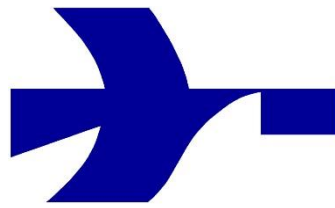


The outcomes of the 2018 Extraordinary Congress on UPU Reform

GAO Hongtao, State Post Bureau of P.R.China

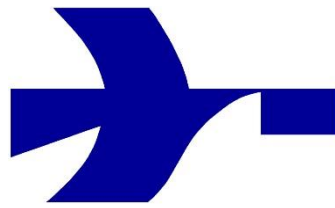
**ASIAN-PACIFIC POSTAL UNION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING
2-6 September 2019 , Tokyo, Japan**



Agenda

- **1- Outcomes at 2nd Extraordinary Congress on UPU Reform**
- **2- Progress on the study of Mid-term Congress**

Overview of the Second Extraordinary congress

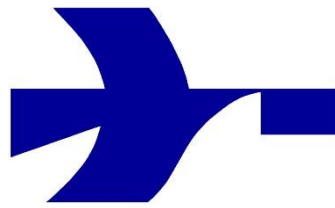


The second Extraordinary congress was held from 3rd to 7th September 2018 in Addis Ababa, more than 1000 participants from over 140 member countries were present at the congress.

4 topics were discussed at the extraordinary congress:

- UPU Reform
- Reform of the system applied to contributions by UPU member countries
- IPP/IRP
- Provident scheme

Overview of the Second Extraordinary congress

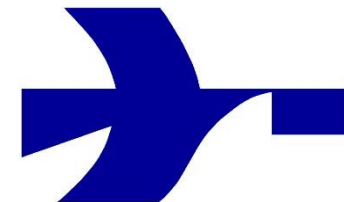







The consensus agreement on UPU reform has been achieved on 2nd September 2018 at the second Extraordinary Congress. China was the topic chair.

The congress took note of Congress doc 6 on UPU reform and approved resolution C3/2018 as well as 23 related legal amendments.

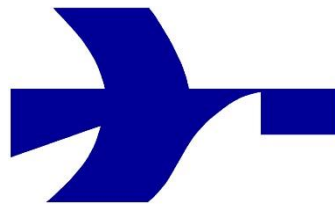


Reform plan



	Intergovernmental nature of the UPU: UPU should remain an intergovernmental organization and specialized agency of the UN	CONSENSUS ACHIEVED
	Structure of the UPU: There should be functional separation (and not legal separation) between the governmental and operational pillars, with enhanced authority for the governmental pillar to take decisions on cross-cutting	CONSENSUS ACHIEVED
	Pillars: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For the governmental pillar, election mechanisms and composition should remain unchanged * For the operational pillar, increase the number of seats and simplify election method * Increase the POC vice-chairs to 5 	CONSENSUS ACHIEVED
	Coordinating Body: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Current Coordination Committee should be retained with its existing functions and composition 	CONSENSUS ACHIEVED
	Mid-term Congress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mid-term Congress should be a permanent feature * An assessment of the 2018 Extraordinary Congress required to fully ascertain the need 	C 28/2016: Issue to be decided at 2020 Congress

Advantage of Reform plan



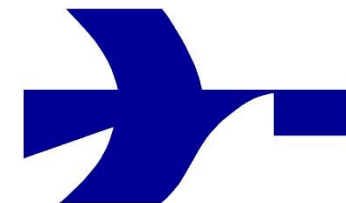
Maintain functional separation, with enhanced CA authority towards crossing cutting matters and DOs' flexibility on operational matters

Simplified POC election mechanism

Better and more balanced regional representation, additional seats for the under-represented regions

Updated UPU Acts, improve transparency and remove legal inconsistencies

Main Changes: POC Election methodology



Article 103,112 of General Regulations and Resolution C3/2018

Statue quo

Election mechanism: qualified geographical distribution
renewal of at least one-third of members

Reserved seats for industrialized and developing countries

the minimum number of seats guaranteed for the DC in each geographical group

Election of members would be based on the ranking in order of votes obtained with the appropriate adjustments

Number of Seats: 40

New Proposal

Election mechanism: take into account Both equitable and qualified geographical distribution.

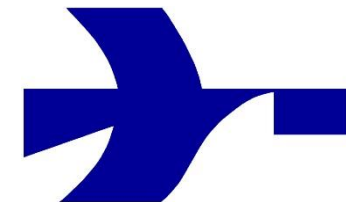
renewal of one-third of members of each region

No more Reserved seats for industrialized and developing countries

Election of members would be based on the ranking in order of votes obtained within each region

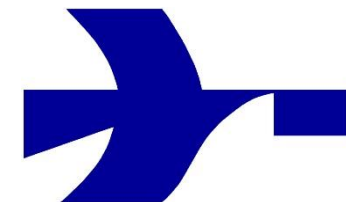
Number of Seats: 48, a potential increase for regions 1, 2, 4, and 5

Main Changes : POC Election Mechanism



Council	Rationale	Group 1 Western Hemisphere 36 member countries	Group 2 Eastern Europe and Northern Asia 25 member countries	Group 3 Western Europe 28 member countries	Group 4 Southern Asia and Oceania 49 member countries	Group 5 Africa 54 member countries	Total 192 member countries
CA (2016)	Equitable geographical distribution	8	5	6	10	11	40 + 1 (Chair)
POC (2016)	Current position: qualified geographical distribution	7	5	12	9	7	40
Operational pillar	The gap between the number of seats in the CA and POC for groups 1, 4 and 5 is bridged An extra seat for groups 2 and 4 is allocated	8 (current +1)	6 (current +0 +1)	12 (current)	11 (current +1 +1)	11 (current +4)	48

Resolution C3/2018 + Legal amendments



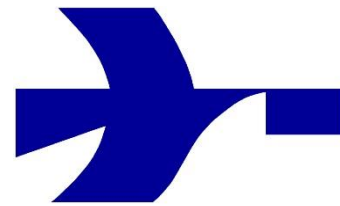
Amendments directly linked With UPU Reform plan

Art.1 amended of the Constitution	Scope and object of the Union
Art.103 amended of the General Regulations	Functions of Congress
Art.108 amended of the General Regulations	Organization of CA Sessions
Art.112 amended of the General Regulations	Composition and functioning of the POC
Art.114 amended of the General Regulations	Organization of POC Sessions
Art.117bis added of the General Regulations	Coordination committee for the permanent bodies of the Union

Terminological amendments not directly linked With UPU Reform plan

incorporate the new methodology approved by Istanbul congress	Art.106 amended, Art.109 amended, Art.115 amended, Art.123 amended of the General Regulations
remove legal inconsistencies	Art.8 amended and Art.18 amended of the Constitution\ Art.104 amended, Art.105 amended, Art.107 amended, Art.110 amended, Art.113 amended, Art.116 amended, Art.127 amended, Art.130 amended, Art.138 amended, Art.144 amended, Art.152 amended of the General Regulations

the progress on the study of Mid-term Congress



Resolution C 28/2016

Organization of an Extraordinary Congress in 2018

Recognizing
that one of the key expectations of the reform was faster, timely decision making within the Union in order to cope with rapidly changing needs in the postal environment,

Considering
that since 2001, the Union has held a Strategy Conference at the midway point between Congresses, to assess the progress made in achieving the World Postal Strategy, address the challenges facing the postal sector, and discuss the development of a more dynamic, competitive, customer-focused postal network,

Decides

Further instructs

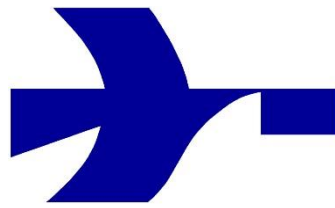
the Council of Administration, with the full support of the International Bureau, to assess the need as to whether a mid-term Congress should take place on a permanent basis and therefore be defined in the Acts of the Union, and to submit proposals to the 2020 Congress as appropriate.

Further instructs

the Council of Administration, with the full support of the International Bureau, to assess the need as to whether a mid-term Congress should take place on a permanent basis and therefore be defined in the Acts of the Union, and to submit proposals to the 2020 Congress as appropriate.

(Proposal 16, 2nd plenary meeting)

the progress on the study of Mid-term Congress



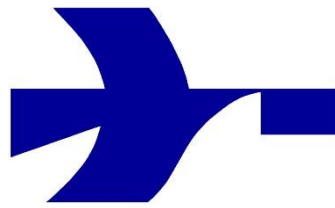
The CA task force on the mid-term Congress was established at CA S4 session and chaired by Cote d'Ivoire, the members include Japan, China, Spain, Tunisia, South Africa, Turkey, Poland, PAPU, etc

The Questionnaire on the 2018 Extraordinary Congress has been circulated to all the member countries at the end of June to address the following:

- Evaluation of the 2018 Extraordinary Congress based on concrete information from member countries.
- Consideration of other aspects important for the establishment of a mid-term Congress on a permanent basis.

The TF is tasked with providing its recommendations based on the feedbacks by the October 2019 CA session.

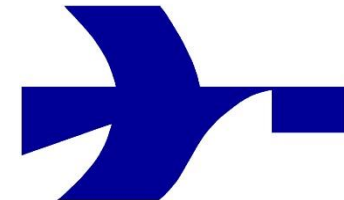
conclusion



There will be more APPU members to be elected as UPU POC members at the UPU Abidjan Congress.

The global postal industry as well as the UPU are facing the new challenges. The reforms to the election methodology and the distribution of seats are only the beginning of a long reform journey.

APPU members need to work together to play a greater role in international and regional postal affairs, promote UPU governance toward a more open, inclusive, universal and win-win direction, and make new contributions to the prosperity of global postal services.



Thank you!