department and his office to the regular budget. Income from UNDP, which has financed these expenses to date, would continue on the same basis as before.

Basic assumptions

The 1983 budgetary allocation in the Technical Cooperation Special Account is 315,000.- Swiss francs, covering one D.1 post, one G.6 and one G.4.

The proportion to be reallocated to the regular budget should be determined by reference to the number of staff of the Department engaged wholly or mainly on activities financed out of the regular budget.

Detailed basic assumptions for planning

Item 8 (of Document No. DT/55)

"Logistic support for (SVP) the Voluntary Programme of Technical Cooperation"

Basic assumptions

1. That the regional offices to be established in the three regions (see Item 6) (Latin America - LA, Africa - AF, South East Asia - SE) shall be tasked with vetting and forwarding requirements under this programme, and with stating (or settling) intraregional priorities; (NO EXTRA COST);
2. That the TCD be tasked with balancing and establishing inter-regional priorities and submitting via the Secretary General to the Administrative Council an annual list of requirements for help under this programme in priority order;
3. That the Council at its annual session should decide the list of priorities and in consultation with the proposed 'management body' for this programme (involving donors and recipients) settle the annual allocation of resources;
4. That for the first and second years of this programme the Council be authorised to provide an extra-budgetary sum (not exceeding 100,000 S.Frs) for logistic support for the programme wherever these cannot be absorbed by the other activities of the Union. This sum to be reviewed annually and subject to proof of need the sum may be increased to not more than 5% of the annual yield of the programme.

Cost implications

Initially, maximum 100,000.- Swiss francs possibly increasing to 5% of the yield of this programme.

Detailed basic assumptions for planning

Item 9 (of Document No. DT/55)

"Special Assistance for the Least Developed Countries"

Basic Assumptions

1. That the authoritative studies mentioned under Item 11 be conducted in two parts, first a global study of general application, second an individual study devoted to each of the 31 least developed countries.
2. That for the purposes of the second part studies, a series of regional visits be arranged at each of which one official from each of the countries concerned should be enabled by the ITU to travel and be subsisted for one week to present his country's needs.
3. That the organisation or foundation concerned be invited to publish its study conclusions and that these be made available to the regional project offices (see Item 6) to help them determine intra-region priorities, and to the TCD, the Council and the 'management body' for the SVP (see item 8) to help them determine inter-regional priorities.

Cost Implications

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-----|
| a. | Travel | |
| b. | Subsistence | |
| c. | Administration | NIL |

TOTAL:

Detailed basic assumptions for planning

Item 10 (of Document No. DT/55)

"Provision of Common Services (for TC) as support to the technical cooperation activities"

Basic Assumptions

1. There will be additional requirements for the provision of common services in the Union increases its activities in the area of technical cooperation;
2. That these cannot be estimated accurately but that as much as possible must be absorbed in previously budgetted provisions;
3. That the proportion of common services now consumed by the TCD (estimated at 1.5 million S.Frs in the 1983 Budget) should be increased by not more than 5%.

Cost Implications

75,000 S.Frs in a full year

Detailed basic assumptions for planning

Item 11 (of Document No. DT/55)

"Engineer/Economist for identification of benefits for telecommunications for development"

Basic Assumptions

1. That the half man-year of work done so far has shown that the task is too large, to be undertaken quickly enough within the resources of the Union;
2. That the Secretary General be instructed to seek the active assistance of one of the non-profit organisations of the developed world in conducting a multi-disciplinary study of this subject at no direct cost to the Union;
3. That staff support and liaison with the Union be provided at the working level by the provision of one P5 post with G5/6 secretarial assistance for two years.

Cost implications

- a. One P5 for the years 1983 and 1984
- b. One G5/6 for the same years
- c. Travel and subsistence for the P5

TOTAL

Detailed basic assumptions for planning

Item 12 (of Document No. DT/55)

"Follow-up action on the Recommendations and Decisions taken by conferences and meetings of the Union for the benefit of developing countries"

Basic Assumptions

1. There are two essential follow-up actions, publications and seminars.
2. In the follow-up to the WARC 1979 there were to be two publications, one on explaining the new Radio Regulations, and one on computers. The responsiveness of these to the needs of developing countries needs to be examined by direct enquiries with them. This enquiry should be extended at a later stage to other areas. Professional assistance in the design and production of appropriate publications should be sought on a donor basis from sources external to the ITU.
3. The need for seminars can probably be satisfied if the specific post-conference requirements are integrated into the planning of the sequence and contents of seminars under Item 4 of DT/55.

Cost Implications

Enquiries and analysis, collation of replies can be absorbed without extra cost. Given donors in the specialised areas of the publications required the costs to the Union should be nil. Publication and distribution costs cannot fall into 1983 but provision may be required for 1984 and later years.

Detailed assumptions for planning

Item 16 (of Document No. DT/55)

Proposal by United States

To review the technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union and report to the Administrative Council by 1 July 1985. The review would include :

- cost accounting of all relevant ITU activities;
- regional relationships in telecommunications;
- potential sources of funds for technical cooperation;
- operations of the Technical Cooperation Department.

Basic assumptions

The review would be carried out by an independent team of experts (4) made available by Member administrations, at no extra cost to the Union for travel or per diem allowances, and working under the auspices of the Administrative Council. The ITU would provide facilities for 4 meetings in Geneva to be attended by the team, in addition to meetings which are expected to take place during annual sessions of the Council. Support services, in the form of document preparation and distribution etc., would be provided by ITU.

Cost implications :

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WORKING GROUP 6-1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES FINANCED FROM THE REGULAR BUDGET OF ITU AND OTHER SOURCES

As agreed at our second meeting, this note describes the current activities, if any, under each of the headings contained in Document No. DT/55, as supplemented in discussion at the ninth meeting of Committee 6. Associated with each activity is a budget entry, either in the regular budget or in another budget, as indicated.

The note has been prepared as background information for members of the Working Group on the basis of data provided by the Secretariat. It is not possible in the time available to give a complete description of past activities or to analyze the effectiveness of what has been done. When possible, reference is made under each item to the relevant section of documents discussed in Committee 6 where further information can be found.

Members of the Working Group may wish to refer to the following documents :

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Document No. 46</u> | Implementation of Resolutions, etc., relating to the technical cooperation activities of the Union |
| <u>Document No. 47</u> | The future of ITU technical cooperation activities |
| <u>Document No. 65</u> | Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference |

List of permanent and temporary posts with incumbents at 1 August 1982.

1983
Thousands of Swiss francs

	Regular budget	External sources
1. <u>Service of the Group of Engineers</u>	580	
Activities of the Group of Engineers over the period 1973-1981 are described on page 15 of the Annex to Document No. 46. Costs in the 1983 budget comprise the staff costs of three Engineers at P.5 and two G.6 secretarial support. Note that Budget Statement for 1983 (Document No. 65, page 282) mission expenses of both the Group of Engineers and Training Division are included in Section 7, while staff costs are included in Section 1.		
2. <u>Training Division including CODEVTEL</u>	920	1,100
Activities under the general heading of Training Standards, including CODEVTEL, are described on page 39 of the Annex to Document No. 46. The Training Division is engaged in the development of standards, the provision of information through seminars etc. and the coordination of training resources. The Training Division contains five posts at P.5-P.3 levels plus five support staff. CODEVTEL has been financed by UNDP to end 1982 and the Administrative Council has agreed to continue funding until June 1983. The cost shown here covers UNDP contribution in 1981.		
3. <u>Short-term missions - specialists</u>	300	
Missions over the period 1973-1981 are tabulated on page 17 of the Annex to Document No. 46. The budget entry in 1983 represents a lump sum allocation made in advance of specific requests for assistance. An average cost per man month on mission is estimated at 18,000 Swiss francs.		
4. <u>Seminars</u>	300	
Section 16 of the budget refers (pages 282 and 306 of Document No. 65). Only seminars organized by administrations are included; costs covered include support services provided free and the expenses of Headquarters staff going to such seminars. IFRB seminars, preparatory seminars for Administrative Conferences are not included. The global credit allocated has increased from 100,000 Swiss francs in the 1982 budget.		

1983
Thousands of Swiss francs

	Regular budget	External sources
5. <u>Fellowship programme for ITU seminars</u> No current activity. As a guide, a ten-day fellowship covering per diem allowance and travel might cost 5,000 Swiss francs.	-	
6. <u>Regional presence</u> Regional divisions and advisers located in regions are funded out of the 13% of project costs allowed by UNDP for administration. UNDP has indicated that the four advisers located in Africa should be financed by ITU from 1983 onwards. These are in addition to four advisers located in Asia, two in the Americas and one in Arab countries.	-	(5,005)
7. <u>Head of Technical Cooperation Department and office</u> For organization of the Technical Cooperation Department, see Annex to List of Permanent and Temporary Posts. The D.1 post and G.7 and G.4 posts of assistants only are relevant here. Document No. 47, page 20, provides a brief description of the Department's activities.	-	(315)
8. <u>Logistic support for the voluntary programme</u> No current activity. Note that implementation of Resolution No. 21, The Special Fund for Technical Cooperation, involved no extra budgetary costs (Document No. 46, page 29).	-	
9. <u>Special assistance for LDCs</u> No activity, but see report on Resolution No. 19 (Document No. 46, page 23)	-	
10. <u>Provision of common services</u> The allocation of common Headquarters expenditure to technical cooperation has been estimated on the basis of statistical analysis.	1,500	
11. <u>Identification of the benefits of telecommunications</u> No current activity, but refer to Document No. 65, page 240, for a description of work done (report to be published November/December 1982). One of the Group of Engineers worked half-time on this activity, and 450,000 Swiss francs was contributed from external sources during the project period.	-	

1983
Thousands of Swiss francs

12. Follow-up action on the recommendations and decisions of conferences

No current activity, but refer to Document No. 65, page 217, for past work and problems of funding.

13. Any other activities

No current activity.

Supplementary items

Publications (Algeria)

Committee has recommended a detailed study of the Union's publication policy, in which special weight is to be given to the position of developing countries.

World Communications Year (United Kingdom)

One professional in the Secretariat has coordinated the raising of 500,000 Swiss francs in voluntary contributions.

Review of the technical cooperation and assistance activities of ITU (United States of America)

No current activity.

Regular budget	External sources
-	
-	
-	500
-	-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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WORKING GROUP 6/1

DRAFT

DETAILED ASSUMPTIONS FOR PLANNING

Item 14 (of DT/55)

Proposal by Algeria

To assist developing countries to meet the cost of the Union's publication for which an economic price is charged.

Basic assumptions

The Union's publication policy has been discussed thoroughly in Committee 4 (see Documents Nos. 44, 290 and DT/64). The Committee has recommended in Resolution No. COM4/11 that the Administrative Council be instructed to initiate an in-depth study of all text composition and processing requirements and current relevant operations, equipment and software. It is not possible to anticipate the outcome of this study. However, the study should be relevant to the recommendations contained in Document No. 47 (Section 2.3 of the Recommendations) and, in particular, there should be a thorough appraisal of the utility to developing countries of the two publications being prepared as a follow-up to the WARC-79, pending the completion of the study and consideration of its conclusions by the Administrative Council, no specific provision for expenditure on this item is proposed.

DRAFT

DETAILED ASSUMPTIONS FOR PLANNING

Item 15 (of DT/55)

Proposal by the United Kingdom

The Union's activities in World Communications Year (WCY) should include promotion of the mutual benefits to all countries of improving telecommunications systems in the developing countries.

Basic assumptions

The task of identifying the general benefits of telecommunications for development is outlined in Item 11. However, WCY provides a unique opportunity to bring together organizations and enterprises in developed and developing countries to examine the most appropriate ways of improving the integration of the world's networks. To this end, a series of three seminars would be held, one each in South America, Africa and Asia. The ITU would organize and promote these seminars as part of Item 11 and, in addition, provide support costs for the seminars.

Cost implications
