COUNCIL OF MINISTERS   Addis Ababa أديس أبابا
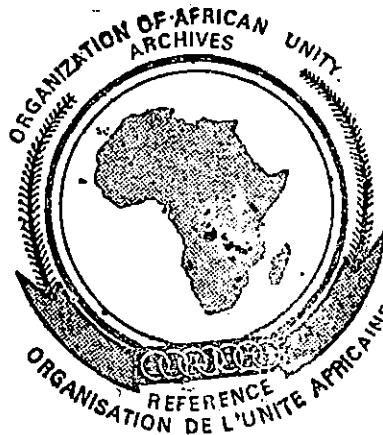THIRTY–SEVENTH ORDINARY SESSION

Nairobi, Kenya

15 – 21 June, 1981

CM/1139(XXXVII)

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY–GENERAL ON THE

THIRD AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

Monrovia, Liberia, 8 – 19 December 1980

CM - 1139

MICROFICHE

The Third African Telecommunications
Administration Conference
Note by the Secretary-General

1.   The Second Extra-ordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads. of State
and Government on adopting the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos
in April, 1980, endorsed the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade
programme for Africa as an integral part of the Plan of Action in which appro-
priate emphasis was accorded to the communications sector, particularly telecom-
munications, as a crucial factor in achieving the objectives of the Final Act of
Lagos aiming at the establishment of an African Economic Community by the year
2000. The major preoccupation of the Lagos Plan of Action in the area of communica-
tions is the implementation of the Pan African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL)
which entails the interconnection of national liks into a regional framework
which will contribute substantially in enhancing intra-African trade and overall
economic co-operation.

2.   The OAU Council of Ministers at its Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session, after
due consideration of the Report of the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee (document
CM/1069 (XXXV)) adopted Resolution CM/Res.802(XXXV) accepting the invitation of
the government of the Republic of Liberia to host the Third African Telecommunica-
tions Administrations Conference which was jointly organized by OAU, ITU, PATU,
ECA and ADB and met from 8 to 19 December, 1981.

        The main objectives of the Conference were to:

        (a) review the progress made on the implementation of the
             PANAFTEL network

        (b) review of the progress of the on-going activities of
             the First Phase of the communications sector programmes
             of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade
             in Africa; and

        (c) define objectives, targets, and strategies for the development
             of telecommunications during the Second Phase of the Decade,
             1984 - 1988.

3.   Member States of the Organization of African Unity have expended a
considerable amount of investment in the development of telecommunications as
part of the scheme to implement the Pan African Telecommunication Networks.
Despite all these efforts, there are certain high-capacity routes and entire
networks which do not operate satisfactorily and in which the circuit availability
remains lowest. These are problems which impede the growth and expansion of
telecommunication facilities and prevent the efficient management and operations
of installed plants. There is therefore the need to accord maximum attention
to maintenance and operational problems particularly in seeking solutions on a
collective basis when the entire network is finally integrated into a regional
scheme.

4.   It is quite interesting to note that at the Third African Telecommunica-
tions Conference, Telecommunications Administrators, who are the implementors of
the PANAFTEL links, addressed themselves seriously to this problem, and decided
to adopt measures leading to the efficient management and operation of national
and inter-country links. To this end there were established four sub-regional
working groups for the Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern and Central sub-
regions, whose terms of reference consist, among others, the finding of solutions
to the varied technical difficulties experienced by the PANAFTEL links.

5.   The maintenance and efficient operation of the PANAFTEL network is doubt-
less a complex issue and inter-governmental and international organizations concern-
ed in the field of telecommunications are increasingly addressing themselves to
devising measures to solve these problems. The Pan African Telecommunication
Union (PATU), an OAU Specialized Agency in the field of Telecommunications that
was established in 1977, is exerting tremendous effort in assisting member
telecommunications administrations to alleviate the problem of maintenance and
other operational difficulties. In September, 1980, PATU organized a seminar
on professional training, maintenance and inter-state co-operation in tele-
communications as a means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the
gravity of the situation and thereby soliciting the attention of telecommunica-
tions administrations to seek solutions to the problems.

6. Also, The Third African Telecommunications Conference made a recommendation (i.e. Recommendation No. 13 on Satellite Communications) noting the vast possibilities offered by Satellite Communications and the Technical facilities they can provide. However, the duplicity of efforts by various African intergovernmental and international organizations in undertaking feasibility studies on the proposed African Regional Satellite Communication System was seen as an impediment to the installation of an efficient system and more so a waste of technical and financial resources. The recommendation went further to state that all proposed and on-going project studies should be harmonised and integrated into a single project and the Conference requested the Secretary-General of the OAU in co-operation with the Secretary-General of PATU to take actions pertinent to the harmonization and integration of the various studies on the proposed African Regional Satellite Communications System.

7. In accordance with the above recommendation, the General Secretariat of the OAU convened a special meeting of the inter-agency committee on satellite communications under the Chairmanship of the OAU Assistant Secretary-General in-charge of Economic Development and Co-operation with the participation of PATU, ITU, ECA, UNESCO and URTNA.

8. This meeting took place on 16 March, 1981 and made a recommendation in a form of a draft resolution to the Second Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning which was adopted. In the resolution, the Ministers requested PATU, ITU, ECA and OAU to jointly organize an intergovernmental experts meeting to examine the harmonized and integrated study on the proposed African Regional Satellite Communications System and the results of any preliminary studies on such a system that may have been undertaken. The General Secretariate will exert maximum efforts in this direction and submit a comprehensive report on the status of the project to the Thirty-ninth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

9. The recommendations of the Third African Telecommunications Administrations Conference which require the attention and consideration of the OAU Council of Ministers are as follows :-

i) <u>Recommendation No. 6</u>: - <u>Financing of Telecommunication Investment</u>

The Conference examined the difficulties faced by Telecommunications Administrations in securing finance for the development of Telecommunications infrastructural facilities.

The allocation of domestic financial resources for national telecommunication project is found not to be commensurate with the requirement of telecommunications administrations and this is a factor that impedes the completion of national links which further jeopardizes the inter-connection of inter-country links.

Concessional funds from developed nations to finance telecommunications projects in African countries is also declining at an increasing rate due to the social undertones of the projects. This leads to an overreliance on private financial markets for loans which usually carry a high rate of interest and dependent on the classical criterion of financial profitability which makes financing of telecommunications projects not attractive to international financing institutions.

The recommendation seeks to draw the attention of Member States to the financial difficulties and appeals to governments to increase financial allocation to telecommunications projects. The Conference also urges international financing institutions to consider telecommunications projects in all its economic, social and financial aspects when appraising project documents of African Telecommunication Administrations.

ii) <u>Recommendation No. 12</u>: - <u>Rural Telecommunications</u>

Development in African countries have laid increased emphasis on urban areas neglecting the rural sector where about 80% of the continent's population live. One of the basic infrastructural requirements for a cross-sectonal development programme integrating the rural sector into the main stream of the money sector of African economies is telecommunications.

This recommendation of the Conference therefore emphasizes the need for Member States to give top priority to the expansion of telecommunications facilities to rural areas thereby increasing their attractiveness as locations for industrial projects and the development of technological awareness among rural communities as they constitute the bulk of indigenous technological potential.

iii) Recommendation No. 13: — Satellite Communications

The economic, commercial and political interest that has manifested itself in the proposed African Regional Satellite Communications System both within and without the African continent have led to duplication of efforts by various African inter-governmental and international organizations in undertaking various feasibility studies on the same system with financial and technical assistance from a number of developed nations.

The Conference recognized that the duplicity of efforts will lead to a waste of Africa's meagre financial and technical resources at a time when Africa needs these resources most to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos. The recommendation therefore calls upon the OAU to take its appropriate stand in harmonizing and integrating all proposed and on-going project studies into a single project.

The General Secretariat will exert maximum effort to ensure the implementation of this recommendation and resolution adopted by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the same subject.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE

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Monrovia, Liberia, 8 - 19 December 1980

C O N T E N T S

A.   ORGANIZATION AND ATTENDANCE

1.   The Conference was formally opened by His Excellency, Master Sergeant
Samuel K. Doe, Head of State of the Republic of Liberia and Chairman of the
Peoples' Redemption Council (PRC).

        In his opening statement, the Chairman of the PRC welcomed the delegates
and other participants to Liberia on behalf of the people of the Republic of
Liberia. He stated that former colonial administrations in African countries had
established a communications system geared towards their own needs and require-
ments and it was time for the African Telecommunication Administrations to endea-
vour to establish a system that is adaptable to African needs and environment in
pursuance of continental unity.

2.   In his statement, Mr. Paul Etiang, the Assistant Secretary-General of
the OAU in charge of Economic Development and Co-operation, thanked the Head of
State of Liberia, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe for honouring the Conference by
his presence at the opening ceremony. He recalled that Telecommunications had
been given high priority by the OAU in the drawing up of the Lagos Plan of Action
by specifically endorsing the principal goals of the strategy of the United
Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa. He urged the delegates
to scrupulously follow and implement the Lagos Plan of Action and OAU Resolutions
pertaining to telecommunications. He went on to express the satisfaction of the
OAU at the progress that had been achieved in the implementation of the PANAFTEL
projects in the face of a number of problems, mainly financial and political.
He noted that financial support which had been expected from the developed
countries had not been forthcoming and called upon Africa's friends to grant aid
and loans for development of telecommunications infrastructural facilities on
concessionary terms. He also noted that political conflicts can be amicably
resolved through the establishment of communications links and urged all tele-
communications administrations to establish communications links to trouble spots.

3.   The Assistant Secretary-General expressed the OAU's deep concern over
the deplorable state of many of the installed PANAFTEL links because of lack of
adequate maintenance and emphasised that the greatest attention should be attached
to management, maintenance and operations of the link. He commended the assis-
tance given by ITU, PATU and UNDP to Telecommunications Administration on the
continent towards the solving of this important problem. He then mentioned the
important role which satellite communication could play as a complement to the
PANAFTEL network as well as in extending communication facilities to the rural
and remote areas and called upon all those present to co-ordinate their effort
in this field. He also regretted the lack of co-ordination among African Earth
Station operators and appealed to them to harmonize their operations, with a
view to improving intra-African communications.

4.   The Assistant Secretary-General officially informed the meeting of the
formation of the Pan African Telecommunication Union (PATU) in December, 1977
and introduced its Chief Executive to the Conference. He called upon Member
States to give their full support, both financial and technical to PATU to enable
the Union to achieve its objectives as set out in its Convention.

5.   The Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
in his address, thanked the Head of State of Liberia most sincerely for presiding
over the opening ceremony and expressed his gratitude to the Liberian government
and the Liberian Telecommunications Administration for making such splendid facili-
ties available to delegates and the immense co-operation extended to the PANAFTEL
Co-ordinating Committee which organized the Conference. He stated that the
implementation of a gigantic network such as the PANAFTEL network required the
co-operation of a number of organizations and governments. In this connection,
he was happy that African Governments individually and collectively through the
Organization of African Unity and other international organizations such as UNDP,
ADB, BADEA, had given the necessary support for the implementation of the project.

6.   He recalled the request by the Second African Telecommunication
Administration Conference to ITU for an increase in the number of ITU Regional
Advisers in Africa and was happy to announce that this has been done with
financial assistance from UNDP. He stated that the important role played by the
Regional Advisers in providing assistance for formulating plans and projects,

assessing and identifying overall requirements of external assistance had proved invaluable to the implementation of the PANAFTEL network. The Second Conference also called for the intensification of training on the continent and while considerable progress had been achieved with the establishment of basic level training in most countries of the continent and regional middle level training in . Eastern and Western Africa, a lot still would have to be done and to this end,he called on the support of the Administrations present. In conclusion, he said that in the past, administrations had concentrated their efforts on the provision and expansion of their network. However, the time was opportunte for considerable attention to be paid to maintenance and operation of the expanded network. This was necessary not only for the efficient utilization of the facilities installed but to obtain the full benefits of the investment made and also to maintain public confidence in the public telecommunications network of Africa.

7. The Chairman of the Conference, Colonel Emmanuel Twegby, Minister of Post and Telecommunications of the Republic of Liberia, welcomed the delegates to Monrovia and stressed the importance of the Conference in relation to the PANAFTEL project and the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. He stressed the urgent need to decolonise telecommunications in Africa by ensuring that Inter-African communications would not pass through transit centres outside Africa and appealed to all administrations to attach great importance to manpower training and research at all levels which he considered would greatly affect the trend of telecommunications development in Africa.

8. The ECA representative articulated the role of communications, especially telecommunications in the social and economic developmental effort of a country. He went on to explain the aims and objectives of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and clearly stated the role of ECA as the lead agency. He said ECA would require accurate and up to date information on on-going projects and appealed to delegates to endeavour to furnish the ECA with all the necessary information.

9. The Secretary-General of PATU Mr. Mamadou Bobo Camara expressed his sincere gratitude to the Government of Liberia for hosting the Conference. He recalled that it was the Second African Telecommunications Conference in Kinshasa which took the decision to establish PATU and was therefore particularly happy

to have addressed the meeting. He recounted the efforts which were being made by the young Union towards solving the many problems confronting African Telecommunications and stated that PATU would do its utmost to live up to the ideals which led to its establishment and appealed to all Member States to give PATU the necessary financial, political and material support. He also urged all Member States of OAU which were not members of PATU to join it, for in unity, he said, they would collectively overcome Africa's telecommunications problems.

10.   The Conference was attended by Telecommunications Administrations of Thirty-four Member States: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

11.   The following countries/organizations attended the Conference as observer:

> ECOWAS, Mano River Union, URTNA, World Ban, Arab Telecommunications Union, Braxil, France, Japan, United States of America, Canada, Italy, UNDP, UAPT, PANA.

12.   The Conference unaimously elected Colonel Emmanuel Twegby, Honourable Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of the Republic of Liberia as Chairman. Other Members of the Bureau of the Conference were elected as follows:

1st Vice-Chairman	— Swaziland
2nd " "	— Congo
3rd " "	— Guinea
4th " "	— Tunisia
Rapporteur	— Kenya

B.   AGENDA

13.   The Conference adopted the following Agenda and procedure of discussions:

Plenary

(i) Review of the PANAFTEL Network which entailed "The Progress Report on the PANAFTEL Project; Financial; Technical; and Activities of Regional and Sub-Regional Bodies in Telecommunications Development and Co-ordination".

(ii) United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

(iii) World Communications Year

Committee 'A'

(iv) Role of Telecommunications in Economic and Social Development which Comprised of: National Planning and Communications Policy; Development Policy; Development of Urban and Rural Networks; Satellite Communications in Relation to Integrated Communications in Africa.

Committee 'B'

(v) Maintenance of the PANAFTEL Network Comprising of: Operation of the PANAFTEL Network; Routing; Traffic; Accounting; New Services to be Introduced (i.e. data transmission and teleconference etc.); the Impact of Digital Techniques on the PANAFTEL Network.

Committee 'C'

(vi) Staff Training.

Committee 'D'

(vii) Development of Broadcasting Systems

(viii) Development of Infrastructure Necessary for National and International Broadcasting Including Television.

Other Matters

(ix) Date and venue of the next meeting

(x) Closure of the Conference.

C.　SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

14.　The Conference decided to conduct its business in Plenary, Committees and working groups and consequently created 4 committees and 4 sub-regional working groups. Officers for the 4 committees were elected by the plenary while officers for the working groups were elected by member countries of each sub-regional working group. The Committees and their elected officers were as follows:

Committee 'A'　　　　　　　　　　—　　Planning and Network

　　Chairman　　　　　　　—　　Cameroon
　　Rapporteur　　　　　—　　Nigeria

Committee 'B'　　　　　　　　　　—　　Maintenance and Operation

　　Chairman　　　　　　　—　　Ethiopia
　　Rapporteur　　　　　—　　Botswana

Committee 'C'　　　　　　　　　　—　　Training

　　Chairman　　　　　　　—　　Ghana
　　Rapporteur　　　　　—　　Mauritius

Committee 'D'　　　　　　　　　　—　　Broadcasting

　　Chairman　　　　　　　—　　Egypt
　　Rapporteur　　　　　—　　Senegal

　　The sub-regional Working Groups were as follows:

Northern Sub-Regional Working Group

　　Chairman　　　　　　　—　　Tunisia
　　Rapporteur　　　　　—　　Algeria

Western Sub-Regional Working Group

　　Chairman　　　　　　　—　　Benin
　　Rapporteur　　　　　—　　Togo

Eastern and Southern Sub-Regional Working Group

        Chairman   –   Tanzania

        Rapporteur   –   Kenya

Central Sub-Regional Working Group

        Chairman   –   Congo

        Rapporteur   –   Central African Republic

I. Report of the Plenary

(a) Review of the PANAFTEL Network

15.   A paper was presented by ITU which gave a brief account of the progress made in the implementation of the PANAFTEL network. The network had expanded from 2000 km in 1970 to 40,000 km in 1980. However, a number of routes had been identified but not yet surveyed while others had been surveyed but could not be implemented due to lack of funds. The strong political, technical and financial support given by ECOWAS to the implementation of the network in West Africa was singled out as worthy of emulation and it was hoped that the Economic Grouping just established in Southern Africa would give the same impetus to the development of the network in that region.

16.   The PATU representative also gave an account of the involvement of his organization in the implementation of the PANAFTEL Network which has concentrated mainly on the aspects of co-ordination of crossboarder links. He enumerated the difficulties encountered in cross border links and stressed the need for careful planning of these links and appealed to telecommunications administrations to co-operate fully in the planning and maintenance of crossborder links including the easing of customs and immigration formalities in order to facilitate the movement of men and goods with the minimum of delay.

17.   The ensuing discussions showed the determination of Telecommunications Administration present to harmonise and co-ordinate their plans for both implementation and maintenance of the PANAFTEL links. However, several delegates stressed the financial limitations imposed by the fragile economies of their respective countries. The World Bank representative reiterated the Bank's role

as principal multilateral source of finance for development including development
of telecommunications infrastructural facilities. He stated that the World Bank
had so far provided nearly US$ 20 billion for the development of telecommunications
in the developing world. The World Bank, he continued, looked at the viability of
the whole telecommunications sector and not at individual project and would there-
for favourably consider loans for the expansion of telecommunications facilities
to the rural areas of the telecommunications sector was profitable. He enumerated
the constraints which prevented the World Bank from financing some telecommunica-
tions projects in the third world, which among others, were: (a) lack of understand-
ing of the Bank's procedures for obtaining loans; (b) poor management (especially
financial) of telecommunications organizations (c.) lack of trained manpower and;
(d) lack of attention to maintenance. The Conference requested the World Bank to
re-examine its traditional criteria of project analysis when analysing tlecommunica-
tions projects of African countries and urged the Bank to co-operate with other
international organization to raise the level of management, training and main-
tenance to a high enough level so that loans granted to the administrations can
be efficiently managed. The advantage of borrowing from multilateral institutions
such as the World Bank and ADB is the world wide competivite bidding which results
in lower prices as bidders try to outbid one another. This concept was welcomed
by the Conference and urged the World Bank and ADB to organise joint seminars to
explain the rules and procedures for obtaining loans from their respective
institutions.

(b) United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa

18.   The Representative of ECA reviewed the progress made in the implementa-
tion of the first phase of the Decade programme and stated that one of the dif-
ficulties encountered by ECA in monitoring the implementation of the Decade pro-
jects is the lack of information from Administrations and implementing agencies.
He appealed to governments and African Inter-governmental and international
organizations involved in the implementation of the Decade programme to report
regularly to ECA on their activities. He also gave an account of the efforts
being made by ECA and the inter-agency co-ordinating committee to mobilize resources
through the organization of technical consultative committee meetings. He however,
stressed the point that most of the funds for national projects should be generated
internally from the countries own resources or through bi-lateral and multilateral
arrangements.

19.   A paper introduced by the ITU on this item highlighted the poor pentration
of telephones in Africa and called upon administrations to make a determined effort
to meet the target set up in the Decade programme which aims at increasing tele-
phone pentration from 0.44 telephone per 100 people to one telephone per 100
people.

(c.) World Communications Year (1983)

20.   The United Nations General Assembly proposes, if funding can be found,
to declare 1983 as World Communications Year during which attention will be drawn
to world wide development of communications infrastructure and seriously reflect
on the ways and means of maximising their use, thus helping to narrow the gap
that presently exists between the developing and industrialized countries. The
ITU has been designated as the lead agency with the responsibility for co-ordinat-
ing the programme of activities.

-21.   The ITU presented proposals on how to organise the programme of activities
for the World Communications Year are on three levels, namely: National;Regional and
World Wide and appealed to Telecommunications Administrations to form national
committees to plan a programme of activities on national level and to regional and
international organizations to co-operate with ITU to make the year a success,
especially for Africa.

II.   Report of Committee 'A' — Planning and Network

22.   This committee considered the following agenda items:

    (a) Role of Telecommunications in Economic and Social Development;

    (b) National Planning and Communications Policy;

    (c) Development of Urban and Rural Networks;

    (d) Satellite Communications in relations to Integrated
        Communications in Africa.

(a) Role of Telecommunication in Economic and Social Development

23.   A number of papers were presented on this topic which stressed the catalystic role of telecommunication as an activator and enhancer of social and economic development. A paper by the OAU stressed the importance of telecommunications and the acceptance by the political leaders of Africa of this fact through their endorsement of the UN Transport and Communications Decade in Africa which is now an integral part of the Lagos Plan of Action. The paper also saw telecommunications as a unifying factor and a vehicle for the physical integration of Africa.

(b) National Planning and Communications Policy

24.   Zaire and Guinea gave brief accounts of the planning process in their respective countries. The experience of these two countries were noted as worthy of emulation. Telecommunications Administrations were urged to consider planning of telecommunications as part of the total planning effort of a country. Failure to do this in the past, in most African countries, had led to the complete neglect of the telecommunications sector with accompanying retardation of the growth of the national economies and gave social consequences such as migration from the rural areas to the urban areas. Delegates stressed the difficulties faced by them in convincing the appropriate authorities in their respective countries to attach high priority to telecommunications development. However, it was pointed out this attitude was beginning to change and it was hoped that the decision of the political leaders in this area would be translated into technical action.

(c) Development of Urban and Rural Networks

25.   The importance of telecommunications in the development of the rural economies of African countries was the general theme of the papers presented and the subsequent discussions generated by them. The problems to be encountered in the development of urban and rural networks were highlighted, which are mainly: (a) lack of adequately trained manpower; (b) the need to choose the appropriate telecommunications technology to suit the conditions prevailing in a country which at the same time is economical and easy to maintain;

(c) difficulty in accurately forcasting demand for telecommunications facilities to rural areas or to co-ordinate the planning of such facilities with all the interested organizations like Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Rural Planning might lead to the proliferation of an unco-ordinated scheme of communication factilities in the rural areas leading to a wastage of scarces national resources.

26. Many delegates also gave brief accounts of their Administration's experience in extending telecommunications facilities to rural communities. The most popular approach appeared to be the overhead open wire system with manual magneto switch board. This system is easy to maintain as people from the rural community could be trained to handle such equipment and also generates employment in the rural community thereby contributing to its economic wellbeing.

(d) Satellite Communications in Relation to Integrated
Communications in Africa

27. Papers were presented by ECA, PATU and OAU which stressed the importance of satellite communications in providing communications facilities to rural and isolated communities. These papers also described the advantages of satellite communications systems as opposed to the terrestrial system and proposed that satellite communications system should play an increasing role in intra-African communications. A call for a concerted action by all interested in satellite communications in Africa in undertaking prefeasibility studies was made and the need to have such studies harmonized and integrated into a single project.

28. The Conference expressed apparent dismay at the proliferation of studies and called upon the OAU to organise a co-ordinating committee meeting to harmonize and integrate all the proposed and on-going project studies. Caution was made for a gradual and planned approach to the introduction of a regional satellite system in Africa. There was the need to ensure its economic and technical viability, and its compatibility with existing terrestrial network. It was indicated that a lot of investment had been made in the terrestrial PANAFTEL network and great care would have to be exercised in introducing any system which would be in competition with it and thus reduce its profitability. The many contributions and interventions by delegates indicated the great interest Africa has in the development of satellite communications.

III. Report of Committee 'B' — Maintenance and Operation of
PANAFTEL Network

(a) Maintenance of PANAFTEL Network

29. Papers were presented by PATU and ITU on this topic. The paper pre-
sented by PATU referred to the recommendations of a seminar it organised in
Nairobi in September, 1980 on Professional Training, Maintenance and Inter-
State Co-operation which stressed the need for a properly organised maintenance
division and planned maintenance programmes in telecommunications administration.

30. African nations, despite a lot of financial difficulties, had invested
considerable amount of money in telecommunications infrastructural facilities.
African leaders therefore expected to see improvement in the quality of
services offered by their national administrations. They had, however, been
highly disappointed about the state of affairs in the telecommunication service.
The ITU therefore told Administrations that it was in their interest to improve
the service offered to the public by maintaining their equipment to a very
high standard. The attention of the meeting was also drawn to the characteristics
of good maintenance organization and procedure, and the need to establish
regional maintenance standards for Africa.

31. Several delegates informed the meeting about the difficulties faced by
their Administrations in the maintenance of their network. It was apparent that
while governments were eager to provide funds for the construction of new net-
works they were reluctant to provide funds for maintenance of existing networks.
It was also extremely difficult to obtain loans from the Financial Institutions
such as ADB and World Bank for the maintanance of existing network and to this
end the Conference appealed to the ADB and World Bank to consider favourably
loan applications for maintainance of existing links.

(b) Operation of the PANAFTEL Network

32. It was proposed that the utilisation of the PANAFTEL network would be
greatly enhanced if uniform prefixes and special service codes were adopted
throughout Africa. The idea was welcomed but it was pointed out that it would
be expensive to adopt such a system in countries with large networks, and which
had prefixes and special service codes different from the ones being proposed.
It was therefore unanimously agreed that the proposed uniform prefixes and service
codes would be adopted by countries with small networks.

33.   Proposed Routing Plan for African (both inter-regional and intra-regional) traffic prepared by the Kenya Administration and ITU were discussed. It became evident during the discussions that it would be better to deal with this topic in the sub-regional working groups and the matter was therefore referred to them.

34.   Existing tariffs in Africa were based on intra-African call transiting through centres outside Africa. The completion of the PANAFTEL network would eliminate the need to transit calls outside Africa. It was therefore required to establish tariffs based on the expected network configuration. Papers were presented which reviewed in detail ITU Recommendations on the establishment of international tariffs. Also the work done by the ECOWAS sub-committee on Telecommunications in the establishment of tariffs for the West African sub-region was commended for study. The ECOWAS tariff would become operational by 14 January, 1981. It was pointed out that even though the calculation method used by ECOWAS was different from that of ITU it was interesting to note that tariffs established by both methods were essentially the same.

35.   The question of introducing reduced tariffs for the information and broadcasting industry was debated with the URTNA and the OAU representatives urging Telecommunications Administrations to provide such facilities in order to encourage the exchange of information among African countries as a pre-requisite for breaking the strangle hold of the developed countries over the information media. Most delegates pointed out that because of the need to have a reasonable return on their heavy investments, it would be impossible to offer such facilities at the moment unless governments were prepared to subsidize reduced tariffs for the information media.

36.   When tariffs had been established a good international accounts division will be required to collect revenue and settle accounts between different administrations. Papers were presented which pointed out the advantages of a good international accounts division and the experience of some administrations in setting up and operating international accounts division. The ITU was called upon to help Administrations to set up such a division and to provide technical assistance in training of personnel.

(c) Impact of Digital Techniques and New Services to be Introduced

37. It was accepted that digital techniques are here to stay and it would be advisable if a strategy could be adopted for its gradual introduction into the PANAFREL network. It was recognised that the technology was new and it was necessary to approach it with caution especially as most African Administration had no expertise in it. ITU and PATU should therefore evolve guidelines for Administrations and should undertake training of personnel in this field. However, it was agreed unanimously that the introduction of digital techniques would facilitate the establishment of new services such as data and teleconference because of the adaptibility of digital techniques. These new services would greatly enhance the flow of information and would therefore promote the growth of intra-African trade and introduction of the new information order.

IV. Report of Committee 'C' - Training

38. In considering this item the Committee recognised the need for properly trained personnel to manage, operate and maintain facilities being provided in the telecommunications sector in order to reap the full benefits of the huge investments being made. All the papers presented called upon Administrations to provide basic level training for their staff and to co-operate with each other in the establishment of middle and high level training facilities on sub-regional and regional basis. ITU stressed the need for a cost effective approach to training and proposed the adoption of a pyramidal approach to training after a detailed training needs survey. The ensuing discussions highlighted the following points (a) Administrations should encourage on-the-job training and should include training clauses in contracts for purchase of equipment; (b) Administrations should encourage the exchange of personnel; (c) Taking part in the installation and commissioning of new equipment is an invaluable training experience and administrations should release their personnel to take part in such activities; (d) Administrations should carryout a survey of their training needs in order to be able to determine the amount of outside assistance they require. The Committee was unanimous on the importance of training and endorsed the plan of action and training proposals of the Decade.

V. Report of Committee 'D' — Broadcasting

39. The Committee considered the following agenda items: (a) Development of Broadcasting Systems; (b) Development of the Infrastructure Necessary for National and International Broadcasting.

40. In spite of the potential of broadcasting in education and in improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of a country, especially those living in the rural communities, broadcasting organisations had great difficulty in obtaining finance either as grants from governments or as loans from financial institutions. This state of affairs was due to the fact that Broadcasting was regarded mainly as a political instrument and not as an economic one. Close co-operation and harmonization of broadcasting and telecommunication development plans would result in avoidance of duplication of transmission facilities.

41. The Committee also noted that the absence of propagation data in Africa posed serious technical problems to the expansion of broadcasting systems; and that the absence of well trained personnel had affected adversely the quality of the service provided to the public. In this regard, the announcement by the ITU that it would undertake a study of the propagation characteristic of the continent was welcomed by all the delegates.

42. It was also pointed out that the PANAFTEL network when completed would have a positive impact on the development of broadcasting on the continent. It would encourage the exchange of programmes between broadcasting organisation. Telecommunications Administrations were urged to provide as much as possible both radio and television transmission facilities on the PANAFTEL links.

VI. Report of the Sub-regional Working Groups

43. The sub-regional working groups considered matters which were of interest to their respective sub-regions such as routing within and out of the sub-region and progress of the PANAFTEL network in the sub-region, etc.

Northern Sub-regional Working Group

44.   After a brief discussion by the delegates on the telecommunications development plans and maintenance and operations procedure of each Administration, the following were agreed upon: (i) To achieve a telephone density of 2 - 3% by 1985.   (ii) To achieve automation rate of 75 - 97% by 1985. (iii) To exchange technicians (iv) to achieve total area coverage for sound and television broadcasting (v) To adopt the ITU routing plan for the sub-region.

Western Sub-regional Working Group

45.   The progress report on the PANAFTEL link for the sub-region was studied in detail and up-dated by the working group.   As regards routing, the ITU plan for the sub-region was compared with that of ECOWAS.   Some minor differences were noticed and both plans were modified to obtain a single routing plan for the sub-region.   The difficulties encountered in the co-ordination of cross-border links, especially those between Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea were discussed at length and it was agreed to call a co-ordination meeting as soon as possible.

Eastern and Southern Sub-regional Working Group

46.   The Working Group received a brief report on the progress of the PANAFTEL network in the sub-region and up-dated the information relating to the region.   The Working Group considered the routing plan for the sub-region and with the exception of some minor reservations approved the plan for implementation.   A number of delegates expressed their disappointment at the inability of the group to decide on the location of the Advanced Level Traning Institute since the project had been delayed considerably by indecision.

Central Sub-regional Working Group

47.   The sub-regional group considered the report on the progress of the PANAFTEL network and noted the many difficulties which had prevented the smooth implementation of the network in the region.   These difficulties were indicated as financial and the war situation in Chad.

(D)   Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

48.   The Conference accepted the offer by Zambia to host the next Conference
in 1985 at a date to be fixed later.

(E)   Closure of the Conference

49.   In a closing speech, the Chairman, Colonel Emmanuel Twegby thanked the
delegates for their contributions towards the success of the Conference and
expressed the hope that the recommendations and resolutions adopted would be
scruplously implemented by all the administrations represented at the Conference.

        The Chairman's speech was followed by speeches by the Secretary-General
of ITU, the Secretary-General of PATU and the delegates of the United Republic
of Cameroon, who all expressed similar sentiments.

RECOMMENDATION NO. I
PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF SOUND BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAMMES AMONG AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference (Monrovia Liberia 8-19 December 1930)

considering

a)   the important role played by sound broadcasting and television in promoting the social cultural and economic development of Africa,

b)   the efforts being made by URTNA towards the reduction of the tariffs at present in force

c)   that the application of a preferential tariff would facilitate and promote the exchange of news programmes between member countries of URTNA

recommends

I.   that PATU should endeavour to obtain from its members a reduction in the tariff rate for the utilisation of earth stations and their associated fixed ground links,

2.   that African members of INTELSAT should intervene with INTELSAT with a view to obtaining a reduction in the cost of using the space segment for the exchange of sound broadcasting and television programmes.

3.   that PATU, in collaboration with ITU and URTNA should undertake without delay, a study of possible preferential tariffs to be applied on the PANAFTEL network for the transmission of sound broadcasting or television news programmes among African countries.

Source: 3rd Afri an Tele ommunications
.Conferen e
Monrovia Liberia

8-19 December 1980

CM/1139 XXXVII)

APPENDIX I (REC.2)

Original: English

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2
INTERNATIONAL TARIFFS IN AFRICA

The 3rd African Tele ommunications Conference (Monrovia Liberia
8-19 December 1980),

considering

a)   Resolution NO. 7 of the IInd Conference of African Telecommunication
Administrations Kinshasa 1975 recommending the progressive application of
the tarif arrangements contained in CCITT Recommendations D. 200R and D.201R on
the PANAFTEL network,

b)   the advantages of determining the rates to be applied on the PANAFTEL
network from the start on uniform prin iples acceptable throughout the African
region,

c)   the imminence of PANAFTEL links becoming gradually operational for
international traffic and urgent necessity to agree beforehand on tariff ar-
rangements to be applied,

d)   the objectives of PATU defined in its convention signed in Addis
Ababa in 1977,

noting

a)   the study of the financial impact of introducing telephone and telex
tariffs based on CCITT recommended standards initiated with ITU assistance in
the Eastern and Southern African Sub-region,

b)   the cost study on telephone tariffs carried out by ECOWAS and the
adoption of a uniform tariff structure, based on that study, by the members of
ECOWAS for application within the Sub-region,

c)   the cost study of the telegraph service conducted by the African
Regional Tariff Group (TAF),

conscious

a)   of the influence that the world inflationary processes and financial
instability may have on the telephone and telex costs studies forming the base
of the presently recommended CCITT tariff standards,

b)   of the inherent long-term necessity for terminating as soon as possible
the complex new cost study foreseen in the work plan of the TAF Group,

<u>recommends</u>

I.   that the Administrations concerned conclude as soon as possible bilateral
tariff agreements based on Recommendation D.200R and D.201R to be applied on
PANAFTEL connections as soon as they become operative ;

2.   that the study initiated by the Eastern and Southern African Sub-region
be continued as a contribution to the cost study on a regional level ;

3.   that the cost study carried out by ECOWAS should be communicated to
PATU and the TAF Group as a contribution to the work of the TAF Group ;

<u>urges</u>

I.   PATU and the TAF Group to proceed with all possible alacrity and using
most efficient methods, with the initiated cost study of providing and operating
telephone and telex services in order to update the present regional tariff
recommendations ;

2.   the ITU to proceed with similar studies on cost of providing and
operating other telecommunication services such as telegraphy, data transmission
faesimile transmission of sound broadcasting and television programmes etc...
with the view of preparing recommendations for such services ;

<u>requests</u>

I.   PATU and the TAF Group to establish as soon as possible necessary guide-
lines for a new cost study of providing and operating telecommunication
services in Africa ;

2.   the Administrations to supply to the PATU secretariat and the TAF Group
all information relative to the above mentioned cost studies ;

3.   the ITU/UNDP to provide technical assistance in the field of internatio-
nal tariffs to help Administrations to compile data necessary for the cost
study ;

4.   PATU in collaboration with PANA and URTNA and the TAF Group, to study
the possibilities of granting preferential tariffs to African information agencies
and PANA.

3rd African Telecommunications
Conference
Monrovia, Liberia
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CM/1139(XXXVII)

Appendix I (REC.3)

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3
INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES IN AFRICA

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference Monrovia, Liberia
8-19 December 1980)

considering

a)   the need of many countries to establish or improve their services of international accounting for telecommunications

b)   the advantages of using the same accounting procedures by all Administrations which will very soon have to exchange direct accounts for the exchanged traffic following the opening of direct inter-African PANAFTEL routes,

c)   the desirability of processing data necessary for establishing international accounts as far as possible in the same manner

recommends to PATU

I.   to initiate, in collaboration with ITU and regional and sub-regional telecommunication organisations ECOWAS UAPT, etc...) a study on accounting procedures in order to :

a) determine the accounting procedures based on the CCITT Recommendations best suited to the economic and organisational possibilities of the African countries

b) elaborate the guidelines of a "model" accounting service which could be be followed by the Administrations, if they so desired and assist them in creating efficient accounting organisations,

2.   that a possibility of creating one or several international accounting bureaux, working on a clearing-house basis to facilitate and simplify the accounting procedures within Africa be considered in the scope of such a study,

requests

I.   the ITU/UNDP in cooperation with PATU, to provide assistance to the African countries in the field of international accounting to initiate and conduct the proposed study,

2   Administrations to provide PATU with information and contributions relative to the accounting procedures followed or desired.

3rd African Telecommunications
Conference
Monrovia, Liberia
8-19 December 1980

RECOMMENDATION NO. 4
MAINTENANCE OF TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference, Monrovia, Liberia,
8-19 December 1980)

considering

a) that the objective of the establishment of the PANAFTEL is to make available telecommunication services of reasonable quality as an effective support to the economic and social development of the peoples of the African Continent,

b) that a top grade Pan-African Telecommunication Network involving very heavy investments has been established and this network will grow further in extent and complexity year by year

c) the extreme importance and interest attached by the Governments of the African countries to the high quality handling of traffic in the PANAFTEL network and to the availability of the network (Resolution CM/Res 213 (XXXV) of the OAU adopted in July 1980)

d) that maintenance is now a top priority obligation for telecommunication Administrations

convinced

a) that peak operational efficiency of all the constituents of the network both national and international, has to be ensured by proper operational and maintenance structures and procedures to achieve the prime objective.

b) that there is need at the national level to establish adequately staffed and equipped maintenance structures and that to do this many Administrations need assistance as provided in the programme for the UN Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

noting

with appreciation UNDP's approval with regard to the financing of a regional maintenance project under which norms and maintenance standards are to be developed for the benefit of all countries this project will harmonise and complement national activities),

calls upon

a)   all those who are engaged in, or associated with, the development of
telecommunication networks national telecommunication managements, financing
institutions, manufacturers, ITU. UNDP etc..) to promote the concept of
maintenance and to encourage the implementation of sound maintenance and opera-
tional practices

b)   all telecommunication Administrations to assign first priority to the
operation and maintenance of their existing networks, and accordingly to
establish national maintenance units with the necessary manpower and logistic
support as well as incentive schemes to motivate staff

c)   financial institutions, particularly those which were kind enough to
provide investment funds, to make available additional resources for maintenance
so as to ensure financially viable operations,

congratulates

a)   PATU on having organised seminars on maintenance and inter-State co-
operation and urges all Member Administrations to apply the recommendations
adopted by those seminars

b)   the ITU and the UNDP on the efforts they have made and the resources
they have furnished to help the African countries to develop their maintenance
activities and to continue and extend those activities.

requests

I.   PATU, through the intermediary of the OAU Member Countries to make ar-
rangements to ease customs formalities . to give full freedom of movement to
maintenance service staff and to permit the free passage of spare parts,
measuring instruments etc.. across national frontiers so as to guarantee
continuity of service or to reduce interruptions of service to a minimum, .

2.   ITU, PATU, ECA and UNDP to help Administrations attain their objectives
for the organisation of maintenance and to organise coordination meetings,
seminars symposia and bilateral and multilateral workshops with a view to
solving urgent maintenance problems,

3.   ITU, PATU, UNDP and ECA to help Administrations to formulate maintenance
standards and strategies on the basis of the guidelines contained in CCIR and
CCITT Recommendations,

4.   ITU PATU UND and ECA to set up exchange facilities where :

        a) performance standards of equipment and installations circuit availa-
           bility and traffic handling quality can be reviewed and examined

        b) technical information and statistical data can be exchanged among
           member countries with a view to improving their maintenance work and
           strategies.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.
ROUTING AND SWITCHING PLAN

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference Monrovia. Liberia
8-I9 December I930)

having considered

the sub-regional and inter-regional plans presented to the Conference
and the amendements made by the Conference to these plans,

noting

that the Administrations of Central and North Africa have not yet
decided on the inter sub-regional traffic concentration points within their
sub-region,

resolve to approve

a)   the four sub-regional routing plans as amended:

b)   the inter sub-regional routing plan, except for the section concerning
Central and North Africa to identify and agree on their traffic concentration
centres as soon as possible, taking into account existing facilities and
those planned for the near future

calls on all Member Administrations

I   to implement the sub-regional plans by establishing the required circuits
as soon as possible

2:     to maintain statistics on inter-African telecommunication traffic to
permit estimates to be made of future traffic growth and equipment requirements

3   to review regularly at sub-regional level the plans in the light of
actual traffic growth,

invites ITU

to continue its assistance in the field and to publish the plans as
amended for the use of the Administrations.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6
FINANCING OF TELECOMMUNICATION INVESTMENTS

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference Monrovia, Liberia
8-19 December 1980)

<u>aware</u>

a)   of the important role played by telecommunications in the social
and economic development of African countries and their integration through
the use of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network. PANAFTEL)

b)   of the present inadequacy of the telecommunications infrastructure
and the need for accelerated development of telecommunication networks in
line with the objectives of the United Nations Transport and Communications
Decade in Africa 1978-1987)

<u>considering</u>

a)   the difficulties encountered by African telecommunication Adminis-
trations in obtaining from international sources adequate funds for financing
their telecommunication projects,

b)   the relevant OAU resolutions, EAHG/Res. I II) adopted by the OAU
Heads of State and Government in Lagos in April 1980 and Resolution
CM/Res. 813 (XXXV) adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government in
Freetown in July 1980.

<u>recommends to African Governments</u>

I.   that they should give the highest priority to the financing of
telecommunication projects,

2.   that telecommunication Administrations should give preference to
multilateral financing as against other arrangements in cases where the
financing of telecommunication projects from external sources should prove
to be necessary

3.   that they should take effective steps to minimize delays in making
the national budget appropriations to finance the local part of any inter-
nationally financed projects,

4. that they should, wherever possible establish semi-public self-financing telecommunication bodies to facilitate the effective organisation and development of their services

invites multilateral financing institutions

I. to raise the ceiling of their loans so as to ensure coverage for all types of activities related to the implementation of telecommunication projects,

2. during the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa to give special. consideration to rural telecommunications in assessing the profitability of investment programmes in the telecommunication sector as a whole

3. to respond favourably to request for the financing of maintenance projects as well as for projects associated with the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing telecommunication facilities

4. to relax some of their rigid procedures of procurement to allow to a certain extent for homogeneity of equipment and to attempt, along with the countries themselves, to reduce the period of preparation prior to the granting of loans

5. to take, in collaboration with the ITU and PATU appropriate steps for the promotion and development of telecommunication industries in Africa.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7
THE INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL TECHNIQUES

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference Monrovia, Liberia 8-19 December 1980)

recognizing

the inevitability of the introduction of digital systems,

noting

the advantages of digital technology from the point of view of uniformity and also its complexity

concerned

that their networks might be used as trial grounds for the new technology,

recommends to the African Telecommunications Administrations

I. that a cautious approach be exercised in introducing these systems by ensuring that thorough preliminary planning is undertaken to determine :

a) appropriate implementation strategies

b) implementation time frames,

c) resource availability and coordination,

2. that appropriate training and retraining of personnel must be undertaken in good time to ensure their availability in correct quantities and calibre with the advent of the new technology,

3. that thorough studies of meteorological conditions especially atmospheric precipitation be undertaken where digital radio-relay systems above IO GHz are contemplated

calls upon

the ITU to provide advisory services in the formulation of strategies for the introduction of digital techniques including the preparation of spectifications.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8

STUDIES ON PROPAGATION IN AFRICA

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference Monrovia, Liberia
8-19 December 1980)

recalling

Resolution NO. 5 and Recommendation NO. 63 of the World Administrative
Radio Conference Geneva, 1979

conscious

of the vital necessity for African planners of radio systems for all
types of radio services, both common carrier and broadcasting of sound and
television, to have at their disposal adequate information of propagation
characteristics to enable them accurately to predict the performance of
the systems being planned,

acutely aware

of the lack or insufficiency of such data covering the African
continent,

urges Administrations

to take immediate steps to initiate programmes aimed at overcoming this
scarcity of information by :

a) establishing contacts with African universities and research establish-
ments (including the URTNA technical centre) to prepare programmes
of propagation, meteorological and ground measurements

b) providing information on radio signal levels and service areas as
are already available and submitting them together with cor-
responding meteorological data to the CCIR for analysis in accordance
with WARC Resolution NO 5

c) participating actively in the work of CCIR Study Groups 5 and 6 in
order to exchange information on propagation with other regions of
the world,

d) impressing upon their Governments the importance of the
actions presently being undertaken by the ITU in collabora-
tion with other regional and international organizations to
establish a project which will enable propagation data to
be assembled.

calls upon

I. African Governments to indicate officially to UNDP and to
other donor agencies their support for the establishment of such a project,

2. the ITU, the UNDP ECA and other regional and international
bodies to pursue their efforts aimed at obtaining the funds necessary to
enable the project to start at the earliest possible moment

requests

the ITU to ensure full participation of African regional
organisations, especially PATU and URTNA, in the project.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 9

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURE OF TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference (Monrovia, Liberia, 8-19 December 1980)

considering

a)   that vast quantities of telecommunication materials and equipment will be required to implement the telecommunication development programme during the Decade and thereafter,

b)   that most of the materials presently used are being imported and thus constitute a drain on foreign exchange which is scarce and,

c)   that large scale dependance on imports retards the growth of skills and the expansion of the network

convinced

that some of the common items of telecommunications stores can easily be fabricated locally and some others can be manufactured under collaboration agreements,

recalling

Recommendation NO. 3 of the seminar on maintenance, training and cooperation organized by PATU in Nairobi from 3-12 September 1980

calls upon

the Telecommunication Administrations to :

I   individually, as well as collectively, encourage the local manufacture of simple telecommunication materials, using locally produced raw materials to the greatest extent possible,

2.   undertake feasibility studies on setting up manufacturing facilities for the more complex types of telecommunication items,

3.   Respond to the enquiries being made by PATU on industrial development in its Member States.

requests

I. the ITU/UNIDO to assist the Administrations in the feasibility studies relating to manufacture of telecommunications materials including broadcast receivers,

2. national, regional and international investment banks to examine favourably proposals for the establishment of telecommunications industries in Africa,

asks

African Governements to show commercial initiative in the establishment of telecommunications industries,

strongly supports,

the efforts of PATU to promote scientific research and industrial development,

calls upon

I. PATU to organise seminars to promote and develop scientific research and the starting of a telecommunications manufacturing industry in Africa,

2. international organisations to help African countries in the industrialisation process and in research in the field of telecommunications, and also assist PATU in the organising of seminars in this field.

SOURCE: 3rd African Telecommunications
            Conference
            Monrovia, Liberia
            8-19 December 1980

                                          CM/1139(XXXVII)
                                          Appendix I (REC.10)
                                          ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10
TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLANNING

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference Monrovia. Liberia 8-19 December 1980)

considering

the present status of planning for telecommunications services in Africa

conscious

of the vital importance of proper planning for telecommunications, the lack of which is bound to lead to incurring large amounts of avoidable expenditure in long-term development,

convinced

of the need, to strengthen existing planning structures, or establish new structures where none exist now, to ensure orderly development of a technically sound and economically viable network,

recognising

that national planning in the telecommunications sector should be linked to other major sectors of the economy and the vital necessity to coordinate with those other sectors

aware

that, in order for telecommunications development plans to reflect national objectives and strategies national agencies responsible for formulating general telecommunications policies, for coordinating activities and for mobilising the resources required for the sub-sectors of the communications sector need to be set up where they do not exist,

calls upon

all telecommunication Administrations which have not already done so to :

a) undertake an in-depth study of their planning requirements ;

b) set up planning units commensurate with their needs which should
be properly staffed with trained personnel;

c) carry out long-term plans complemented with short-term rolling
investment plans ;

d) ensure that the line of action traced in the long-term plan is
duly followed until revised deliberately ;

requests

the technical cooperation entities to assist Administrations in
these tasks : by providing funding for technical assistance projects.

RECOMMENDATION NO. II
TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference (Monrovia, Libéria
8-19 December 1980)

considering

a)   that large investments have been made in the telecommunication
networks in Africa and further large investments will need to be made
annually on a continuing basis,

b)   that telecommunication services should be run on a commercial basis
and the operations on the whole have to be viable,

convinced

a)   that augmentation of the managerial capability should proceed
simultaneously with that of technical expertise,

b)   that non viable operation of the telecommunication service may
result in lack of support from financing bodies for telecommunications and
the ultimate deterioration of the quality of service,

c)   that efficient management is the key to the successful operation of
a telecommunications administration,

recommends

to Governments to review the present structure of telecommunication
organisations with a view to improving their effectiveness and efficiency

calls upon all Administrations

I.   to review their policies and procedures, both administrative and
financial, and bring them into line with modern commercial principles and
practices,

2.   to undertake a survey of managerial and administrative requirements
to determine the level and kind of assistance required,

3.   to cooperate and establish management training courses in existing
institutes of telecommunication or other business schools

4.   to set up statistical units as a fundamental management tool,

requests

the technical cooperation bodies such as UNDP, ITU and PATU to assist administrations in :

a) a survey of managerial and administrative requirements,

b) the reorganisation of existing structures for telecommunications;

c) a review of policies and procedures and introduction of new policies and procedures

d) establishing courses of management and/or establishing new institutes for management training

e) running seminars on management for senior and supervisory staff to enable them to exchange ideas and improve efficiency,

f) running seminars on statistics and setting up statistical services within administrations.

appeals

to IBRD, ADB, BADEA, ITU, ECA, UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology in the service of development to lend their logistical and financial resources to PATU in organising a management and statistics seminar for telecommunication networks and services in Africa.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12
RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference Monrovia, Liberia
8-19 December 1980)

considering

a) the importance of integrated rural development

b) the potential of telecommunications in the context of vast populations
living in scattered villages with poor road or rail links, especially in
extension of medical services, agricultural operations, education family
planning, disaster or emergency relief national consciousness etc

noting

the great interest of the Governments of developing countries in this
subject which has led to the UN Special Programme of Integrated Rural
Development,

observing

a) that, in spite of the above considerations, very little headway
has been made in providing rural telecommunications;

b) that this is partly because the direct financial return rather than
the economic benefit to the country is being applied to test the viability
of rural telecommunications projects.

reaffirms

the importance of the projects of ITU and ECA on telecommunications
TEP-05, TEP-08 and MAP-09) contained in the UNTACDA programme and wishes
they be implemented as soon as possible;

recommends

to all Governments to give due weight to the economic benefits
rather than the direct visible returns in providing rural telecommunication
services;

calls upon all administrations

I.   to survey the existing telecommunications and other infrastructural facilities in rural areas to identify the need for telecommunication services to be provided in such areas,

2   to bear in mind the requirements for rural telecommunications in their general planning,

3.   to cooperate with other administrations and international bodies to identify appropriate technologies and logistic support mechanisms in order to accelerate rural telecommunications development,

4.   to integrate the requirements of other users of telecommunications including broadcasting in the rural areas with the public network to avoid wasteful use of resources and duplication of services

requests

I.   the technical assistance institutions to assist the countries in the above activities, particularly in identifying appropriate technologies and logistics support mechanisms,

2/   the financing institutions to support projects for rural telecommunication development and particularly those to be launched for identifying appropriate technologies and logistic support mechanisms,

calls upon

ITU and PATU to organise seminars on rural telecommunications development.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13
SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference· Monrovia, Liberia,
8-19 December 1980)

having examined

the present state of satellite telecommunications in the African
countries and their integration into the PANAFTEL network,

considering

a) Resolution NO. 754, adopted in Monrovia Liberia) in July 1979 by the
Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the regional
satellite telecommunications network for Africa,

b) Resolution No. 813, adopted at Freetown Sierra Leone) in June 1980 by
the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the
activities of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union,

noting

a)   the vast possibilities offered by satellite telecommunications and
the technical facilities they can provide

b)   of the activities conducted by a number of organizations in the form
of feasibility studies wholly or partially devoted to the implementation of
a regional satellite telecommunications network for Africa,

considering

the Recommendation of the "Committee of Eleven" of the Pan-African
Telecommunications Union meeting in Kinshasa Zaire) from 25 to 29 November
1980,

aware

of the overriding need to combine efforts in a joint action, which
is more effective and more enconomical,

noting

the concern of the African countries to give the highest priority to the PANAFTEL network now being installed

considering

that the use, in the more or less distant future of a regional satellite network should already be the subject of appropriate studies

recommends

that the African regional organizations concerned and the interested international agencies should cooperate closely and combine their efforts in undertaking a single study,

requests

the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, in cooperation with the Secretary General of PATU, to take whatever action he sees fit for the implementation of this Recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION N° 14
BROADCASTING, INCLUDING TELEVISION

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference (Monrovia), 8-19 December 1980,

considering

a) that during the next few years, HF and VHF planning conferences for the sound radio and television broadcasting services will take place in Region I,

b) the difficulties encountered at previous planning conferences owing to the lack of propagation data in Africa,

conscious

of the need for good preparation at the national level and of effective coordination at the regional level with a view to the forthcoming planning conferences,

considering

a) that the Final Acts of the 1977 World Administrative Satellite Broadcasting Conference will come into force during the Decade, and having regard to the different modes of reception and types of receivers envisaged for this new service,

b) the possibility of using a common sub-regional satellite for direct broadcasting,

c) the rapid development of the broadcasting service and the major projects for that service now in progress or planned,

d) the need for that service to have qualified staff in sufficient numbers to meet present and future requirements,

e) the rapid development of technology and the introduction of entirely new systems of broadcasting,

f) the importance of exchanges of news, economic, political, social and cultural programmes among African countries, and particularly within the framework of the New World for Information,

g) difficulties in the rapid exchange of news via the existing telecommunications networks between African countries and the need to avoid transit outside the continent if the rapid exchange of programmes is to be possible,

h) the relevant recommendations of URTNA concerning the sound radio and television requirements in PANAFTEL,

i) the lack of an outline plan for the development of broadcasting infrastructures,

j) that most African broadcasting organisations have no planning departments,

k) that it is necessary to inaugurate close coordination at the planning stage between the common carrier telecommunication services and broadcasting to avoid duplication and ensure the optimum use of national resources,

l) the need, as in the case of telecommunication administrations, to organise regular meetings among broadcasting organisations to coordinate their technical and training activities,

recommends that

A. Training

I. Administrations should

make arrangements for satellite broadcasting to be included as soon as possible in technicians' training programmes,

2. ITU, in collaboration with URTNA and the financing institutions should

2.I.   take immediate steps to establish training centres for intermediate and advanced level technicians in the techniques of the production, transmission and reception of sound, radio and television programmes,

2.2.   encourage telecommunications training institutes to organise a sector for broadcasting training,

2.3.   make a survey of the broadcasting service's staff and training requirements and should prepare individual country or regional training schemes for the training of staffs in all aspects of broadcasting techniques,

B. Seminars

3.   ITU, in collaboration with PATU, URTNA and the financing
      institutions should

3.1.   organise preparatory seminars for African technicians in good time
for the forthcoming planning conferences,

3.2.   organise seminars on satellite broadcasting for African technicians,

3.3.   provide extensive and continuous information on satellite broadcasting
techniques and on the experience gained in this field,

3.4.   organise information seminars for African technicians on the new
broadcasting techniques, preferably in an appropriate industrial environment,

C. Exchange of Programmes

4.   ITU should

4.1.   make all suitable arrangements in the implementation of PANAFTEL so
that sound, radio and télévision programmes can be exchanged with sufficient
speed and reliability to ensure that news items do not lose their topicality,

5.   ITU, in collaboration with URTNA, should

5.1.   draw up an appropriate routing plan for the exchange of programmes on
the basis of PANAFTEL,

D. Planning and Coordination

6.   ITU, in collaboration with URTNA, should

6.1.   assist African Broadcasting Organisations, on the basis of the targets
set for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, to prepare detailed
long-term development plans and to set up planning departments attached to the
broadcasting service in each national organisation,

6.2.   make every effort to mobilise the credits necessary for the study and
implementation of plans,

7.   The Inter-Agency Coordination Committee should

7.1.   follow up the carrying out of the Decade Programme and the timely
implementation of the projects bearing directly or indirectly on broadcasting
included in the programme for the first phase of the Decade.

Original: English

Source: 3rd African Telecommunications
Conference

Monrovia, Liberia
8 - 19 December 1980),

RECOMMENDATION NO. 15

MAINTENANCE

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference (Monrovia,
Liberia, 8 - 19 December 1980);

fully satisfied

by the contributions submitted by PATU and the ITU and by
the discussions which bear witness to the interest they have
aroused among participants,

considering

a)   Resolution CM/Res. 654 (XXXI) on the Pan-African telecom-
munications network,

b)   Resolution CM/res. 754 (XXXII) Rev.1, on a regional satellite
telecommunications network adopted by the OAU Conference of Heads
of State and Government held in Monrovia, in July 1979,

c)   Resolution CM/Res. 802 (XXXV) on the establishment of the
Pan-African telecommunications network (PANAFTEL), adopted by the
OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government held in Freetown
in July 1980,

d)   Resolution CM/Res. 813 (XXXV) on the activities of PATU
adopted by the OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government
held in Freetown in July 1980,

e)   Resolution EAHG/Res. 1 (II) on the Lagos Action Plan adopted by the OAU Extraordinary Conference of Heads of State and Government,

f)   Resolution Res. 32/160 adopted, at its 32nd session by the United Nations General Assembly, on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

g)   Resolution No. 10 off the 2nd Conference of African Telecommunications Administrations in Kinshasa,

h)   the importance of the regional satellite telecommunications network for Africa, "AFROSAT" and its maintenance,

desirous

a)   of implementing an efficient Pan-African telecommunications network,

b)   of maintaining good service quality and network availability,

conscious

a)   of the deplorable state of several systems already in service owing to the inadequacy of their maintenance,

b)   of the difficulties resulting from :
        a)   the length of the radio-relay arteries to be maintained,
        b)   coordination problems,
        c)   the geographical and climatic conditions of certain
               African countries,

<u>duly appreciating</u>

the amount of the investments made by the Governments of Member Countries in the development and modernization of national and international networks,

<u>aware</u>

that maintenance constitutes today a **first** priority obligation for telecommunications Administrations,

<u>considering</u>

a)   that the PANAFTEL network, when implemented can only be efficient **if** good coordination and efficient operation and maintenance are guaranteed,

b)   that regular traffic and service quality measurements constitute the basis of :

      a)   the maintenance and imporvement of the existing network,

      b)   network planning,

      c)   the dimensioning of future extension of the network,

c)   that good human relations facilitate good understanding among network staffs and the solution of the problems involved in the operation and maintenance of the links entrusted to them,

d)   that maintenance can only be ensured by qualified and trained staffs,

e)   that efficient maintenance cannot be guaranteed without adequate stocks of spare parts,

f) that systems cannot be maintained without effective and
appropriate measuring instruments and a well-organized maintenance
centre,

invites

A. The African Telecommunications Administrations :

1. to devote all the material and human resources necessary
for maintaining the national and international arteries of the
PANAFTEL network situated on their national territories in good
working order, while observing all the relevant ITU Recommendations,
in particular the Recommendations of the CCIR and the CCITT,

2. to ensure, by the reliability measurements submitted by
the suppliers and by the analysis of breakdowns reported by other
Administrations using the same equipment, that the stock of spare
parts provided in any contract is genuinely sufficient to guarantee
optimum service quality, without involving excessive immobilization
of financial resources,

3. to provide a clause in contracts for the purchase of
equipment, on the training of staffs for the management and maintenance
of the network, requiring the supplier to provide a training programme
and a maintenance guide,

3.1 to require the suppliers of telecommunications equipment
when preparing and submitting tenders to take due account of
geographical and climatic conditions in the manufacture of equipment
to be installed in Africa, to observe normal prices/terms and
conditions of payment, and to guarantee the supply of spare parts
throughout the lifetime of the equipment,

3.2   to calculate with scientific exactitude the quantities
of spare parts required to minimize financial charges and to
ensure against any failure of supply,

3.3.   to keep up to date accurate statistics of any inci-
dents that occur so as to improve the management of spare part
stocks,

3.4   to exchange and compare these statistics with those of
other Administrations who are users of the same equipment,

4.   to take particular care to see that preventive,
corrective and qualitative maintenance programmes are carried out
regularly and completely so as to avoid any deterioration of the
equipment,

4.1   to give particular attention to the establishment and
maintenance of local networks without which good service quality
cannot be obtained,

4.2   to guarantee the profitability of the major invest-
ments on switching and transmission equipment carried out on the
national and international PANAFTEL network,

5.   to arrange regular exchanges of maintenance and
operating staffs among countries in a given sub-region or in the
region as a whole,

CM/1139 (XXXVII)

Appendix I (REC.16)

Original: English

RECOMMENDATION No. 16

TRAINING

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference (Monrovia, Liberia
8-19 December 1980)

considering

a)   the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 32/160, proclaming the years
1978-1987 the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa to focus world
attention on the need for rapid development of transport and communications
in Africa,

b)   that reliable and adequate telecommunications form an essential
prerequisite for the social and economic development of Africa,

c)   that heavy investments have been and are continuing to be made in
the telecommunications sector.

d)   that training is essential for all facets of telecommunications,
including management planning, operation and maintenance

conscious

a)   of the general lack of skilled manpower at all levels of telecom-
munication administrations in Africa for meeting their requirements
resulting in dependence on foreign expertise,

b)   of the high cost of training investment which is often beyond
the resources of African countries,

noting with appreciation

a)   the continuing efforts of the countries of Africa in providing
training,

b)   the assistance provided by international, regional and sub-regional
organisations (ECA ECOWAS. ITU PATU. UAPT UNDP, etc). in the develop-
ment of manpower resources for telecommunications.

reaffirms support for

the plan of action as detailed in the ITU's preliminary proposals for the Decade and the ECA document on the UN Transport and Communications Decade for Africa 1978-1987 Nos. E/CN.14/726 Vol. I and II,

calls upon

I.   all Governments and telecommunication administrations to give high priority to training of personnel at all levels in their plans,

2.   all Governments to provide for funding from all sources, including UNDP country programmes,

3.   all administrations to conduct training needs surveys and provide training facilities for all levels on countrywise, sub-regional or regional basis as necessary,

4.   all administrations to arrange for assistance through bilateral, multilateral or international technical cooperation agencies in carrying out the studies/surveys and in setting up training facilities,

requests

I.   UNDP and other financing institutions to consider favourably proposals for assistance in :

    a) studies and surveys of training needs,

    b) setting up training centres, preparation of courses, etc..., and operation of the training centres in the initial stages,

    c) provision of funds for fellowships,

2.I.   PATU to coordinate efforts of Member Countries in the setting up of multi-national training centres,

2.2.   to encourage and facilitate the admission of trainees in other African institutes as well as exchange of instructor staff,

3. .   ITU and PATU to disseminate information on the availability of courses in different African and other institutions,

4.I.   ITU to continue to develop regional and global course development resource centres under the CODEVTEL scheme with a view to standardisation of training,

4.2.   to assist countries, in cooperation with other international, regional and sub-regional organisations, in implementing the Plan of Action for the Decade as already endorsed.

RECOMMENDATION No. 17
ROUTING PLAN - CENTRAL AFRICA SUB-REGION

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference (Monrovia, Liberia, 8-19 December 1980)

considering

the objectives of the Organisation of African Unity defined at the time the PANAFTEL network was initiated

welcoming

the progress already made in the sub-region in the implementation of trunk transmission arteries,

having examined

the report on the routing plan in the Central Africa Sub-Region submitted by the ITU Secretariat,

approves

the routing plan for the Sub-region presented in Document PANAFTEL/CONF/80/No. 22,

recommends

that Administrations in the Central Africa Sub-region should, as far as possible use existing transmission arteries between the States of the Sub-region in accordance with the routing plan adopted,

invites

the Administrations of the Sub-region to indicate as soon as possible, their exit points for the routing of traffic from and to other Sub-regions, taking into account existing facilities and those planned for the near future.

Source: 3rd African Telecommunications   Original: French
       Conference
       Monrovia, Liberia
       8-19 December 1980

RESOLUTION NO. 1

UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
DECADE IN AFRICA

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference, meeting in Monrovia, Liberia, from 8 to 19 December 1980, to review all current problems raised by the development and operation of national networks and their interconnection to form the Pan-African Telecommunications Network, and the Communications Sector's first phase programme of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA),

Considering Resolution No. 32/160 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1977 declaring the period 1978-1988 to be the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Having noted the International Telecommunications Union's preliminary proposals for the telecommunications sector and the UNTACDA programme which incorporates these proposals,

Considering that telecommunications constitute today an indispensable driving mechanism for the economic and social development of any country,

Recognising that the absence or inadequacy of telecommunications constitutes a serious handicap to development and to the normal working of all the sectors of activity of a country,

Considering that Africa is the continent with the lowest telephone density,

Having noted

(a) the serious difficulties in the operation of national networks, which provide inadequate and often inferior services, provoking criticism from users, and preventing telecommunications from playing their essential role as an infrastructure which should facilitate and promote the social and economic development of the country,

(b) that, despite the unquestionable progress made in the bringing into service of the PANAFTEL network, many items difficult to install but vital to intra-African telecommunications have not yet been installed,

Considering that efficient management is an essential condition for the services provided by any organisation,

Having noted the variety of more or less efficient systems of organisations in African Telecommunications Administrations,

Recognising the need to evaluate and review existing policies, procedures and structures and to make the necessary changes and adjustments,

Considering that, for optimum social and economic progress, it is essential to have a national development plan and plans for sectors such as telecommunications,

Having noted that many interface problems and delays in bringing into service of installations in Africa result from a lack of appropriate planning,

Considering

(a) that training, which should be a continuous process, plays an extremely important role in telecommunications

(b) the Lagos Action Plan adopted by the OAU Extraordinary Meeting of Heads of State and Government held in Lagos in April 1980,

Reaffirms

(a) its support for the strategies and Plan of Action of the African Transport and Communications Decade programme proposals for the telecommunication sector as given in document PANAFTEL/CONF/80/No. 5, entitled "Transport and Communications Decade in Africa : ITU Preliminary Proposals for the Telecommunications Sector" and ECA document PANAFTEL/CONF/80/No. 15, detailing the approved programme of action for the UNTACDA as incorporated in the Lagos Plan of Action,

(b) its determination to endeavour to meet at least the various targets set out in the document for the Decade,

CALLS UPON MEMBER COUNTRIES

1. to review their respective plans of action and taking into account all the internal and external human, technical and financial resources at their disposal, set themselves realistic targets that will at least reach a growth rate of 14% per annum,

2. to submit proposals on the revision of the Phase I programme to ECA Secretariat by end of January 1981 so as to facilitate presentation of such proposals to the forthcoming Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications, Information and Planning in Nairobi, March 1981,

3. to establish and/or expand and reinforce planning units within their respective organisations which will have the capacity:

a) to draw up and to subsequently update a comprehensive long term plan that regulates the human, technical and financial resources,

b) to formulate and to follow up short term plans including investment plans,

4. to introduce appropriate management policies and precedures commensurate with the needs of the telecommunications sector, including consideration of reorganisation of services, as necessary; total or partial separation from the postal sector; clear definition of duties and responsabilities of staff, together with the means for its motivation, etc., with a view to providing efficient telecommunications,

5. to accelerate the provision of job-oriented training to all levels of staff wherever possible at national centres complemented by sub-regional and regional training centres which are to be operated for the benefit of groups of countries,

6. to accelerate the implementation of the PANAFTEL network and to ensure its proper operation and maintenance by providing the necessary logistic support as well as the introduction of appropriate tariffs and accounting procedures,

7. to pay special and accrued attention to the development of telecommunication in the rural areas where the majority of the population reside,

8. to provide full and effective nation-wide radio broadcasting coverage and, to the extent possible, TV coverage but ensuring that adequate ways and means are found for the acquisition of receivers and for the production of relevant and appropriate programmes to meet the educational and social needs of the masses of the population,

9. to manufacture certain items of telecommunication plant and
    equipment for national and sub-regional use with due consi-
    deration of the economic viability of the operation and
    commensurate with the objectives of national and sub- regional
    self-reliance of the member countries,

CALLS UPON

African regional and sub-regional organisations, particularly
the OAU, PATU, URTNA, PANA, UAPT, ATU, ECOWAS, etc.,

1. to assist their member countries to harmonize national efforts
    so as to achieve the targets set in the UNTACDA programme,

2. to participate actively in the UNTACDA inter-agency coordi-
    nation committee,

3. to encourage their respective members to implement in a
    timely fashion their share of sub-regional and regional
    commitments,

4. to act as clearing houses of information with a view to
    encouraging technical cooperation among their members,

CALLS UPON

Technical cooperation agencies, particularly UNDP, ITU and UNESCO

1. to assist the member countries to carry out comprehensive
    sectoral studies with a view to identifying development
    constraints and indicating appropriate solutions,

2. to assist in the formulation of technical cooperation projects
    not only for UNDP but also for other multilateral and bila-
    teral financing,

3. to execute projects in the most effective manner in order to build up the self-reliance capability of member countries,

4. to assist countries to secure financing for development projects,

CALLS UPON

ECA in its capacity as Lead Agency of the UNTACDA Programme

1. to continue to coordinate the UNTACDA programme and to increase its efforts to mobilise resources,

2. to take into account the sphere of competence of the specialised international and regional agencies, such as ITU, UNESCO, PATU, UAPT, URTNA, etc., for the identification, formulation and execution of projects and to consult with them closely and adequately,

3. to monitor the progress of the Decade programme and continue to provide member countries with timely information,

CALLS UPON

Multilateral financing institutions, particularly UNDP, IBRD, ADB, BADEA, EEC, as well as bilateral financing institutions

1. to bear in mind the collective targets and objectives set in the Decade programme when evaluating national and sub-regional development programmes with a view to keeping appropriate balance,

2. to provide adequate financial resources supported by appropriate aid towards institution building with a view to maximizing the benefits to be derived by the member countries,

3. to encourage and support the building up of efficient management practices,

CALLS UPON

<u>The members of the Interagency Coordinating Committee to consult</u>
<u>with the member countries in order:</u>

1. to revise and up-date the projects included in the Phase I
   programme of the Decade and Submit their findings to the
   forthcoming meeting of Government Experts to be held in
   Nairobi in March 1981,

2. to start preparations for the Phase II programme of the Decade.

Source: 3rd African Telecommunications   Original: French
        Conference
        Monrovia, Liberia
        8-19 December 1980

RESOLUTION NO. 2

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference, (Monrovia, Liberia, 8-19 December 1980),

Considering

(a) The Convention of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU), a specialised agency of the OAU, (Addis Ababa, December 1977),

(b) the pertinent resolutions of the Administrative Council. of the Union, Resolution CM/Res. 813 (XXXV), adopted by the OAU Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Governments, held in Freetown (Sierra Leone) in July 1980.

(c) the heavy load of daily responsibilities and the important work programme assigned to the Union's General Secretariat by the Conference in respect of the Transport and Communications Decade, and in anticipation of the World Telecommunications Year in Africa as well as the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference,

(d) that an important Action Plan is to be urgently prepared by the General Secretariat,

Invites the Administrations of all Union Member States to make an effort to regularize without delay all outstanding matters, and in particular:

a) payment of contributions to the Union budget for 1978/1979, 1979/1980, 1980/1981 in order to facilitate the smooth functioning of the General Secretariat, and

b) ratification of the Union Convention,

Appeals to all Member States of the OAU which are not yet Members of the Union, to accede to the PATU Convention.

Source: 3rd African Telecommunications
       Conference
       Monrovia, Liberia
       8-19 December 1980

Original: French

RESOLUTION NO. 3

FINANCING OF PANAFTEL NETWORK IN CENTRAL AFRICA SUB-REGION

The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference (Monrovia, Liberia, 8-19 December 1980),
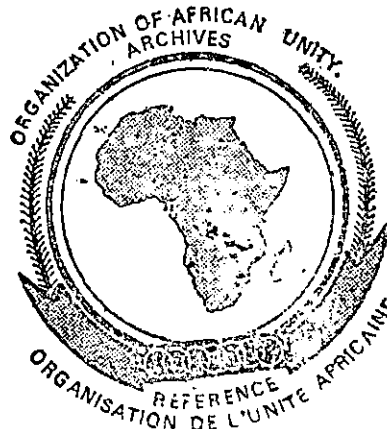
Considering

(a) the urgent need to ensure the integration of telecommunications networks among the States of the Central Africa Sub-Region,

(b) the efforts of the States of the Sub-Region to develop the telecommunication networks of their respective countries,

(c) that a number of components of the PANAFTEL network in certain countries in the Sub-Region do not yet have any source of financing,

(d) that the implementation of these components is indispensable for the functioning and operation of the PANAFTEL network in general, and in the Sub-Region in particular,

Requests the PANAFTEL Coordination Committee and Regional and International Financing Agencies to do everything in their power to ensure the financing of the remaining portions of the PANAFTEL network in the Sub-Region.

1981-06

Report of the Secretary-General on the Third African Telecommunications Conference

Organization of African Unity

Organization of African Unity