

523

1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each Plenary Meeting, or meeting of a committee, or sub-committee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of committees or sub-committees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes or summary record as the case may be.

524 (2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.

525 2. (1) The minutes of the last Plenary Meeting shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of that meeting.

526 (2) The summary record of the last meeting of each committee or sub-committee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or sub-committee.

21. Editorial Committee

527

1. The texts of the Final Acts, which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by the various committees, taking account of the views expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and, where appropriate, with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.

528 2. The texts shall be submitted by the editorial committee to the Plenary Meeting, which shall approve them, or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.

22. Numbering

529

1. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Meeting. The passages added shall bear provisionally the number of the last paragraph in the original text, with the addition of "A", "B", etc.

530 2. The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall be entrusted to the editorial committee after their adoption at the first reading.

23. Final Approval

531

The texts of the Final Acts shall be considered final when they have been approved at the second reading in Plenary Meeting.

24. Signature

532

The final texts approved by the conference shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the French names of their countries, to the delegates provided with the powers defined in Article 67.

25. Press Notices

533

Official releases to the press about the work of the conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the conference.

26. Franking Privileges

534

During the conference, members of delegations, members of the Administrative Council, senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union attending the conference, and the staff of the secretariat of the Union seconded to the conference shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the extent arranged by the government of the country in which the conference is held in agreement with the other governments and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

CHAPTER XVII

Other Provisions

ARTICLE 78

Languages

535

1. (1) At conferences of the Union and at meetings of its permanent organs and of the Administrative Council, languages other than those mentioned in 100 and 106 may be used:

a) if an application is made to the Secretary-General or to the Head of the permanent organ concerned to provide for the use of an additional language or languages, oral or written, provided that the additional cost so incurred shall be borne by those Members which have made or supported the application;

b) if any delegation itself makes arrangements at its own expense for oral translation from its own language into any one of the languages referred to in 106.

536

(2) In the case provided for in 535, the Secretary-General or the Head of the permanent organ concerned shall comply to the extent practicable with the application, having first obtained from the Members concerned an undertaking that the cost incurred will be duly repaid by them to the Union.

537

338 (3) In the case provided for in 336, the delegation concerned may, furthermore, if it wishes, arrange at its own expense for oral translation into its own language from one of the languages referred to in 106.

339 2. Any of the documents referred to in 102 to 105 of the Convention may be published in languages other than those there specified, provided that the Members requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved.

ARTICLE 79

Finances

540 1. (1) At least six months before the Convention comes into force, each Member shall inform the Secretary-General of the class of contribution it has chosen.

541 (2) The Secretary-General shall communicate this decision to Members.

542 (3) Members who have failed to make known their decision in the time specified in 540 shall retain the class of contribution previously chosen.

543 (4) Members may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them.

544 2. (1) Every new Member shall, in respect of the year of its accession, pay a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession.

545 (2) Should the Convention be denounced by a Member, its contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect.

546 3. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union at 3 % (three per cent) per annum during the first six months, and at 6 % (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

547 4. The following provisions shall apply to contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations:

a) Recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the International Consultative Committee in the work of which they have

agreed to participate. Recognized private operating agencies shall likewise share in defraying the expenses of the administrative conferences in which they have agreed to participate, or have participated, in accordance with 338.

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

549 c) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations, which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings in accordance with 547 and 548, shall freely choose from the scale in 92 of the Convention their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, and inform the Secretary-General of the class chosen.

550 d) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them.

551 e) No reduction in the number of contributory units shall take effect during the life of the Convention.

552 f) In the case of denunciation of participation in the work of an International Consultative Committee, the contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect.

553 g) The amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations or international organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committee in the work of which they have agreed to participate shall be fixed annually by the Administrative Council. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest in accordance with the provisions of 546.

554 h) The amount of the contribution per unit payable towards the expenses of administrative conferences by recognized private operating agencies which participate in accordance with 338 and by participating international organizations shall be fixed by dividing the total amount of the budget of the Conference in question by the total number of units contributed by Members as their share of Union expenses. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest from the sixteenth day following the day on which accounts are sent out, at the rates fixed in 546.

555 5. Expenses incurred by laboratories and technical installations of the Union in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Members, groups of Members, or regional organizations or others, shall be borne by those Members, groups, organizations or others.

556 6. The sale price of publications sold to administrations, recognized private operating agencies or individuals, shall be determined by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, bearing in mind that a 50 per cent portion of distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of the publications.

ARTICLE 80

Rendering and settlement of accounts

557 1. Administrations of Members and recognized private operating agencies which operate international telecommunication services, shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their credits and debits.

558 2. The statements of accounts with respect to debts and credits referred to in 557 shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 81

Arbitration: Procedure

(see Article 50)

559 1. The party which appeals to arbitration shall initiate the arbitration procedure by transmitting to the other party to the dispute a notice of the submission of the dispute to arbitration.

560 2. The parties shall decide by agreement whether the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, administrations or governments. If within one month after notice of submission of the dispute to arbitration, the parties have been unable to agree upon this point, the arbitration shall be entrusted to governments.

561 3. If arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must neither be nationals of the parties involved in the dispute, nor have their domicile in the countries parties to the dispute, nor be employed in their service.

562 4. If arbitration is to be entrusted to governments, or to administrations thereof, these must be chosen from among the Members which are not parties to the dispute, but which are parties to the agreement, the application of which caused the dispute.

563 5. Within three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each of the two parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator.

564 6. If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure set forth in 562 and 563, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.

565 7. The two arbitrators thus appointed shall choose a third arbitrator who, if the first two arbitrators are individuals and not governments or administrations must fulfil the conditions indicated in 561, and in addition must not be of the same nationality as either of the other two arbitrators. Failing an agreement between the two arbitrators as to the choice of a third arbitrator, each of these two arbitrators shall nominate a third arbitrator who is in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary-General shall then draw lots in order to select the third arbitrator.

566 8. The parties to the dispute may agree to have their dispute settled by a single arbitrator appointed by agreement; or alternatively, each party may nominate an arbitrator, and request the Secretary-General to draw lots to decide which of the persons so nominated is to act as the single arbitrator.

567 9. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the procedure to be followed.

568 10. The decision of the single arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute. If the arbitration is entrusted to more than one arbitrator, the decision made by the majority vote of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the parties.

569 11. Each party shall bear the expense it shall have incurred in the investigation and presentation of the arbitration. The costs of arbitration other than those incurred by the parties themselves shall be divided equally between the parties to the dispute.

570 12. The Union shall furnish all information relating to the dispute which the arbitrator or arbitrators may need.

CHAPTER XIII

Administrative Regulations

ARTICLE 82

Administrative Regulations

571 The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following Administrative Regulations:

- Telegraph Regulations,
- Telephone Regulations,
- Radio Regulations,
- Additional Radio Regulations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention in each of the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, in a single copy in which, in case of dispute, the French text shall prevail, and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union, which shall forward a copy to each of the signatory countries.

Done at Malaga-Torremolinos, on 25 October 1973.

ANNEX 1

(see Number 3)

Alghanistan (Republic of)	Vatican City State
Albania (People's Republic of)	Colombia (Republic of)
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	Congo (People's Republic of the)
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Korea (Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Costa Rica
Argentine Republic	Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Australia	Cuba
Austria	Dahomey (Republic of)
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Denmark
Barbados	Dominican Republic
Belgium	Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	El Salvador (Republic of)
Burma (Union of)	United Arab Emirates
Bolivia (Republic of)	Ecuador
Botswana (Republic of)	Spain
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	United States of America
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	Ethiopia
Burundi (Republic of)	Fiji
Cameroon (United Republic of)	Finland
Canada	France
Central African Republic	Gabon Republic
Chile	Ghana
China (People's Republic of)	Greece
Cyprus (Republic of)	Guatemala
	Guinea (Republic of)
	Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)

Guyana	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Haiti (Republic of)	Mexico
Upper Volta (Republic of)	Morocco
Honduras (Republic of)	Mongolian People's Republic
Hungarian People's Republic	Nauru (Republic of)
India (Republic of)	Nepal
Indonesia (Republic of)	Nicaragua
Iran	Niger (Republic of the)
Iraq (Republic of)	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Ireland	Norway
Iceland	New Zealand
Israel (State of)	Oman (Sultanate of)
Italy	Uganda (Republic of)
Jamaica	Pakistan
Japan	Panama (Republic of)
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Paraguay (Republic of)
Kenya (Republic of)	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Khmer Republic	Peru
Kuwait (State of)	Philippines (Republic of the)
Laos (Kingdom of)	Poland (People's Republic of)
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	Portugal
Lebanon	Qatar (State of)
Liberia (Republic of)	Syrian Arab Republic
Libyan Arab Republic	German Democratic Republic
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Luxembourg	Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Malaysia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Malawi	Rwanda (Republic of)
Maldives (Republic of)	Senegal (Republic of the)
Malagasy Republic	Sierra Leone
Mali (Republic of)	Singapore (Republic of)
Malta	Somali Democratic Republic
Marocco (Kingdom of)	Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)
Mauritius	

Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (Republic of)	Turkey
South Africa (Republic of)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Sweden	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
Switzerland (Confederation of)	Venezuela (Republic of)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	Viet-Nam (Republic of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)	Yemen Arab Republic
Chad (Republic of the)	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)
Thailand	Zaire (Republic of)
Topolise Republic	Zambia (Republic of)
Tonga (Kingdom of)	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Tunisia	

ANNEX 2

Definition of certain Terms used in the Convention and in the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (in French alphabetical order)

Administration: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and the Regulations.

Harmful Interference: Any emission, radiation or induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services,¹ or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio-communication service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

Public Correspondence: Any telecommunication which the offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission.

Delegation: The totality of the delegates and, should the case arise, any representatives, advisers, attachés, or interpreters sent by the same country. Each Member shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular, it may include in its delegation in the capacity of delegates, advisers or attachés, persons belonging to private operating agencies which it recognizes or persons belonging to other private enterprises interested in telecommunications.

¹ Any radiocommunication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

Delegate: A person sent by the government of a Member of the Union to a Plenary Conference, or a person representing a government or an administration of a Member of the Union at an administrative conference, or at a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

Expert: A person sent by a national scientific or industrial organization which is authorized by the government or the administration of its country to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee.

Private Operating Agency: Any individual or company or corporation, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

Recognized Private Operating Agency: Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a public correspondence or broadcasting service and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 44 of the Convention are imposed by the Member in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated, or by the Member which has authorized this operating agency to establish and operate a telecommunication service on its territory.

Observer: A person sent by:

- the United Nations in accordance with Article 39 of the Convention;
- one of the international organizations invited or admitted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to participate in the work of a conference;
- the government of a Member of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference held under the terms of Articles 7 and 54 of the Convention.

Radio: A general term applied to the use of radio waves.

Radiocommunication: Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

Representative: A person sent by a recognized private operating agency to an administrative conference, or to a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

Broadcasting Service: A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmission.

International Service: A telecommunication service between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature which are in or belong to different countries.

Mobile Service: A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

Telecommunication: Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire,

radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

Telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified.

Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls: Telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State;
- the Head of a government and members of a government;
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- diplomatic or consular agents;
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations;
- the International Court of Justice.

Replies to government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as government telegrams.

Service Telegrams: Telegrams exchanged between:

- a) administrations;
 - b) recognized private operating agencies;
 - c) administrations and recognized private operating agencies; on the one hand, and the Secretary-General of the Union, on the other,
 - d) administrations and recognized private operating agencies, on the one hand, and the Secretary-General of the Union, on the other,
- and relating to public international telecommunication.

Private Telegrams: Telegrams other than government or service telegrams.

Telegraphy: A system of telecommunications which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter, such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form. For the purposes of the Radio Regulations, however, unless otherwise specified therein, "telegraphy" shall mean "A system of telecommunications for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code".

Telephony: A system of telecommunications set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.

ANNEX 3

(see Article 39)

Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union

PREAMBLE

In consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of Article 26 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union of Atlantic City 1947, the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The United Nations recognizes the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter called "the Union") as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

ARTICLE II

Reciprocal Representation

1. The United Nations shall be invited to send representatives to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of all the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union. It shall also, after appropriate consultation, be invited to send representatives to attend international consultative committees or any other meetings convened by the Union with the right to participate without vote in the discussion of items of interest to the United Nations.
2. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purposes of consultation on telecommunication matters.

3. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to be present at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and of the Trusteeship Council and of their commissions or committees, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda in which the Union may be concerned.

4. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the main committees of the General Assembly when matters within the competence of the Union are under discussion and to participate, without vote, in such discussions.

5. Written statements presented by the Union shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the Members of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council as appropriate. Similarly, written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Union to its Members.

ARTICLE III

Proposal of Agenda Items

After such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Union shall include on the agenda of Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences or meetings of other organs of the Union, items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the Conferences or other organs of the Union.

ARTICLE IV

Recommendations of the United Nations

1. The Union, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the function and power of the Economic and Social Council under Article 62 of the Charter to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized

agencies concerned and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to its appropriate organ for such action as may seem proper of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The Union agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course, to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Union or by its Members to give effect to such recommendations or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The Union will co-operate in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to co-operate with any body or bodies which the Economic and Social Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

ARTICLE V

Exchange of Information and Documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Union to meet the requirements of each.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

- a) the Union shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities;
- b) the Union shall comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information;
- c) the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the appropriate authority of the Union with a view to providing to the Union such information as may be of special interest to it.

Assistance to the United Nations

ARTICLE VI

The Union agrees to co-operate with and to render all possible assistance to the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the International Telecommunication Convention, taking fully into account the particular position of the individual Members of the Union who are not Members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VII

Relations with the International Court of Justice

1. The Union agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly authorizes the Union to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Union and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

3. Such request may be addressed to the Court by the Plenary Conference or the Administrative Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenary Conference.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion the Union shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

ARTICLE VIII

Personnel Arrangements

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to

avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends.

ARTICLE IX

Statistical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The Union recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the Union as the central agency responsible for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the rights of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world. All decisions as to the form in which its service documents are compiled rest with the Union.

4. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Union for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable be made available to the United Nations upon request.

5. It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable and appropriate be made available to the Union upon request.

ARTICLE X

Administrative and Technical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union recognize the desirability in the interests of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment of competitive or overlapping services, and when necessary to consult thereon to achieve these ends.

2. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Union in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

ARTICLE XI

Budgetary and Financial Arrangements

1. The budget or the proposed budget of the Union shall be transmitted to the United Nations at the same time as such budget is transmitted to the Members of the Union and the General Assembly may make recommendations thereon to the Union.

2. The Union shall be entitled to send representatives to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof at all times when the budget of the Union is under consideration.

ARTICLE XII

Financing of Special Services

1. In the event of the Union being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Article VI or with any other provisions of this agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the Union shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance requested by the Union and provided by the United Nations.

ARTICLE XIII

United Nations *Laissez-passer*

Officials of the Union shall have the right to use the *laissez-passer* of the United Nations in accordance with special arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the competent authorities of the Union.

ARTICLE XIV

Inter-Agency Agreements

1. The Union agrees to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated between the Union and any other specialized agency or other inter-governmental organization or international non-governmental organization, and further will inform the Economic and Social Council of the details of any such agreement, when concluded.

2. The United Nations agrees to inform the Union of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated by any other specialized agencies of matters which might be of concern to the Union and further will inform the Union of the details of any such agreement, when concluded.

ARTICLE XV

Liaison

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever measures may be necessary to this end.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in this agreement shall apply, as far as appropriate, to the relations between the Union and the United Nations, including its branch and regional offices.

ARTICLE XVI

United Nations Telecommunication Services

1. The Union recognizes that it is important that the United Nations shall benefit by the same rights as the Members of the Union for operating telecommunication services.

2. The United Nations undertakes to operate the telecommunication services under its control in accordance with the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention and the regulations annexed thereto.

3. The precise arrangements for implementing this article shall be dealt with separately.

ARTICLE XVII

Implementation of Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the appropriate authority of the Union may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable.

ARTICLE XVIII

Revision

On six months' notice given on either part, this agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

ARTICLE XIX

Entry into Force

1. This agreement will come into force provisionally after approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Plenary of the Telecommunication Conference at Atlantic City in 1947.

2. Subject to the aforementioned approvals, the agreement will formally enter into force at the same time as the International Telecommunication Convention concluded at Atlantic City in 1947 or at some earlier date as may be arranged for by a decision of the Union.

FINAL PROTOCOL

to the

International Telecommunication Convention

(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

At the time of signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the undersigned plenipotentiaries take note of the following statements forming part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973):

For the Republic of Afghanistan:

I

The Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share to defraying the expenses of the Union, and to take any measures it may deem necessary to protect its telecommunication services should any Member fail to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

II

For the Kingdom of Swaziland:

The Delegation of the Kingdom of Swaziland reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of Members or Associate Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or the Annexes and Regulations annexed thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

III

For Greece:

The Greek Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that it accepts no

consequences of any reservations made by other Governments, which might lead to an increase in its share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

It also reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should certain Members of the Union not take their share in defraying Union expenses, or in any other way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), its Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or if the reservations made by other countries should jeopardize the proper operation of its own telecommunication services.

IV

For Pakistan:

The Delegation of the Government of Pakistan to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) reserves the right of accepting the implications that might arise through the non-adherence by any other Member of the Union to the provisions of the Convention (1973) or of its related Regulations.

V

For the Republic of Indonesia:

The Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia hereby reserves the right of its Government to take:

1. any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services;
2. further action in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Indonesia.

VI

For the Republic of Cyprus:

The Delegation of Cyprus declares that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus cannot accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by other governments taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

It also reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

VII

For the Kingdom of Laos:

The Delegation of the Royal Government of Laos to the Plenipotentiary Conference

of the International Telecommunication Union reserves its Government's right to refuse to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenses and to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members of the Union in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

It also reserves the right not to share in any payment, irrespective of the amount, of debts owed to the Union by Member countries.

VIII

For Chile:

The Delegation of Chile expressly states that, whenever the International Telecommunication Convention, its Annexes and Regulations, or documents of any kind, mention, or refer to "Antarctic Territories" as dependencies of any State, the said mentions or references do not, and cannot, apply to the Chilean Antarctic Sector, which is an integral part of the national territory of the Republic of Chile, over which that Republic holds inalienable rights.

IX

For Jamaica

The Delegation of Jamaica reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share to defraying the expenses of the Union, and the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Member not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes or the Protocols thereto or should reservation by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of Jamaica.

X

For the Kingdom of Lesotho:

The Lesotho Delegation hereby declares on behalf of the Lesotho Government: 1. that it will not accept any consequences resulting from any reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit;

2. that it reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should any other country not observe the provisions of this Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

XI

For the Republic of Liberia:

The Delegation of the Republic of Liberia reserves the right of its Government to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), its Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Republic of Liberia or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

XII

For Malawi:

The Delegation of Malawi reserves the right of its Government to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

XIII

For the Republic of Rwanda:

The Delegation of the Republic of Rwanda reserves for its Government the right: 1. not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

2. to take such action as it may deem necessary to protect its interests should Members fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), or should the reservations made by other countries jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

XIV

For the Republic of Singapore:

The Delegation of the Republic of Singapore reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any country fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by any country jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

XV

For the Beldunian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries state as follows on behalf of their respective Governments:

— inasmuch as there are two zones and two administrations in South Viet-Nam (the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam and the Saigon Administration), signature of the Convention and of other Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference by the delegates of the Saigon Administration cannot be considered to be a signature in the name of South Viet-Nam;

— the South Korean authorities do not represent the whole of Korea and cannot sign the Convention and other Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference in the name of Korea.

XVI

For Barbados:

The Delegation of Barbados reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member or Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the telecommunication services of Barbados.

XVII

For the People's Republic of Bangladesh:

1. Upon signing the Final Protocol of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh reserves the right for its Government not to accept any financial consequences which might lead to an increase in its contributory share to defray the expenses of the Union that might arise as a result of reservations made by other Governments taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

2. It also reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), its Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations made by other Governments jeopardize the proper operation of its own telecommunication services.

3. It further reserves for its Government the right to adhere to all or to some of the provisions of the Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 82 of the General Regulations.

XVIII

For Malaysia:

The Delegation of Malaysia hereby:

1. reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services;

2. declares that the signature, and possible subsequent ratification by the Government of Malaysia to the said Convention above, is not valid with respect to the Member appearing in Annex 1 under the name of Israel and in no way implies its recognition.

XIX

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve for their Government the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Members fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

XX

For Turkey:

The Delegation of the Government of Turkey to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) reserves the right of its Government to take any action it may deem necessary to protect its interests if reservations made by other Members of the Union lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

XXI

For the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

The Delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia states on behalf of its Government that:

1. since two Regions and two Administrations exist in South Viet-Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the Saigon régime, the Convention and other Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), signed by the representatives of the Saigon régime, cannot be considered as signed on behalf of South Viet-Nam.

2. the representatives of South Korea have no right to sign the Convention and other Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) on behalf of the whole of Korea.

XXII

For the Socialist Republic of Roumania:

A

The Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Roumania declares, on behalf of its Government, that:

1. it considers the claims of the representatives of South Korea to speak on behalf of the whole of Korea within the International Telecommunication Union to be without foundation and completely devoid of legal validity, since the Seoul régime does not and cannot represent the Korean people;

2. the Saigon Administration cannot unilaterally represent South Viet-Nam;

The Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Roumania considers that the sole legal representative of Cambodia is the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

B

The Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Roumania reserves for its Government the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests and to accept or not to accept the financial consequences of any reservations made by other countries.

XXIII

For Malaysia:

The Delegation of Malaysia reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

XXIV

For Thailand:

The Delegation of Thailand reserves the right of its Government to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any country fail, in any way, to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), or should reservations made by any country jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

XXV

For the Malagasy Republic:

The Delegation of the Malagasy Republic reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members of the Union fail in any way to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its own telecommunication services.

It also reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial consequences of reservations made by other Governments taking part in the present Conference.

XXVI

For Guatemala:

The Delegation of the Government of Guatemala to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union; it also reserves the right in connection with the payment of the sums owed by Members of the Union whatever the amount.

XXVII

For Trinidad and Tobago:

The Delegation of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago reserves, on behalf of its Government, the right not to accept any financial measures which might lead to an increase in its contributory share and to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

XXVIII

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania:

The Delegation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the Union expenses and to take any measures it deems necessary to protect its telecommunication services if any Members do not observe the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

XXIX

For the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland,

the Principality of Liechtenstein, Norway, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden and the Confederation of Switzerland.

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries formally declare with regard to Article 82 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), that they maintain the reservations made on behalf of their administrations when signing the Regulations mentioned in Article 81.

XXX

For Somali Democratic Republic:

The Delegation of Somalia declares that the Government of Somali Democratic Republic cannot accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by other Governments taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

It also reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, should Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

XXXI

For Nicaragua:

The Delegation of Nicaragua declares that it reserves its Government's right to accept or not to accept the consequences of any reservations which would lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

XXXII

For the United Republic of Cameroon:

The Delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) declares on behalf of its Government that it reserves the right to take all necessary measures to safeguard its interests should the reservations made by other delegations on behalf of their Governments or failure to comply with the Convention tend to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

Moreover the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon accepts no consequence of any reservations made by other delegations to this Conference which would lead to an increase in its share in defraying Union expenditure.

XXXIII

For the Republic of Kenya:

The Delegation of the Republic of Kenya reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of Members

failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

XXXIV

For the Republic of Uganda:

The Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Uganda reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of a Member failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by a Member jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

XXXV

For the United Republic of Tanzania:

The Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

XXXVI

For Italy:

The Delegation of Italy declares that the Government of Italy cannot accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by other Governments taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

It also reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, should Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

XXXVII

For Algeria (Algeria Democratic and Popular Republic), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Israel, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, the Republic of Mauritania, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Sultanate of Oman, Pakistan, the Somali Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Tunisia, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The above-mentioned Delegations declare that the signature and possible subsequent

ratification by their respective Governments of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), are not valid with respect to the Member appearing in Annex 1 to this Convention under the name of Israel, and in no way imply its recognition.

XXXVIII

For the United States of America:

The United States of America formally declares that the United States of America does not, by signature of this Convention on its behalf, accept any obligations in respect of the Telephone Regulations or the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 42 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and in Article 82 of the General Regulations thereof.

XXXIX

For the Republic of Afghanistan:

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan reserves the right to make any statement or reservation until the time of ratification of the Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) by its Government.

XL

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria hereby declares that its Government reserves the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes, or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by other countries endanger the telecommunications services of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

XLI

For Mauritius:

The Delegation of Mauritius reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes, or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of Mauritius.

XLII

For Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

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

XLIII

For the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen:

The Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen reserves the right of its Government to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, should any country fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), or should reservations by any country jeopardize the telecommunication service or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

XLIV

For the Republic of India:

1. Upon signing the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the Republic of India does not accept any final implications resulting from any reservation that might be made on the budgetary matters of the Union by any Member.

2. The Delegation of the Republic of India further reserves the right of its Government to take appropriate steps if necessary to ensure proper functioning of the Union and its permanent organs and implementation of the General Regulations and Administrative Regulations of the Convention, should any country reserve and/or not accept the provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations mentioned above.

XLV

For Sierra Leone:

The Delegation of Sierra Leone hereby declares, that it reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share to defraying the expenses of the Union.

It further reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, should Members of the Union in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), or should reservations by other Member countries jeopardize its telecommunications services.

XLVI

For the People's Republic of the Congo:

The Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure that might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenses, and the right to take such action as it deems necessary or expedient to safeguard its interests should Union Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union should they fail to do so. It reserves the right to withdraw from the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

XLVII

For the Republic of Botswana:

The Delegation of the Republic of Botswana reserves the right of its Government to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member or Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or in the event of Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Regulations, Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services.

XLVIII

For Ghana

1. The Ghana Delegation declares that its signature of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), and subsequent ratification of that document by its Government do not in any way imply the recognition of the Government of South Africa and do not entail any obligations towards that Government.

2. The Ghana Delegation also reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it considers necessary to protect its interests should the non-compliance of ratifications from the said Convention by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services.

XLIX

For the Bulgarian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries declare in the name of their respective Governments that, in signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), they have open the question of the acceptance of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959).

L

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their Governments the right to take such action as they deem necessary to safeguard their interests should reservations made by other countries lead to an increase in their shares in defraying the expenses of the Union or should certain Members of the Union not bear their share of the expenses of the Union.

LI

For Cuba:

The Delegation of Cuba to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) declares on behalf of its Revolutionary Government that it recognizes no legal or moral value in the signature of the Final Act by the puppet delegation of the Lon Nol régime. The only persons entitled to represent Cambodia and sign the Final Acts of the Conference on its behalf are the representatives of the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia (GRUNK).

LII

For the Republic of the Ivory Coast:

The Delegation of the Republic of the Ivory Coast declares that it reserves the right to accept or not accept the consequences of any reservations made by other Governments to this Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) without prejudice to its right to take such action as it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should other Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or which might jeopardize its telecommunication services.

LIII

For Australia:

The Delegation of Australia reserves the right of its Government to take such action as it considers necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of certain Members not sharing in defraying the expenses of the Union in respect of existing debts and the interest thereon and in respect of future subscriptions or should they fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or the Annexes, Protocols or Regulations attached thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

For New Zealand:

LIV

The Delegation of New Zealand reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should its own Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of New Zealand.

LIV

For the Republic of the Niger:

The Delegation of the Republic of the Niger to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union declares that it cannot accept any increase in its contributory share in the budget of the Union due to the failure of any other Member to pay its contributions and other related charges.

It also reserves for its Government the right to take all necessary action to safeguard its telecommunication interest should any Member of the Union fail to observe the provisions of the Convention of Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

LVI

For the People's Republic of the Congo:

The Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo declares on behalf of its Government that:

1. Since South Vietnam consists of two parts coming under two administrations (the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Saigon authorities), the Delegation of the Saigon authorities cannot possibly be regarded as signing the Convention and the other Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference on behalf of the whole of South Vietnam.

2. Since the southern part of Korea does not represent the whole of Korea, the delegates of South Korea cannot be regarded as signing the Convention and the other Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference on behalf of Korea.

LVII

For the Republic of Sri Lanka (Ceylon):

The Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka (Ceylon) to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) reserves for its Government:

1. the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share to defraying the expenses of the Union;

2. the right to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests in the event of Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Union Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or the Annexes and Regulations annexed thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services;

3. to take any further action in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Sri Lanka (Ceylon) whenever necessary.

LVIII

For the Khmer Republic:

The Khmer Delegation reserves the rights of its Government with respect to the ratification of the Final Acts of the Conference because of the reservations made by certain delegations concerning the Government of the Khmer Republic.

It further declares that it cannot accept any financial measure which would lead to an increase in its contributory share.

LIX

For the People's Republic of China:

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China wishes to state as follows:

1. The traitorous Lon Nol clique is a handful of Cambodian national scum and is illegal from the very beginning. It has no right whatsoever to sign the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), on behalf of the Cambodian people.

The Paris Agreement on Vietnam has in fact recognized the existence of two administrations in South Vietnam, that is, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Saigon Administration. In the present circumstances, the unilateral representation of the Saigon Administration in the ITU Conference is inappropriate. In the circumstances in which agreement in principle has been reached between the North and the South of Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is unreasonable for the South Korean authorities to be represented in the ITU Conference on its own. In view of the above, the representatives of the Saigon Administration and the South Korean authorities have no right to sign the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), on their own.

2. The Chinese Delegation makes reservations on the provisions in the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), concerning the assignment and utilization of radio frequencies as well as the assignment and recording of the positions of geostationary satellites.

LX

For the Union of Burma:

The Delegation of the Union of Burma, in signing this Convention, reserves for its Government the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests. If reservations made by other countries should lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenses.