



SAVING LIVES

TAMPERE CONVENTION

RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

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TAMPERE CONVENTION

- Provides the legal framework for the use of telecommunications in international humanitarian assistance
- Reduces regulatory barriers
- Fully protects the interests of the States requesting and receiving assistance. The host government retains the right to supervise the assistance.
- Foresees the establishment of bilateral agreements between the provider(s) of assistance and the State requesting/receiving such assistance.

BACKGROUND

- International Conference on Disaster Communications (Geneva, 1990).
- Based on 50 international regulatory instruments including the Constitution of the ITU, calling for absolute priority to emergency life-saving communications.
- Tampere Declaration on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 1991).
- United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 46/182, for strengthening international coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance.

BENEFITS

- Puts in place a structure for managing requests for assistance
- Creates mechanisms for establishing best practices, model agreements, etc.
- Improves preparedness before disasters occur
- Facilitates the deployment of telecommunications/ICT resources in the immediate aftermath of disasters
- Protects the interests of beneficiary states

TAMPERE CONVENTION EVOLUTION

- Tampere Convention was concluded in 1998
- Came into force on January 8 of 2005
- Currently, there are 48 countries that have ratified the treaty
- **More countries in** various regions are working on the ratification of this treaty

RELEVANT UN AND ITU RESOLUTIONS

- United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/236, designating 1990-2000 the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.
- United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/182, for strengthening international coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance.
- ITU Plenipotentiary Conference of 2014 Resolutions 36, and 136.
- ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference of 2014 (WTDC-14) Resolution 34.

PROCESS OF RATIFICATION

When the Convention was adopted, a State could express its consent to be bound by the Convention by any of the following means:

- By definitive signature
- By signature subject to ratification, acceptance, or approval followed by deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval
- By deposit of an instrument of ratification

Who ratified the Tampere Convention

AFRICA

Kenya

Uganda

Liberia

Guinea

Burundi

ARAB STATES

Lebanon

Kuwait

Morocco

Oman

ASIA

Armenia

India

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

13 Countries

Who ratified the Tampere Convention?



EUROPE

Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania	Iceland
Czech Republic	Ireland	Slovakia	Montenegro
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Spain	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Lithuania	Sweden	France
Finland	Netherlands	Switzerland	Luxembourg

Albania - was the most recent Member State to ratify the convention in 2014

21 Countries

Who ratified the Tampere Convention?

AMERICAS	
Argentina	Nicaragua
Canada	Panama
Colombia	Peru
Guinea	Venezuela
El Salvador	Uruguay

CARIBBEAN AND THE PACIFIC
Barbados
Dominica
Saint Vincent and the Greandines
Tonga

14 Countries

RATIFICATION

I _____ *[name and title of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Government or Head of State]*

HEREBY AUTHORIZE _____ *[name and title]*

to _____ *[sign*/ratify/denounce/effect the following declaration in respect of]*

the TAMPERE CONVENTION on the Provision of Telecommunication
Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations on behalf of the
Government of _____ *[name of State]*

Done at _____ *[place]* on _____ *[date]*

_____ *[signature]*

WHO CAN SIGN?

- HEAD OF STATE/GOVERNMENT
- FOREIGN MINISTER
- OTHER DESIGNATED OFFICIAL WITH THE POWER OF ATTORNEY

THANK YOU