|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-24)New Delhi, 15–24 October 2024 |  |
|  |
|  |  |
| PLENARY MEETING | Addendum 23 toDocument 40-E |
|  | 23 September 2024 |
|  | Original: Russian |
|  |
| ITU Member States, members of the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC) |
| PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS OF RESOLUTION 34 |
|  |
|  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abstract:** | To increase the opportunities open to Member States, Sector Members and Academia in supporting the work of ITU overall and ITU‑T in particular, RCC proposes considering allowing for ITU members to make voluntary contributions both in cash and in kind. Such contributions could be linked, for example, to the operations of the regional groups of ITU‑T study groups and aimed at bridging the standardization gap.RCC proposes revising Resolution 34, on voluntary contributions |
| **Contact:** | Alexey BorodinRegional Commonwealth in the field of Communications | E-mail: ecrcc@rcc.org.ru |
| **Contact:** | Evgeny TonkikhRCC coordinator for WTSA preparationsRussian Federation | E-mail: et@niir.ru  |

MOD RCC/40A23/1

RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)

Voluntary contributions

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Geneva, 2022; New Delhi, 2024)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (New Delhi, 2024),

considering

*a)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2024-2027, targeting ambitious strategic objectives in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T);

*b)* Resolution 123 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which invites Member States and Sector Members to make voluntary contributions to the fund for bridging the standardization gap;

*c)* Decision 5 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the annexes thereto, limiting expenses of the Union for the period 2024-2027;

*d)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of this assembly, on bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1, which describes the sources from which funds will be raised for the purpose of bridging the standardization gap,

recalling

*a)* that the ITU Constitution, Convention and Financial Regulations stipulate that the Secretary-General may accept voluntary financial contributions in cash or in kind, in addition to the regular contributions from the Member States, Sector Members and Associates;

*b)* that expenditures under voluntary contributions are outside the limits of expenditure set by ITU plenipotentiary conferences;

*c)* that important voluntary contributions made to ITU‑T in the past permitted ITU‑T to make significant progress in its work,

considering further

that voluntary contributions are valuable, rapid and efficient instruments in the financing of extra activities for the Sector,

resolves

1 to encourage the financing of specific projects, focus groups, regional groups of ITU‑T study groups or other new initiatives, including any activities which help achieve the objectives of Resolution 44 (Rev. Geneva, 2022), on bridging the standardization gap, by means of voluntary contributions in cash or in kind;

2 to invite Sector Members and Associates to finance voluntarily the participation of developing countries, and in particular remote participation using electronic working methods, in ITU-T meetings and workshops;

3 to invite Member States, Sector Members and Associates from both developing and developed countries to make voluntary contributions in cash or in kind and to submit to the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau projects and other initiatives of interest for ITU‑T to be financed under voluntary contributions.

**Reasons:** Allowing for voluntary contributions to be made both in cash and in kind will help to increase the contribution of ITU members in support of its work. In addition, such contributions could be linked, for example, to the operations of the regional groups of ITU-T study groups and aimed at bridging the standardization gap.

1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)