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| **CONTRIBUTION** |
| **Source:** | Central African Republic (CAF) |
| **Title:** | Using translator headsets or open-source translation software in the work of ITU‑T |
| **Purpose:** | Proposal |
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| **Keywords:** | Resolution 44; |
| **Abstract:** | Guaranteeing the effective use of translator headsets or open-source translation software in all the work of ITU-T in order to effectively bridge the standardization gap between Anglophone and non-Anglophone countries. |

# DISCUSSION

According to **Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016)** on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries:

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Hammamet, 2016),

considering

– that Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution and related resolutions, and in pursuing initiatives intended to enhance efforts to bridge the standardization gap between developing and developed countries as well as on follow-up and implementation of the operative paragraphs of Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014), supporting coordination in this respect at the regional level through regional offices and organizations;

– that Resolution 154 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference resolves to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing;

recognizing

– that it is of high importance for developing countries to increase their participation in the establishment and widespread use of telecommunication standards, and to enhance their contribution in ITU‑T study groups;

– that coordination at national level in developing countries needs to be developed to handle ICT standardization activities in order to contribute to work in ITU‑T;

invites the Council

– to provide support and assistance to developing countries, if requested, in drafting/developing a set of guidelines on the application of ITU-T Recommendations at the national level in order to enhance their participation in ITU-T study groups, with the assistance of the ITU regional offices, for bridging the standardization gap;

Consequently, interpretation is essential to help all delegates, especially those from non-Anglophone countries, to be fully aware of and engaged in standardization decisions that are taken in ITU‑T.

# PROPOSALS

In the light of the foregoing, the Central African Republic proposes that the use of translator headsets or open-source translation software be provided for in all the work of ITU-T in order to reduce gaps in understanding between Anglophone and non-Anglophone countries.

It also proposes that the Bridging the Standardization Gap programme be made available in the other languages too, in accordance with the call of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Hammamet, 2016), through support and assistance to developing countries.

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