

## Legal framework (cont.) ....3

- The constitution of the ITU sets out to maintain and extend cooperation between Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds
- To promote and enhance participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union, and fruitful cooperation and partnership between them and Member States for the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the Union



## Legal Framework (cont.)....4

- To promote and offer technical assistance to developing countries, and to promote the mobilization of the material, human and financial resources needed to improve access to telecommunications services
- To promote the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation, to improve the efficiency of telecommunication services, increase their usefulness and make them generally available to the public



# Legal Framework (cont.) ....5

- To promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants
- To promote the use of telecommunication services in facilitating peaceful relations
- To harmonize the actions of Member States and promote fruitful and constructive cooperation and partnership between Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends



## The Plenipotentiary Conference

- The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference
- Delegations from the Union's Member States meet every four years to adopt the policies of the organization and determine its structure and activities.
- The PP determines the direction of the Union and its activities, and makes decisions relating to its structure.



- The current Constitution and Convention were adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva 1992. They have since been amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Kyoto (1994), Minneapolis (1998) and Marrakesh (2002).
- Under the ITU Constitution, the Plenipotentiary Conference:
- determines the general policies needed to fulfil the purposes of the Union



- considers reports by the Council on the Union's activities and on policy and strategic planning
- & establishes the budget and the contributory classes, and determines the financial limits until the next plenipotentiary conference
- & elects the Member States which serve on the Council and determines the number of Council seats



- delects the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux
- & elects the members of the Radio Regulations Board
- considers and adopts proposals for amendments to the Constitution and Convention



- concludes or revises agreements with other international organizations
- examines and approves the accounts and provides general directives on the staffing and salary scales
- amends the rules of procedure of conferences and other meetings, if required, and deals with any other telecommunication issues which require action.



#### Final Acts of Marrrakesh 2002

The Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Marrakesh can also be referred to as the instruments amending the constitution and convention of the ITU as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto, 1994 and the Plenipotentiary conference in Minneapolis, 1998.



## Final Acts (continued)

- The Final Acts contain the articles of the constitution and convention, declarations and reservations by member countries, General rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the union and, decisions resolutions and recommendations of the conference.
- The South African head of delegation Ms Lyndall Shope-Mafole, signed the final acts at the PP conference in October 2002.



#### Procedures for Ratification

- & All international agreements must submitted to the State Law Advisers of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development; and to the State Law Advisers: International.
- All international agreements to be signed must be approved by the National Executive, whether or not the agreement falls within the ambit of section 231(2) or 231(3) of the Constitution.



## Procedures – Ratification (cont.)

- This is done by obtaining a President's Minute, signed by the Cabinet Minister responsible for the agreement and countersigned by the President.
- All of the above requirements have been met and the Final Acts are tabled for approval by the Select committee and ratification by Parliament.