



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
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Resolution 1 – Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 1

Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

(Johannesburg, 2008)¹

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that the functions, duties and organization of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) are stated in Article 17 of the ITU Constitution and Articles 13, 14, 14A, 15 and 20 of the ITU Convention;
- b) that, in accordance with the above articles of the Constitution and Convention, ITU-T shall study technical, operating and tariff questions and adopt Recommendations with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis;
- c) that the ITU-T Recommendations resulting from these studies must be in harmony with the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988), complement the basic principles therein and assist all those concerned in the provision and operation of telecommunication services to meet the objectives set down in the Preamble and Article 1 of those Regulations;
- d) that, accordingly, the rapid developments in telecommunication technology and services require timely and reliable ITU-T Recommendations to assist all Member States in the balanced development of their telecommunications;
- e) that general working arrangements of ITU-T are stated in the Convention;
- f) that the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference apply to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);
- g) that, in accordance with No. 184A of the Convention, WTSA is authorized to adopt the working methods and procedures for the management of the activities of ITU-T in accordance with No. 145A of the Constitution;
- h) that careful review of the more detailed working arrangements has been made in order to adapt them to meet the increasing demand for developing Recommendations with the most effective use of the limited resources available to Member States, Sector Members and ITU headquarters,

resolves

that the provisions referred to in *considering* e), f) and g) above shall be further elaborated by the provisions of this resolution and in the resolutions to which they refer, bearing in mind that in case of inconsistency, the Constitution, the Convention, the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR) and the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union (in that order) shall prevail over this resolution.

¹ Previously published (Geneva, 1956 and 1958; New Delhi, 1960; Geneva, 1964; Mar del Plata, 1968; Geneva, 1972, 1976 and 1980, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984; Melbourne, 1988; Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004).

SECTION 1

World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

1.1 The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), in undertaking the duties assigned to it in Article 18 of the ITU Constitution, Article 13 of the ITU Convention and the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union, shall conduct the work of each Assembly by setting up committees and group(s) to address organization, work programme, budget control, editorial matters, and to consider other specific matters if required.

1.2 It shall establish a Steering Committee, presided over by the chairman of the assembly, and composed of the vice-chairman of the assembly and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the committees and any group(s) created by the assembly.

1.3 WTSA shall establish a Budget Control Committee and an Editorial Committee, the tasks and responsibilities of which are set out in the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union (General Rules, Nos. 69-74):

- a) The “Budget Control Committee”, *inter alia*, examines the estimated total expenditure of the assembly and estimates the financial needs of ITU-T up to the next WTSA and the costs entailed by the execution of the decisions of the assembly.
- b) The “Editorial Committee” perfects the wording of texts arising from WTSA deliberations, such as resolutions, without altering their sense and substance, and aligns the texts in the official languages of the Union.

1.4 In addition to the Steering, Budget Control and Editorial committees, the two following committees are set up:

- a) The “Committee on Working Methods of ITU-T”, which submits to the plenary meeting reports including proposals on the ITU-T working methods for implementation of the ITU-T work programme, on the basis of the TSAG reports submitted to the assembly and the proposals of ITU Member States and ITU-T Sector Members.
- b) The “Committee on the ITU-T Work Programme and Organization”, which submits to the plenary meeting reports including proposals on the programme and organization of the work of ITU-T consistent with ITU-T strategy and priorities, on the basis of the TSAG reports submitted to the assembly and the proposals of ITU Member States and ITU-T Sector Members. It shall specifically:
 - i) propose a set of study groups;
 - ii) review the Questions set for study or further study;
 - iii) produce a clear description of the general area of responsibility within which each study group may maintain existing and develop new Recommendations, in collaboration with other groups, as appropriate;
 - iv) allocate Questions to study groups, as appropriate;
 - v) decide, when a Question or group of closely related Questions concerns several study groups, whether:
 - to accept the recommendation of TSAG;
 - to entrust the study to a single study group; or
 - to adopt an alternative arrangement;

- vi) review, and adjust as necessary, the lists of Recommendations for which each study group is responsible;
- vii) propose the establishment, where needed, of other groups in accordance with Nos. 191A and 191B of the Convention.

1.4.1 The chairmen of study groups and the chairman of TSAG and the chairmen of other groups set up by WTSA should make themselves available to participate in the Committee on the Work Programme and Organization.

1.5 The plenary meeting of a WTSA may set up other committees in accordance with No. 63 of the General Rules.

1.6 All committees and groups referred to in 1.2 to 1.5 above shall normally cease to exist with the closing of WTSA except, if required and subject to the approval of the assembly and within the budgetary limits, the Editorial Committee. The Editorial Committee may therefore hold meetings after the closing of the assembly to complete its tasks as assigned by the assembly.

1.7 Prior to the inaugural meeting of WTSA, in accordance with No. 49 of the General Rules, the heads of delegation shall meet to prepare the agenda for the first plenary meeting and make proposals for the organization of the assembly, including proposals for chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of WTSA and its committees and group(s).

1.8 During WTSA, the heads of delegation shall meet:

- a) to consider the proposals of the Committee on the ITU-T Work Programme and Organization concerning the work programme and the constitution of study groups in particular;
- b) to draw up proposals concerning the designation of chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups, TSAG and any other groups established by WTSA (see Section 2).

1.9 The programme of work of WTSA shall be designed to provide adequate time for consideration of the important administrative and organizational aspects of ITU-T. As a general rule:

1.9.1 WTSA shall consider reports from the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) and pursuant to No. 187 of the Convention, from the study groups and TSAG, on the activities during the previous study period, including a report from TSAG on the fulfilment of any specific functions that were assigned to it by the previous WTSA. While WTSA is in session, study group chairmen shall make themselves available to WTSA to supply information on matters which concern their study groups.

1.9.2 In those cases as indicated in Section 9, a WTSA may be asked to consider approval of one or more Recommendations. The report of any study group(s) or TSAG proposing such action should include information on why such action is proposed.

1.9.3 WTSA shall receive and consider the reports, including proposals of the committees it has established, and take final decisions on those proposals and on reports submitted to it by those committees and groups. On the basis of the proposals by the Committee on the Work Programme and Organization of ITU-T, it shall set up study groups and, where appropriate, other groups, and, taking into account consideration by the heads of delegation, appoint the chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups, of TSAG and of any other groups it has established, taking account of Article 20 of the Convention and Section 3 below.

1.10 In accordance with No. 191C of the Convention, WTSA may assign specific matters within its competence to TSAG indicating the action required on these matters.

1.11 Voting

Should there be a need to vote at WTSA, the vote will be conducted according to the relevant sections of the Constitution, Convention and the General Rules.

SECTION 2

Study groups and their relevant groups

2.1 Classification of study groups and their relevant groups

2.1.1 WTSA establishes study groups in order for each of them:

- a) to pursue the goals laid down in a set of Questions related to a particular area of study in a task-oriented fashion;
- b) to review and, as necessary, to recommend amendment or deletion of existing Recommendations and definitions within its general area of responsibility (as defined by WTSA), in collaboration with their relevant groups as appropriate.

2.1.2 To facilitate their work, study groups may set up working parties, joint working parties and rapporteur groups to deal with the tasks assigned to them.

2.1.3 A joint working party shall submit draft Recommendations to its lead study group.

2.1.4 A regional group may be established within a study group to deal with Questions and studies of particular interest to a group of Member States and Sector Members in an ITU region .

2.1.5 A study group may be set up by WTSA in order to carry out joint studies with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and prepare draft Recommendations on questions of common interest. ITU-T shall be responsible for the management of this study group and approval of its Recommendations. WTSA shall appoint the chairman and vice-chairman of the study group², in consultation with the Radiocommunication Assembly as appropriate, and receive the formal report of the work of the study group. A report for information may also be prepared for the Radiocommunication Assembly.

2.1.6 A study group may be designated by WTSA or TSAG as the lead study group for ITU-T studies forming a defined programme of work involving a number of study groups. This lead study group is responsible for the study of the appropriate core Questions. In addition, in consultation with the relevant study groups and in collaboration, where appropriate, with other standards bodies, the lead study group has the responsibility to define and maintain the overall framework and to coordinate, assign (recognizing the mandates of the study groups) and prioritize the studies to be done by the study groups, and to ensure the preparation of consistent, complete and timely Recommendations. The lead study group shall inform TSAG on the progress of the work as defined in the scope of the lead study group activity. Issues which cannot be resolved by the study group should be raised for TSAG to offer advice and proposals for the direction of the work.

² In special cases, WTSA may appoint the chairman and request the Radiocommunication Assembly to appoint a vice-chairman.

2.2 Meetings outside Geneva

2.2.1 Study groups or working parties may meet outside Geneva if invited to do so by Member States, an ITU-T Sector Member or by entities authorized in this respect by a Member State of the Union and if the holding of a meeting outside Geneva is desirable (e.g. in association with symposiums or seminars). Such invitations shall be considered only if they are submitted to a WTSA or to an ITU-T study group meeting and they shall be finally planned and organized after consultation with the Director of TSB and if they are within the credits allocated to ITU-T by the Council.

2.2.2 For meetings held outside Geneva, the provisions of Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference as well as of ITU Council Decision 304 shall apply. Invitations to hold meetings of the study groups or their working parties away from Geneva shall be accompanied by a statement indicating the host's agreement to defray the additional expenditure involved and that it will provide at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge if the government of the host so requests.

2.2.3 Should an invitation be cancelled for any reason, it shall be proposed to Member States or to other duly authorized entities that the meeting be convened in Geneva, in principle on the date originally planned.

2.3 Participation in meetings

2.3.1 Member States and other duly authorized entities shall be represented in the study groups and their relevant groups, such as working parties and rapporteur groups, in whose work they wish to take part, by participants registered by name and chosen by them as qualified to investigate satisfactory solutions to the Questions under study. Exceptionally, however, registration by Member States and other duly authorized entities³ with a study group or its relevant group may be made without specifying the name of the participants concerned. Chairmen of meetings may invite individual experts as appropriate.

2.3.2 The meetings of Study Group 3 regional groups shall, in principle, be limited to delegates and representatives of Member States and operating agencies (for the definition of these terms see the Annex to the Constitution) in the region. However, each Study Group 3 regional group may invite other participants to attend all or part of a meeting to the extent that these other participants would be eligible to attend the meetings of the full study group.

2.3.3 The meetings of regional groups of other study groups shall, in principle, be limited to delegates and representatives from Member States, Sector Members and Associates of the concerned study group in the region. However, each regional group may invite other participants to attend all or part of a meeting, to the extent that these other participants would be eligible to attend the meetings of the full study group.

2.4 Reports of study groups to WTSA

2.4.1 All study groups shall meet sufficiently in advance of WTSA for the report of each study group to WTSA to reach administrations of Member States and Sector Members at least one month before WTSA.

³ See Article 19 of the Convention

2.4.2 The report of each study group to WTSA is the responsibility of the study group chairman, and shall include:

- a short but comprehensive summary of the results achieved in the study period;
- reference to all Recommendations (new or revised) that have been approved by the Member States during the study period;
- reference to all Recommendations deleted during the study period;
- reference to the final text of all draft Recommendations (new or revised) that are forwarded for consideration by WTSA;
- the list of new or revised Questions proposed for study;
- review of joint coordination activities for which it is the lead study group.

SECTION 3

Study group management

3.1 The study group chairmen perform the duties required of them within their study groups or within joint coordination activities.

3.2 Appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen shall be primarily based upon demonstrated competence both in technical content of the study group concerned and in the management skills required. Those appointed should be active in the field of the study group concerned and committed to the work of the study group. Other considerations, including incumbency, shall be secondary.

3.3 The mandate of a vice-chairman shall be to assist the chairman in matters relating to the management of the study group including substitution for the chairman at official ITU-T meetings or replacement of the chairman should he or she be unable to continue with study group duties. Each working party chairman provides technical and administrative leadership and should be recognized as having a role of equal importance to that of the study group vice-chairman.

3.4 On the basis of 3.2 above, appointed vice-chairmen should be considered first in the appointment of working party chairmen. However, that would not prevent other competent experts being appointed as working party chairmen.

3.5 To the extent possible, and taking into account the need for demonstrated competence, appointment or selection to the management team should utilize the resources of as broad a range of Member States and Sector Members as possible, at the same time recognizing the need to only appoint the number of vice-chairmen and working party chairmen necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the study group, consistent with the projected structure and work programme.

3.6 In principle, a chairman, vice-chairman or working party chairman, on accepting this role, is expected to have the necessary support of the Member State or Sector Member to fulfil this commitment throughout the period to the next WTSA.

SECTION 4

Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

4.1 In accordance with Article 14A of the Convention, the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) shall be open to representatives of administrations of Member States and representatives of ITU-T Sector Members and to chairmen of the study groups and other groups or their designated representatives. The Director of TSB or the Director's designated representatives shall participate in TSAG. The chairmen of the study groups and other groups, according to the case, or their designated representatives (e.g. vice-chairmen) shall also participate in TSAG.

4.2 TSAG's principal duties are to review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for ITU-T's activities, to review progress in the implementation of ITU-T's work programme, to provide guidelines for the work of the study groups and to recommend measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, within ITU-T and with the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors and the General Secretariat, and with other standardization organizations, forums and consortia outside ITU.

4.3 TSAG will identify changing requirements and provide advice on appropriate changes to be made to the priority of work in ITU-T study groups, planning, and allocation of work between study groups (and the coordination of that work with other Sectors), giving due regard to the cost and availability of resources within TSB and the study groups. TSAG shall monitor the activities of any joint coordination activities and may also recommend the establishment of such activities, if appropriate. TSAG may also advise on further improvements to ITU-T working methods. TSAG shall monitor the activities of the lead study groups and advise on the progress report as presented to TSAG. TSAG shall endeavour to ensure that the programmes of work across the study groups are successfully completed.

4.4 WTSA may assign temporary authority to TSAG between two consecutive WTSA's to consider and act on matters specified by WTSA. TSAG may consult with the Director on these matters, if necessary. WTSA should assure itself that the special functions entrusted to TSAG do not require financial expenses exceeding the ITU-T budget. The report on TSAG activity on the fulfilment of specific functions assigned to it, pursuant to No. 197I of the Convention, shall be submitted to the next WTSA. Such authority shall terminate when the following WTSA meets, although WTSA may decide to extend it for a specified period.

4.5 TSAG shall hold regular scheduled meetings, included on the ITU-T timetable of meetings. The meetings should take place as necessary, but at least once a year⁴.

4.6 In the interest of minimizing the length and costs of the meetings, the chairman of TSAG should collaborate with the Director in making appropriate advance preparation, for example by identifying the major issues for discussion.

4.7 In general, the same rules of procedure that apply to study groups shall also apply to TSAG and its meetings. However, at the discretion of the chairman, written proposals may be submitted during the TSAG meeting provided they are based on ongoing discussions taking place during the meeting and are intended to assist in resolving conflicting views which exist during the meeting.

⁴ The Director and the study group chairmen may use the opportunity of these meetings to consider any appropriate measure related to activities described in 4.4 and 5.4.

4.8 A report for the Director on its activities shall be prepared by TSAG after each meeting. This report is to be made available within an objective of six weeks after the closure of the meeting and is to be distributed in accordance with normal ITU-T procedures.

4.9 TSAG shall prepare a report for the assembly on the matters assigned to it by the previous WTSA. At its last meeting prior to WTSA, TSAG shall, pursuant to No. 197H of the Convention, prepare a report which summarizes its activities since the previous WTSA. This report shall offer advice on the allocation of work, and proposals on ITU-T working methods and on strategies and relations with other relevant bodies inside and outside ITU, as appropriate. The TSAG report to WTSA should also include proposals for Resolution 2, i.e. the titles of study groups with their responsibilities and mandates. These reports shall be submitted to the assembly by the Director.

SECTION 5

Duties of the Director

5.1 The duties of the Director of TSB are outlined in Article 15 and relevant provisions of Article 20 of the Convention. These duties are further elaborated in this resolution.

5.2 The Director shall take the necessary preparatory measures for meetings of WTSA, TSAG, study groups and other groups, and coordinate their work so that the meetings produce the best results in the shortest possible time. The Director shall fix, by agreement with TSAG and study group chairmen, the dates and programmes of TSAG, study group and working party meetings and shall group these meetings in time according to the nature of the work and the availability of TSB and other ITU resources.

5.3 The Director shall manage the allocation of the ITU-T financial and TSB human resources required for meetings administered by TSB, for the dissemination of the associated documents to ITU Member States and Sector Members (meeting reports, contributions, etc.), for ITU-T publications, for the authorized operational support functions for the international telecommunication network and services (Operational Bulletin, code assignments, etc.) and for the operation of TSB.

5.4 The Director shall provide the necessary liaison between ITU-T and other Sectors and the General Secretariat of ITU and with other standards development organizations (SDOs).

5.5 In the Director's estimate of the financial needs of ITU-T until the next WTSA as part of the biennial budgetary preparatory process, the Director shall communicate to WTSA (for information) a summary of the accounts for the years which have elapsed since the preceding WTSA, and the estimated expenses of ITU-T to cover its financial requirements until the next WTSA for the subsequent biennial budgets and financial plan, as appropriate, taking into account the pertinent results of WTSA including priorities.

5.6 The Director shall prepare the financial estimates in accordance with relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules, taking into account the relevant results of WTSA, including priorities for the work of the Sector.

5.7 The Director shall submit for preliminary examination by the Budget Control Committee, and thereafter for approval by WTSA, the accounts for expenditure incurred for the current WTSA.

5.8 The Director shall submit to WTSA a report on the proposals that have been received from TSAG (see 4.9) concerning the organization, terms of reference and work programme of study groups and other groups for the next study period. The Director may give views on these proposals.

5.9 In addition, the Director may, within the limits specified in the Convention, submit to WTSA any report or proposal which would help to improve the work of ITU-T, so that WTSA may decide what action to take. In particular, the Director shall submit to WTSA such proposals concerning the organization and terms of reference of the study groups for the next study period as may be considered necessary.

5.10 The Director may request assistance from the study group and TSAG chairmen regarding proposals for potential candidates for study group and TSAG chairmen and vice-chairmen, for consideration by the heads of delegation.

5.11 After the close of WTSA, the Director shall supply administrations of Member States and Sector Members taking part in the activities of ITU-T with a list of the study groups and other groups set up by WTSA, indicating the general areas of responsibility and the Questions that have been referred to the various groups for study, and requesting them to advise him/her of the study groups or other groups in which they wish to take part.

Furthermore, the Director shall supply the international organizations with a list of the study groups and other groups set up by WTSA, asking them to advise him/her of the study groups or other groups in which they wish to participate in an advisory capacity.

5.12 Administrations of Member States, Sector Members and other participating organizations are invited to supply these particulars after each WTSA as soon as possible and not later than two months after they have received the Director's circular, and to update them regularly.

5.13 In the interval between WTSAs, when circumstances so demand, the Director is authorized to take exceptional measures to ensure the efficiency of the work of ITU-T within the limits of the credits available.

5.14 In the interval between WTSAs, the Director may request assistance from the chairmen of study groups and the chairman of TSAG regarding the allocation of available financial and human resources to be able to assure the most efficient work of ITU-T.

5.15 In consultation with the chairmen of study groups and the chairman of TSAG, the Director shall ensure an appropriate flow of executive summary information on the work of the study groups. This information should be designed to assist in following and appreciating the overall significance of the work progressing in ITU-T.

5.16 The Director shall seek to foster cooperation and coordination with the other standardization organizations for the benefit of all members.

SECTION 6

Contributions

6.1 Contributions shall be submitted and formatted in accordance with Recommendations ITU-T A.1 and A.2, respectively.

SECTION 7

Development and approval of Questions

7.1 Development of Questions

Development of a draft Question for approval and inclusion in the work programme of ITU-T may be processed, preferably:

- a) through a study group and TSAG;
- b) through a study group and further consideration in the relevant committee of WTSA, when the study group meeting is its last prior to a WTSA;
- c) through a study group where urgent treatment is justified;

or,

through WTSA (see 7.1.10).

7.1.1 Member States, and other duly authorized entities, shall submit proposed Questions at least two months before the study group meeting which will consider the Question(s).

7.1.2 Each proposed Question should be formulated in terms of specific task objective(s) and shall be accompanied by appropriate information as listed in Appendix I to this resolution. This information should clearly justify the reasons for proposing the Question and indicate the degree of urgency, while taking into account the relationship of the work of other study groups and standardization bodies.

7.1.3 TSB shall distribute the proposed Questions to the Member States and Sector Members of the study group(s) concerned so as to be received at least one month before the study group meeting which will consider the Question(s).

7.1.4 New or revised Questions may also be proposed by a study group itself during a meeting.

7.1.5 Each study group shall consider the proposed Questions to determine:

- i) the clear purpose of each proposed Question;
- ii) the priority and urgency of new Recommendation(s) desired, or changes to existing Recommendations resulting from the study of the Questions;
- iii) that there be as little overlap of work as possible between the proposed Questions both within the study group concerned and with Questions of other study groups and the work of other standardization bodies.

7.1.6 Agreement by a study group to submit proposed Questions for approval is achieved by reaching consensus among the Member States and Sector Members present at the study group meeting when the proposed Question is discussed that the criteria in 7.1.5 have been satisfied.

7.1.7 TSAG shall be made aware by liaison statement from the study groups of all proposed Questions, in order to allow it to consider the possible implications for the work of all ITU-T study groups or other groups. In collaboration with the author(s) of proposed Question(s), TSAG shall review and, if appropriate, may recommend changes to these Question(s), taking into account the criteria in 7.1.5 above.

7.1.8 The opportunity for review of the Questions by TSAG prior to approval may be dispensed with only where urgent approval of the proposed Question is justified in the opinion of the Director

of TSB, after consulting the chairman of TSAG and the chairman of any other study groups where overlap or liaison problems could arise.

7.1.9 A study group may agree to commence work on a draft Question before its approval.

7.1.10 If, despite the above provisions, a Member State or Sector Member proposes a Question directly to a WTSA, the latter either approves the Question or invites the Member State or Sector Member to submit the proposed Question to the next meeting of the relevant study group(s) to allow time for its thorough examination.

7.1.11 The Director shall take account of the relevant provisions of WTSA Resolution 17 in responding to any request submitted by developing countries⁵ through the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), particularly with regard to matters connected with training, information, examination of questions which are not covered by the ITU-D study groups, and technical assistance required for the examination of certain questions by the ITU-D study groups. In order to allow for the specific characteristics of countries with economies in transition, developing countries, and especially least developed countries, TSB shall take account of the relevant provisions of WTSA Resolution 17 in responding to any request submitted by such countries through the BDT, particularly with regard to matters connected with training, information, examination of questions which are not covered by the ITU-D study groups, and technical assistance required for the examination of certain questions by the ITU-D study groups.

7.2 Approval of Questions between WSAs (see Figure 7.1a)

7.2.1 Between WSAs, and after development of proposed Questions (see 7.1 above), the approval procedure for new or revised Questions is set out in 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 below.

7.2.2 New or revised Questions may be approved by a study group if consensus at the study group meeting is achieved. In addition, some Member States and Sector Members (normally at least four) have to commit themselves to support the work, e.g. by contributions, provision of rapporteurs or editors and/or hosting of meetings. The names of the supporting entities should be recorded in the meeting report, together with the type of support to which they are committing.

- a) The proposed Question, once approved, shall have the same status as Questions approved at a WSA.
- b) The Director shall notify the results by circular.

7.2.3 Alternatively, if the support as described in 7.2.2 has been offered, but consensus of the study group to approve a new or revised Question is not achieved, the study group may request approval by consultation of the Member States.

- a) The Director shall request Member States to notify him/her within two months whether they approve or do not approve the proposed new or revised Question.
- b) A proposed Question is approved and has the same status as Questions approved at a WSA, if:
 - a simple majority of all the Member States responding are in agreement; and
 - at least ten replies are received.
- c) The Director shall notify the results of the consultation by circular. (See also 8.2.)

⁵ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

7.2.4 Between WTSA, TSAG shall review the work programme of ITU-T and recommend revisions as necessary.

7.2.5 In particular, TSAG shall review any new or revised Question to determine whether it is in line with the mandate of the study group. TSAG may then endorse the text of any proposed new or revised Question or may recommend that it be modified. TSAG will note the text of any new or revised Question already approved.

7.3 Approval of Questions by WTSA (see Figure 7.1b)

7.3.1 At least two months prior to WTSA, TSAG shall meet to consider, review and, where appropriate, recommend changes to Questions for WTSA's consideration, while ensuring that the Questions respond to the overall needs and priorities of the ITU-T work programme and are duly harmonized to:

- i) avoid duplication of effort;
- ii) provide a coherent basis for interaction between study groups;
- iii) facilitate monitoring overall progress in the drafting of Recommendations;
- iv) facilitate cooperative efforts with other standardization organizations.

7.3.2 At least one month before WTSA, the Director shall inform the Member States and Sector Members of the list of proposed Questions, as agreed by TSAG.

7.3.3 The proposed Questions may be approved by WTSA in accordance with the General Rules.

7.4 Deletion of Questions

Study groups may decide in each individual case which of the following alternatives is the most appropriate for the deletion of a Question.

7.4.1 Deletion of a Question between WTSA

7.4.1.1 At a study group meeting, it may be agreed by reaching consensus among those present to delete a Question, e.g. either because work has been terminated or because no contributions have been received at that meeting and at the previous two study group meetings. Notification about this agreement, including an explanatory summary about the reasons for the deletion, shall be provided by a circular. If a simple majority of the Member States responding has no objection to the deletion within two months, the deletion will come into force. Otherwise the issue will be referred back to the study group.

7.4.1.2 Those Member States which indicate disapproval are requested to provide their reasons and to indicate the possible changes that would facilitate further study of the Question.

7.4.1.3 Notification of the result will be given in a circular, and TSAG shall be informed by the Director. In addition, the Director shall publish a list of deleted Questions whenever appropriate, but at least once by the middle of a study period.

7.4.2 Deletion of a Question by WTSA

Upon the decision of the study group, the chairman shall include in his/her report to WTSA the request to delete a Question. WTSA will decide as appropriate.

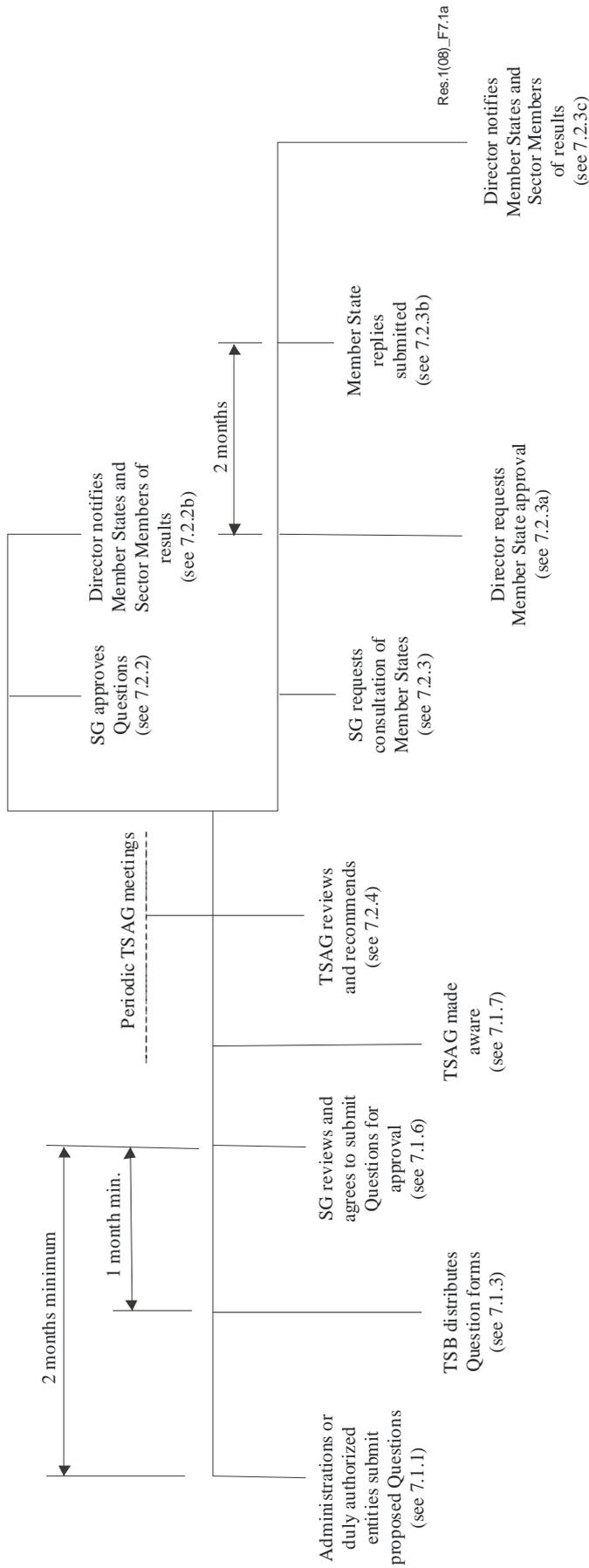


Figure 7.1a – Approval of Questions between WTSAs

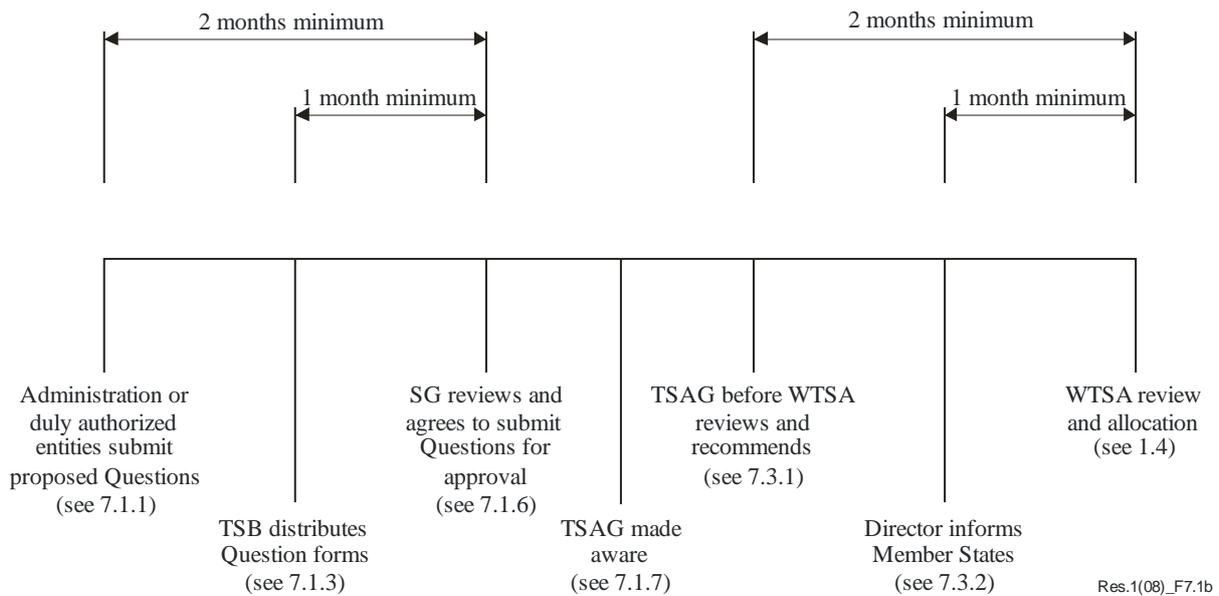


Figure 7.1b – Approval of Questions at WTSA

SECTION 8

Selection of Recommendation approval process

8.1 Selection of the approval process

"Selection" refers to the act of choosing the alternative approval process (AAP) (see Recommendation A.8) or choosing the traditional approval process (TAP) (see Section 9) for the development and approval of new and revised Recommendations.

8.1.1 Selection at a study group meeting

As a general approach, Recommendations in ITU-T Standardization Domain 04 (numbering/addressing) and Domain 11 (tariff/charging/accounting) are assumed to follow TAP. Likewise, Recommendations not in Domains 04 or 11 are assumed to follow AAP. However, explicit action at the study group meeting can change the selection from AAP to TAP, and vice versa, if consensus of the Member States and Sector Members present at the meeting so decides.

If consensus is not achieved, the same process used at a WTSA, as described in 1.11 above, shall be used to decide the selection.

8.1.2 Selection at WTSA

As a general approach, Recommendations in ITU-T Standardization Domain 04 (numbering and addressing) and Domain 11 (tariff, charging and accounting) are assumed to follow TAP. Likewise, Recommendations not in Domains 04 or 11 are assumed to follow AAP. However, explicit action at WTSA can change the selection from AAP to TAP, and vice versa.

8.2 Notification of the selection

When the Director of TSB notifies the membership that a Question has been approved, the Director shall also include notification of the proposed selection for the resulting Recommendations. If there are any objections, which must be based on the provisions of No. 246D of the Convention, they shall be forwarded to the next study group meeting, in writing, where there can be a reconsideration of the selection (see 8.3 below).

8.3 Reconsideration of the selection

At any time, up to the decision to put a draft new or revised Recommendation into the "Last Call" comment process, the selection can be reconsidered based on the provisions of No. 246D of the Convention. Any request for reconsideration must be in writing (e.g. a contribution, or if submitted after the expiry of the deadline for a contribution, a written document that is then reflected a temporary document) to a study group or working party meeting. A proposal from a Member State or Sector Member to change the selection has to be seconded before it can be addressed by the meeting.

Using the same procedures as described in 8.1.1, the study group will decide if the selection will remain as is, or if it will be changed.

The selection may not be changed once the Recommendation has been consented (Recommendation ITU-T A.8, clause 3.1), or determined (see 9.3.1 below).

SECTION 9

Approval of new and revised Recommendations using the traditional approval process

9.1 General

9.1.1 Procedures for approval of Recommendations which require formal consultation of Member States (traditional approval process) are found in this section of Resolution 1. According to No. 246B of the Convention, draft new or revised ITU-T Recommendations are adopted by a study group in accordance with procedures established by WTSA, and Recommendations which do not require formal consultation of Member States for their approval are considered approved. Procedures for such approval of Recommendations (alternative approval process) are found in Recommendation ITU-T A.8. In accordance with the Convention, the status of Recommendations approved is the same for both methods of approval.

9.1.2 In the interests of speed and efficiency, approval should normally be sought as soon as the relevant texts are mature, by a formal consultation in which the Director of TSB asks Member States to delegate authority to the relevant study group to proceed with the approval process and subsequent agreement at a formal meeting of the study group.

The relevant study group may also seek approval at a WTSA.

9.1.3 In accordance with No. 247A of the Convention, the status of Recommendations approved is the same whether approval is at a study group meeting or at a WTSA.

9.2 Process

9.2.1 Study groups should apply the process described below for seeking the approval of all draft new and revised Recommendations, when they have been developed to a mature state. See Figure 9.1 for the sequence of events.

NOTE – A Study Group 3 regional group shall decide on its own to apply this procedure for the limited purpose of establishing regional tariffs. Any Recommendation adopted according to this procedure shall only apply to the Member States that are part of the regional group. The chairman of Study Group 3 shall be informed of the decision to apply this approval procedure and Study Group 3 at its next plenary meeting will examine the draft Recommendation in broad terms. If there is no objection as regards principles and methodology, the procedure shall be initiated. Only the Member States of the Study Group 3 regional group will be consulted by the Director for the approval of the draft Recommendation concerned.

9.2.2 Cases where approval of new or revised Recommendations should be deferred for consideration at a WTSA are:

- a) Recommendations of an administrative nature concerning ITU-T as a whole;
- b) where the study group concerned considers it desirable that WTSA itself should debate and resolve particularly difficult or delicate issues;
- c) where attempts to achieve agreement within the study groups have failed due to non-technical issues such as differing views on policy.

9.3 Prerequisites

9.3.1 Upon request of the study group chairman, the Director shall explicitly announce the intention to apply the approval procedure set out in this resolution when convening the meeting of the study group. Such request shall be based upon a determination at a study group or working party meeting or, exceptionally, at a WTSA, that work on a draft Recommendation is sufficiently mature for such action. At this stage the draft Recommendation is considered to be "determined". The Director shall include the summary of the Recommendation. Reference shall be provided to the report or other documents where the text of the draft new or revised Recommendation to be considered may be found. This information shall also be distributed to all Member States and Sector Members.

9.3.2 Study groups are encouraged to establish an editing group in each study group to review the texts of new and revised Recommendations for suitability in each of the official languages.

9.3.3 The text of the draft new or revised Recommendation must be available to TSB in a final edited form in at least one of the official languages at the time that the Director makes the announcement of the intended application of the approval procedure set out in this resolution. Any associated electronic material included in the Recommendation (e.g. software, test vectors, etc.) must also be made available to TSB at the same time. A summary that reflects the final edited form of the draft Recommendation must also be provided to TSB in accordance with 9.3.4 below. The invitation to the meeting, together with the summary of the draft new or revised Recommendation, announcing the intended application of this approval procedure, shall be sent by the Director to all Member States and Sector Members so as to be received at least three months before the meeting. The invitation and the enclosed summary shall be distributed according to normal procedures, which include the use of the appropriate official languages.

9.3.4 The summary shall be prepared in accordance with the author's guide for drafting ITU-T Recommendations. It is a brief outline of the purpose and content of the new or revised draft Recommendation and, where appropriate, the intent of the revisions. No Recommendation shall be considered as complete and ready for approval without this summary statement.

9.3.5 The text of the draft new or revised Recommendation must have been distributed in the official languages at least one month prior to the announced meeting.

9.3.6 Approval may only be sought for a draft new or revised Recommendation within the study group's mandate as defined by the Questions allocated to it, in accordance with No. 192 of the Convention. Alternatively, or additionally, approval may be sought for amendment of an existing Recommendation within the study group's responsibility and mandate (see Resolution 2).

9.3.7 Where a draft new or revised Recommendation falls within the mandate of more than one study group, the chairman of the study group proposing the approval should consult and take into account the views of any other study group chairmen concerned before proceeding with the application of this approval procedure.

9.3.8 Recommendations are to be elaborated in accordance with the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC available at <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/>. For example:

9.3.8.1 Any party participating in the work of ITU-T should, from the outset, draw the attention of the Director of TSB to any known patent or to any known pending patent application, either of their own or of other organizations. The "Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration" form from the ITU-T website is to be used.

9.3.8.2 ITU-T non-member organizations that hold patent(s) or pending patent application(s), the use of which may be required in order to implement an ITU-T Recommendation, can submit a "Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration" to TSB using the form available at the ITU-T website.

9.3.9 In the interests of stability, once a new or revised Recommendation has been approved, approval should not normally be sought within a reasonable period of time for any further amendment of the new text or the revised portion, respectively, unless the proposed amendment complements rather than changes the agreement reached in the previous approval process or a significant error or omission is discovered. As a guideline, in this context "a reasonable period of time" would be at least two years in most cases.

9.3.10 Any Member States considering themselves to be adversely affected by a Recommendation approved in the course of a study period may refer their case to the Director, who shall submit it to the relevant study group for prompt attention.

9.3.11 The Director shall inform the next WTSA of all cases notified in conformity with 9.3.10 above.

9.4 Consultation

9.4.1 Consultation of the Member States encompasses the time period and procedures beginning with the announcement by the Director of the intention to apply the approval procedure (9.3.1) up to seven working days before the beginning of the study group meeting. The Director shall request Member States' opinions within this period on whether they assign authority to the study group that the draft new or revised Recommendations should be considered for approval at the study group meeting.

9.4.2 If TSB has received a statement (or statements) indicating that the use of intellectual property, e.g. the existence of a patent, or a copyright claim, may be required in order to implement a draft Recommendation, the Director shall indicate this situation in the circular announcing the intention to invoke the Resolution 1 approval process (see Appendix II to this Resolution).

9.4.3 The Director shall inform the Directors of the other two Bureaux, as well as recognized operating agencies, scientific and industrial organizations and international organizations participating in the work of the study group in question, that Member States are being asked to respond to a consultation on a proposed new or revised Recommendation. Only Member States are entitled to respond (see 9.5.2 below).

9.4.4 Should any Member States be of the opinion that consideration for approval shall not proceed, they should advise their reasons for disapproving and indicate the possible changes that would facilitate further consideration and approval of the draft new or revised Recommendation.

9.4.5 If 70 per cent or more of the replies from Member States support consideration for approval at the study group meeting (or if there are no replies), the Director shall advise the chairman that consideration of the approval may proceed. (With the authorization given by Member States that the study group may proceed with the approval process, they also recognize that the study group may make the necessary technical and editorial changes in accordance with 9.5.2 below.)

9.4.6 If less than 70 per cent of the replies received by the due date support consideration for approval at the study group meeting, the Director shall advise the chairman that consideration of the approval may not proceed at that meeting. (Nevertheless, the study group should consider the information provided under 9.4.4 above.)

9.4.7 Any comments received along with responses to the consultation shall be collected by TSB and submitted as a temporary document to the next meeting of the study group.

9.5 Procedure at study group meetings

9.5.1 The study group should review the text of the draft new or revised Recommendation as referred to in 9.3.1 and 9.3.3 above. The meeting may then accept any editorial corrections or other amendments not affecting the substance of the Recommendation. The study group shall assess the summary statement referred to in 9.3.4 in terms of its completeness and ability to concisely convey the intent of the draft new or revised Recommendation to a telecommunication expert who has not participated in the study group work.

9.5.2 Technical and editorial changes may only be made during the meeting as a consequence of written contributions, of results from the consultation process (see 9.4 above) or of liaison statements. Where proposals for such revisions are found to be justified but to have a major impact on the intent of the Recommendation or to depart from points of principle agreed at the previous study group or working party meeting, consideration of this approval procedure should be deferred to another meeting. However, in justified circumstances the approval procedure may still be applied if the chairman of the study group, in consultation with TSB, considers:

- that the proposed changes are reasonable (in the context of the advice issued under 9.4 above) for those Member States not represented at the meeting, or not represented adequately under the changed circumstances; and
- that the proposed text is stable.

9.5.3 After debate at the study group meeting, the decision of the delegations to approve the Recommendation under this approval procedure must be unopposed (but see 9.5.4 regarding reservations, 9.5.5 and 9.5.6). See No. 239 of the Convention.

9.5.4 In cases where a delegation does not elect to oppose approval of a text, but would like to register a degree of reservation on one or more aspects, this shall be noted in the report of the meeting. Such reservations shall be mentioned in a concise note appended to the text of the Recommendation concerned.

9.5.5 A decision must be reached during the meeting upon the basis of a text available in its final form to all participants at the meeting. Exceptionally, but only during the meeting, a delegation may request more time to consider its position. Unless the Director is advised of formal opposition from the Member State to which the delegation belongs within a period of four weeks from the end of the meeting, the Director shall proceed in accordance with 9.6.1.

9.5.5.1 A Member State which requested more time to consider its position and which then indicates disapproval within the four-week interval specified in 9.5.5 above is requested to advise its reasons and to indicate the possible changes that would facilitate further consideration and future approval of the draft new or revised Recommendation.

9.5.5.2 If the Director is advised of formal opposition, the study group chairman, after consultation with the parties concerned, may proceed according to 9.3.1 above, without further determination at a subsequent working party or study group meeting.

9.5.6 A delegation may advise at the meeting that it is abstaining from the decision to apply the procedure. This delegation's presence shall then be ignored for the purposes of 9.5.3 above. Such an abstention may subsequently be revoked, but only during the course of the meeting.

9.6 Notification

9.6.1 Within four weeks of the closing date of the study group meeting or, exceptionally, four weeks after the period described in 9.5.5, the Director shall notify whether the text is approved or not, by circular. The Director shall arrange that this information is also included in the next available ITU Notification. Within this same time period, the Director shall also ensure that any Recommendation agreed to during the study group decision meeting is available online in at least one official language, with an indication that the Recommendation may not be in its final publication form.

9.6.2 Should minor, purely editorial amendments or correction of evident oversights or inconsistencies in the text as presented for approval be necessary, TSB may correct these with the approval of the chairman of the study group.

9.6.3 The Secretary-General shall publish the approved new or revised Recommendations in the official languages as soon as practicable, indicating, as necessary, a date of entry into effect. However, in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.11, minor amendments may be covered by corrigenda rather than a complete reissue. Also, where appropriate, texts may be grouped to suit market needs.

9.6.4 Text shall be added to the cover sheets of all new and revised Recommendations urging users to consult the ITU-T patent database and the ITU-T software copyright database. Suggested wording is:

- "ITU draws attention to the possibility that the practice or implementation of this Recommendation may involve the use of a claimed intellectual property right. ITU takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of claimed intellectual property rights, whether asserted by ITU Member States and Sector Members or by others outside of the Recommendation development process."

- "As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had/had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents/software copyrights, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the appropriate ITU-T databases available at the ITU-T website."

9.6.5 See also Recommendation ITU-T A.11 concerning the publication of lists of new and revised Recommendations.

9.7 Correction of defects

When a study group identifies the need for implementers to be made aware of defects (e.g. typographical errors, editorial errors, ambiguities, omissions or inconsistencies and technical errors) in a Recommendation, one mechanism that may be employed is an implementers' guide. This guide is an historical document recording all identified defects and their status of correction, from their identification to final resolution. Implementers' guides shall be agreed by the study group or agreed by one of its existing working parties with the concurrence of the study group chairman. Implementers' guides shall be made available by posting on the ITU-T website with open access.

9.8 Deletion of Recommendations

Study groups may decide in each individual case which of the following alternatives is the most appropriate for the deletion of Recommendations.

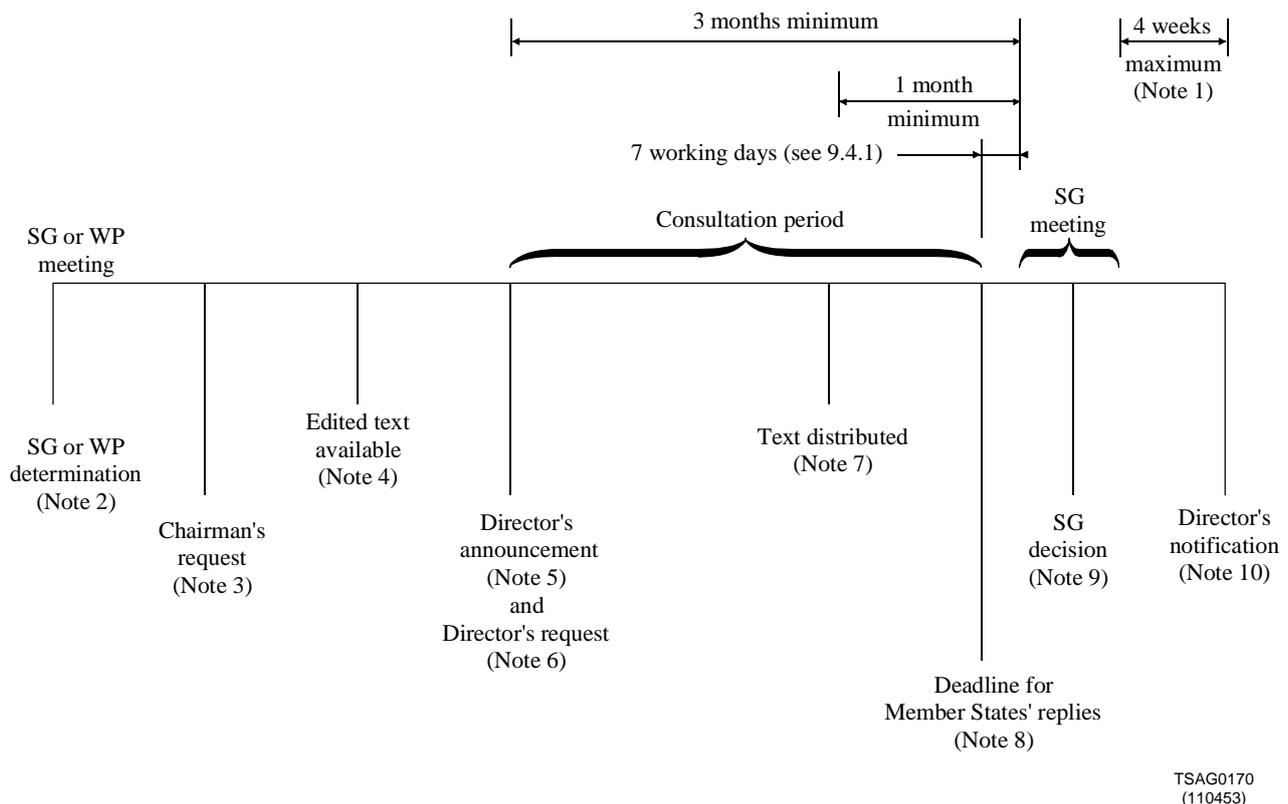
9.8.1 Deletion of Recommendations by WTSA

Upon the decision of the study group, the chairman shall include in his report to WTSA the request to delete a Recommendation. WTSA should consider the request and act as appropriate.

9.8.2 Deletion of Recommendations between WSAs

9.8.2.1 At a study group meeting it may be agreed to delete a Recommendation, i.e. because it has been superseded by another Recommendation or because it has become obsolete. This agreement must be unopposed. Information about this agreement, including an explanatory summary about the reasons for the deletion, shall be provided by a circular. If no objection to the deletion is received within three months, the deletion will come into force. In the case of objection, the matter will be referred back to the study group.

9.8.2.2 Notification of the result shall be included in another circular, and TSAG shall be informed by a report from the Director. In addition, the Director shall publish a list of deleted Recommendations whenever appropriate, but at least once by the middle of a study period.



NOTE 1 – Exceptionally, an additional period of up to four weeks would be added if a delegation requested more time under 9.5.5.

NOTE 2 – SG or WP DETERMINATION: The study group or working party determines that work on a draft Recommendation is sufficiently mature and requests the SG chairman to make the request to the Director (9.3.1).

NOTE 3 – CHAIRMAN’S REQUEST: The SG chairman requests that the Director announce the intention to seek approval (9.3.1).

NOTE 4 – EDITED TEXT AVAILABLE: Text of the draft Recommendation, including the required summary, must be available to TSB in final edited form in at least one official language (9.3.3). Any associated electronic material included in the Recommendation must also be made available to TSB at the same time.

NOTE 5 – DIRECTOR’S ANNOUNCEMENT: The Director announces the intention to seek approval of the draft Recommendation at the next SG meeting. The invitation to the meeting with the announcement of the intention to apply the approval procedure should be sent to all Member States and Sector Members so as to be received at least three months before the meeting (9.3.1 and 9.3.3).

NOTE 6 – DIRECTOR’S REQUEST: The Director requests Member States to inform the Director whether they approve or do not approve the proposal (9.4.1 and 9.4.2). This request shall contain the summary and reference to the complete final text.

NOTE 7 – TEXT DISTRIBUTED: Text of the draft Recommendation must have been distributed in the official languages at least one month before the announced meeting (9.3.5).

NOTE 8 – DEADLINE FOR MEMBER STATES’ REPLIES: If 70% of replies received during the consultation period indicate approval, the proposal shall be accepted (9.4.1, 9.4.5 and 9.4.7).

NOTE 9 – STUDY GROUP DECISION: After debate, the study group reaches unopposed agreement to apply the approval procedure (9.5.3 and 9.5.2). A delegation can register a degree of reservation (9.5.4), can request more time to consider its position (9.5.5) or can abstain from the decision (9.5.6).

NOTE 10 – DIRECTOR’S NOTIFICATION: The Director notifies whether the draft Recommendation is approved or not (9.6.1)

Figure 9.1 – Approval of new and revised Recommendations using TAP – Sequence of events

Appendix I (to Resolution 1)

Information for submission of a Question

- Source
- Short title
- Type of Question or proposal⁶
- Reasons or experience motivating the proposed Question or proposal
- Draft text of Question or proposal
- Specific task objective(s) with expected time-frames for completion
- Relationship of this study activity to other:
 - Recommendations
 - Questions
 - study groups
 - relevant standardization bodies

Guidelines for drafting Question text are available at the ITU-T website

Appendix II (to Resolution 1)

Suggested text of the note to be included in the circular

TSB has received a statement(s) indicating that the use of intellectual property, protected by one or more issued or pending patent(s) and/or software copyright(s), may be required to implement this draft Recommendation. Available patent and software copyright information can be accessed at the ITU-T website.

⁶ Background Question, task-oriented Question designed to lead to a Recommendation, proposal for a new manual, revised manual, etc.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 2 – ITU-T study group responsibility and mandates

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 2

ITU-T study group responsibility and mandates

(Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

the resolutions adopted by this assembly which contain many instructions and implications for the work of the relevant study groups,

considering

- a) that the mandate for each study group needs to be clearly defined in order to avoid duplication of effort between study groups and to ensure the coherence of the overall work programme of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- b) that ITU-T has to evolve in order to stay relevant to the changing telecommunication environment and to its membership interests;
- c) that collocation of study group, working party or rapporteur group meetings could also be a means to avoid duplication of work and to improve efficiency of work; in practice, collocation enables:
 - attendees' participation in the work of more than one study group;
 - reduction in the need for exchange of liaison statements between the study groups concerned;
 - saving costs for ITU and for ITU members and other experts;
- d) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), through Resolution 22, assigns authority to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) in the interval between WTSAs to restructure and establish ITU-T study groups in response to changes in the telecommunication marketplace,

noting

that the study group structure, responsibilities and mandates agreed at WTSA may be modified in the interval between WTSAs, and that the current study group structure, responsibility and mandates may be found on the ITU-T website or obtained from the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB),

resolves

- 1 that the mandate of each study group, which it shall use as the basis for organizing its study programme, shall consist of:
 - a general area of responsibility, as set out in Annex A, within which the study group may amend existing Recommendations, in collaboration with other groups, as appropriate;
 - a set of Questions related to particular areas of study, which are compatible with the general area of responsibility and which should be results-oriented (refer to Section 7 of Resolution 1 of this assembly);
- 2 to encourage the study groups to consider collocation (e.g. of study group plenaries, working parties or rapporteur meetings) as a means to improve cooperation in some areas of work; the study groups involved will need to identify the areas in which they need to cooperate, based on their mandates, and keep TSAG and TSB informed,

instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau
to support and facilitate the operational aspects of such collocation.

Annex A (to Resolution 2)

PART 1 – GENERAL AREAS OF STUDY

Study Group 2

Operational aspects of service provision and telecommunications management

Responsible for studies relating to:

- principles of service provision, definition and operational requirements of service emulation;
- numbering, naming, addressing and identification requirements and resource assignment including criteria and procedures for reservation, assignment and reclamation;
- routing and interworking requirements;
- human factors;
- operational and management aspects of networks including network traffic management, designations, and transport-related operations procedures;
- operational aspects of interworking between traditional telecommunication networks and evolving networks;
- evaluation of feedback from operators, manufacturing companies and users on different aspects of network operation;
- management of telecommunication services, networks, and equipment via management systems, including support for next-generation networks (NGN) and the application and evolution of the telecommunication management network (TMN) framework;
- ensuring the consistency of the format and structure of IdM identifiers; and
- specifying interfaces to management systems to support the communication of identity information within or between organizational domains.

Study Group 3

Tariff and accounting principles including related telecommunication economic and policy issues

Responsible, among others, for studies relating to tariff and accounting matters (including costing methodologies) for international telecommunication services and study of related telecommunication economic, accounting and policy issues. To this end, Study Group 3 shall in particular foster collaboration among its members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis.

Study Group 5

Protection against electromagnetic environment effects

Responsible for studies relating to protection of telecommunication networks and equipment from interference and lightning.

Also responsible for studies related to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), to safety and to health effects connected with electromagnetic fields produced by telecommunication installations and devices, including cellular phones.

Responsible for studies on the existing copper network outside plant and related indoor installations.

Study Group 9

Television and sound transmission and integrated broadband cable networks

Responsible for studies relating to:

- use of telecommunication systems for contribution, primary distribution and secondary distribution of television, sound programmes and related data services including interactive services;
- use of cable and hybrid networks, primarily designed for television and sound programme delivery to the home, as integrated broadband networks to also carry voice or other time-critical services, video on demand, interactive services, etc.

Study Group 11

Signalling requirements, protocols and test specifications

Responsible for studies relating to signalling requirements and protocols, including those for IP-based networks, NGN, mobility, some multimedia related signalling aspects, ad hoc networks (sensor networks, RFID, etc.), QoS, and internetwork signalling for ATM, N-ISDN and PSTN networks. This also includes reference signalling architectures and test specifications for NGN and emerging networks (e.g., USN).

Study Group 12

Performance, QoS and QoE

Responsible for Recommendations on performance, quality of service (QoS) and quality of experience (QoE) for the full spectrum of terminals, networks and services ranging from speech over fixed circuit-based networks to multimedia applications over networks that are mobile and packet based. Included in this scope are the operational aspects of performance, QoS and QoE.

A special focus is given to interoperability to ensure end-to-end users' satisfaction.

Study Group 13

Future networks including mobile and NGN

Responsible for studies relating to the requirements, architecture, evolution and convergence of future networks. Also includes NGN project management coordination across study groups and release planning, implementation scenarios and deployment models, network and service capabilities, interoperability, impact of IPv6, NGN mobility and network convergence, public data network aspects and network aspects of IdM. Responsible for studies relating to network aspects of mobile telecommunication networks, including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), wireless Internet, convergence of mobile and fixed networks, mobility management, mobile multimedia network functions, internetworking, interoperability and enhancements to existing ITU-T Recommendations on IMT.

Study Group 15

Optical transport networks and access network infrastructures

Study Group 15 is responsible in ITU-T for the development of standards on optical transport networks and access network infrastructures, systems, equipment, optical fibres and cables, and their related installation, maintenance, test, instrumentation and measurement techniques, and control plane technologies to enable the evolution toward intelligent transport networks. This encompasses the development of related standards for the customer premises, access, metropolitan and long-haul sections of communication networks.

Study Group 16

Multimedia coding, systems and applications

Responsible for studies relating to ubiquitous applications, multimedia capabilities for services and applications for existing and future networks, including NGN and beyond. This encompasses accessibility, multimedia architectures, terminals, protocols, signal processing, media coding and systems (e.g. network signal processing equipment, multipoint conference units, gateways, and gatekeepers).

Study Group 17

Security

Responsible for studies relating to security including cybersecurity, countering spam and identity management. Also responsible for the application of open system communications including directory and object identifiers, and for technical languages, the method for their usage and other issues related to the software aspects of telecommunication systems.

PART 2 – LEAD STUDY GROUPS IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF STUDY

- SG 2 Lead study group for service definition, numbering and routing
 Lead study group on telecommunication for disaster relief/early warning
 Lead study group on telecommunication management
- SG 5 Lead study group on electromagnetic compatibility and electromagnetic effects
- SG 9 Lead study group on integrated broadband cable and television networks
- SG 11 Lead study group on signalling and protocols
 Lead study group on intelligent networks
 Lead study group on test specifications
- SG 12 Lead study group on quality of service and quality of experience
- SG 13 Lead study group for future networks and NGN
 Lead study group on mobility management and fixed-mobile convergence
- SG 15 Lead study group on access network transport
 Lead study group on optical technology
 Lead study group on optical transport networks
- SG 16 Lead study group on multimedia coding, systems and applications
 Lead study group on ubiquitous applications ("e-everything", such as e-health)
 Lead study group on telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities
- SG 17 Lead study group on telecommunication security
 Lead study group on identity management (IdM)
 Lead study group on languages and description techniques

Annex B
(to Resolution 2)

**Points of guidance to study groups for the development
of the post-2008 work programme**

B.1 This annex provides points of guidance to study groups for the development of the post-2008 study Questions in accordance with the proposed structure and general areas of responsibility. The points of guidance are intended to clarify, where appropriate, interaction between study groups in certain areas of common responsibility and are not intended to provide a comprehensive list of such responsibilities.

B.2 This annex will be reviewed by TSAG as necessary to facilitate interaction between study groups, to minimize duplication of effort and to harmonize the overall ITU-T work programme.

Study Group 2

Study Group 2 is the lead study group for service definition (including all types of mobile services) and for numbering and routing. Study Group 2 has a responsibility for creating principles of service and operational requirements, including billing and operational quality of service/network performance. Service principles and operational requirements must be developed for current and evolving technologies.

Study Group 2 shall define and describe services from a user's point of view to facilitate global interconnection and interoperation and, to the extent practicable, ensure compatibility with the International Telecommunication Regulations and related intergovernmental agreements. Study Group 2 should continue to study service policy aspects including those that may arise in the operation and provision of transborder, global and/or regional services taking due account of national sovereignty.

Study Group 2 is responsible for studying, developing and recommending general principles of numbering and routing for all types of network.

The chairman of Study Group 2, in consultation with Study Group 2's membership (or, if needed the chairman's delegated representative), should provide technical advice to the Director of TSB concerning general principles for numbering and routing and the effect on allocation of international codes.

Study Group 2 should provide the Director of TSB with advice on technical, functional and operational aspects in the assignment, reassignment and/or reclamation of international numbering and addressing resources in accordance with the relevant E- and F-series Recommendations, taking into account the results of any ongoing studies.

Study Group 2 should recommend measures to be taken to assure operational performance of all networks (including network management) in order to meet the in-service network performance and QoS.

As the lead study group on telecommunication management, Study Group 2 also has the responsibility for the development and maintenance of a consistent ITU-T work plan on telecommunication management and operations, administration and management (OAM) activities prepared with the cooperation of relevant ITU-T study groups. In particular, this work plan will focus on activities involving two types of interfaces: for fault, configuration, accounting, performance and security management (FCAPS) interfaces between network elements and management systems, and between management systems; and for transmission interfaces between network elements.

In support of market-acceptable FCAPS interface solutions, Study Group 2 studies will identify service provider and network operator requirements and priorities for telecommunication management, continue the evolution of the telecommunication management framework currently based on telecommunication management network (TMN) and NGN concepts, and address the management of NGN as well as the mixed circuit-switched and packet-switched network environment present during the transition to NGN.

Study Group 2 FCAPS interface solutions will specify reusable management information definitions via protocol-neutral techniques, continue management information modelling for the major telecommunication technologies, such as optical and IP-based networking, and extend management technology choices consistent with market needs, industry recognized value, and major, emerging technical directions.

To support the generation of such interface solutions, Study Group 2 will strengthen the collaborative relationships with standards development organizations (SDOs), forums, consortia and other experts as appropriate.

Additional studies will also cover network and service operational requirements and procedures, including support for network traffic management, support for the Service and Network Operations (SNO) group, and designations for interconnections among network operators.

Study Group 3

All study groups shall notify Study Group 3 at the earliest opportunity of any development that may have an impact on tariff and accounting principles, including the related telecommunication economic and policy issues.

Study Group 5

Study Group 5 will develop Recommendations, Handbooks and other publications related to:

- protection of telecommunication networks and equipment from interference and lightning;
- electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); and
- safety and health effects connected with electromagnetic fields produced by telecommunication installations and devices.

Study Group 5 will also take care of the aspects related to the deployment of new services on existing copper network, such as co-existence of different services from different providers in the same cable and positioning of components (e.g. xDSL filters) inside the central office main distribution frame, including also the need to provide performance requirements of new copper pair cables designed to support higher bandwidth.

This activity is strictly related to the continuation of studies on the local loop unbundling (LLU) with the scope to provide all the correct technical solutions needed to assure network integrity and interoperability, the easy use of equipment and access security in a context where operators can interact without affecting the quality of service defined by regulatory and administrative issues.

Study Group 9

Within its general area of responsibility, Study Group 9 will develop and maintain Recommendations on:

- the use of IP, ATM or other appropriate protocols and middleware to provide time-critical services, services on demand, or interactive services over cable or hybrid networks, in cooperation with other study groups when necessary;
- procedures for operation of television and sound-programme networks;
- television and sound-programme systems for contribution and distribution networks;

- transmission systems for television, sound-programmes and interactive services including internet applications on networks intended primarily for television;
- the delivery of broadband audio/visual services over home networks.

Study Group 9 is responsible for coordination with ITU-R on broadcasting matters.

Study Group 9 will hold collocated meetings with Study Group 16. The work of Study Group 9 on quality assessment will be coordinated with Study Group 12.

Study Group 11

Study Group 11 will develop Recommendations related to signalling requirements and protocols, including those for IP-based networks, NGN, mobility, some related signalling aspects, ad-hoc networks (sensor networks, RFID, etc.), QoS and internetwork signalling for ATM, N-ISDN and PSTN networks. This also includes reference signalling architectures and test specifications for NGN and emerging networks (e.g., USN).

In addition, Study Group 11 will develop Recommendations on the following subjects:

- network signalling and control functional architectures in emerging NGN environments;
- application control and signalling requirements and protocols;
- session control and signalling requirements and protocols;
- bearer control and signalling requirements and protocols;
- resource control and signalling requirements and protocols;
- signalling and control requirements and protocols to support attachment in NGN environments;
- reference signalling architecture and test specifications for NGN and emerging networks (e.g., USN) to assure interoperability.

Study Group 11 is to lend assistance in the preparation of a handbook on the deployment of packet-based networks.

Study Group 11 is to reuse, where appropriate, protocols that are being developed by other SDOs, in order to maximize standards investments.

Study Group 11 is to work on enhancements to existing Recommendations on access and internetwork signalling protocols of BICC, ATM, N-ISDN and PSTN, i.e., SS No. 7, DSS1 and DSS2, etc. The objective is to satisfy business needs of member organizations that wish to offer new features and services on top of networks based on existing Recommendations.

Study Group 11 will hold collocated meetings with Study Group 13.

Study Group 12

Within its general area of study, a particular focus of Study Group 12 is the end-to-end transmission quality delivered using a path that, with increasing frequency, involves new interactions between terminal types and network technologies (e.g. mobile terminals, multiplexers, gateway and network signal processing equipments, networks with IP segments).

As the lead study group on QoS and QoE, Study Group 12 ensures coordination within ITU-T, but also with other SDOs and forums, and develops frameworks to improve collaboration.

The study group plans to undertake work on

- transmission planning, in particular focused on NGN;
- QoS interoperability, including static and dynamic apportionment of end-to-end performance objectives among independent networks;

- quality modelling (psychophysical models, INMD, opinion models) for speech (including wideband) and multimedia, and subjective quality assessment;
- speech quality in motor vehicle environments;
- speech terminal characteristics and measurement methods;
- performance and resource management;
- QoS and QoE coordination (as lead study group or as a coordination project);
- Quality of Service Development Group (QSDG).

The work of Study Group 9 on quality assessment will be coordinated with Study Group 12.

Study Group 13

The key areas of competence of Study Group 13 include:

- Communication networks aspects: study for requirements, functional architectures and their capabilities of future networks including NGN according to a layered approach such as transport (access and core), transport control, service control and service/application support functions including support of mobility.
- Mobile aspects: studies relating to network aspects of mobile telecommunication networks, including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), wireless Internet, convergence of mobile and fixed networks, mobility management, mobile multimedia functions, internetworking, interoperability and enhancements to existing ITU-T Recommendations on IMT. This study will incorporate harmonization with relevant standards which will be developed in mobile related standard development organizations.
- Content distribution networks aspects: study for the requirements, functions and mechanisms to support distribution of contents which are requested by end users. This will include capabilities to support content finding/metadata, content distribution, rights management and media coding. This study will incorporate broadcasting and other standards integration within the context of future networks including NGN and mobile communication networks.
- Ad hoc networks aspects: study of requirements, functions and mechanisms needed to support configuration of ad-hoc networks used for identifying service discovery and activation, and context description/distribution including peer-to-peer networking. This study should be based on preliminary work in Study Groups 13 and 19 performed during the previous study period.
- Common function aspects: study of functions and relevant capabilities including NGN-specific identity management functional architecture that supports value-added identity services, the secure exchange of identity information and the application of bridging/interoperability between a diverse set of identity information formats. Also to be studied are any identity management threats within the NGN and the mechanisms to counter them. In addition, Study Group 13 will study the protection of personally identifiable information (PII) in the NGN to ensure that only authorized PII is disseminated within the NGN as well as future networks.

This study also will cover regulatory implications including telecommunications for disaster relief and emergency communications.

In order to assist countries with economies in transition, developing countries, and especially least developed countries, in the application of IMT and related wireless technologies, consultations should be held with representatives of ITU-D with a view to identifying how this might best be done through an appropriate activity conducted in conjunction with ITU-D.

Study Group 13 shall maintain strong cooperative relations with external SDOs and 3GPPs and develop a complementary programme. It shall proactively promote communications with external

organizations to allow for normative referencing in ITU-T Recommendations of mobile network specifications developed by those organizations.

Study Group 13 will hold collocated meetings with Study Group 11.

Study Group 15

Study Group 15 is the focal point in ITU-T for the development of standards on optical transport networks and access network infrastructures, systems, equipment, optical fibres and cables, and their related installation, maintenance, test, instrumentation and measurement techniques, and control plane technologies to enable the evolution toward intelligent transport networks. This encompasses the development of related standards for the customer premises, access, metropolitan and long-haul sections of communication networks.

Within this framework, the study group will also handle the reliability and security aspects of the entire range of fibre and cable performance, field deployment and the integrity of installations. The activity on the construction of infrastructure will perform the investigation and standardization of new techniques to allow faster, more cost effective and safer cable installation, also taking into account social issues such as the reduction of excavation, the problems caused to traffic and the generation of noise. Maintenance and physical infrastructure management will be also addressed, taking into account the advantages of emerging technologies, such as RFID and ubiquitous sensor networks.

Particular emphasis is given to global standards providing for a high-capacity (Terabit) optical transport network (OTN) infrastructure, and for high-speed (multi-Mbit/s and Gbit/s) network access and home networking. This also includes related work on modelling for network, system and equipment management, transport network architectures and layer interworking. Special consideration is being given to the changing telecommunication environment towards IP-type networks as part of the evolving next-generation network (NGN).

Network, system and equipment features covered include routing, switching, interfaces, multiplexers, cross-connect, add/drop multiplexers, amplifiers, repeaters, regenerators, multilayer network protection switching and restoration, operations, administration and maintenance (OAM), network synchronization, transport equipment management and control plane capabilities to enable evolution toward intelligent transport networks (e.g. automatically switched optical networks (ASON)). Many of these topics are addressed for various transport media and technologies, such as metallic and terrestrial/submarine optical fibre cables, dense and coarse wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM and CWDM) optical systems, optical transport network (OTN), Ethernet and other packet based data services, synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH), asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), and plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH).

In its work, Study Group 15 will take into account related activities in other ITU study groups, SDOs, forums and consortia, and collaborate with them to avoid duplication of effort and identify any gaps in the development of global standards.

Study Group 16

Study Group 16 will work on the following items:

- development of a framework and roadmaps for the harmonized and coordinated development of multimedia telecommunication standardization over wired and wireless networks to provide guidance across all ITU-T and ITU-R study groups (in particular ITU-T SG 9 and ITU-R SG 6), and in close cooperation with other regional and international SDOs and industry forums; these studies will include mobility, IP and interactive broadcasting aspects; close cooperation between ITU-T and ITU-R is encouraged at all levels;
- development and maintenance of a database of existing and planned multimedia standards;

- development of multimedia end-to-end architectures, including home network environments (HNE) and vehicle gateway for ITS;
- operation of multimedia systems and applications, including interoperability, scalability and interworking over different networks;
- high-layer protocols and middleware for multimedia systems and applications, including IPTV, USN and ID triggered multimedia/multimode applications and services for NGN and beyond;
- media coding and signal processing;
- multimedia and multimode terminals;
- terminals, network signal processing equipments, gateway implementations, and characteristics;
- QoS and end-to-end performance in multimedia systems;
- security of multimedia systems and services;
- accessibility to multimedia systems and services for persons with disabilities;
- ubiquitous applications ("e-everything", such as e-health, e-business, e-government, multimedia emergency communication for disaster relief);
- studies on appropriate character sets, especially for non-Latin scripts and languages.

Study Group 16 will hold collocated meetings with Study Group 9.

Study Group 17

Study Group 17 is responsible for studies relating to security, including cybersecurity, countering spam and identity management. Also responsible for the application of open system communications including directory and object identifiers, and for technical languages, the method for their usage and other issues related to the software aspects of telecommunication systems.

In the area of security, Study Group 17 is responsible for developing the core Recommendations on telecommunication and ICT security such as security architecture and frameworks; the fundamentals of protection including threats, vulnerabilities and risks; authentication and identity management, incident handling and forensics; and security aspects of communication applications. In addition, Study Group 17 provides overall coordination of security work in ITU-T.

Study Group 17 is responsible for studies relating to the development of a generic identity management model that is independent of network technologies and supports the secure exchange of identity information between entities. This work also includes studying the process for discovery of authoritative sources of identity information; generic mechanisms for the bridging/interoperability of a diverse set of identity information formats; identity management threats, the mechanisms to counter them, the protection of personally identifiable information (PII) and to develop mechanisms to ensure that access to PII is only authorized when appropriate.

In the area of open system communication, Study Group 17 is responsible for Recommendations in the following areas:

- open systems interconnection (OSI) (X.200-, X.400-, X.600-, X.800-series, etc.);
- directory services and systems (F.500- and X.500-series); and
- open distributed processing (ODP) (X.900-series).

In the area of languages, Study Group 17 is responsible for studies on modelling, specification and description techniques. This work, which includes languages such as ASN.1, SDL, MSC, URN, and TTCN, will be developed in line with the requirements of and in cooperation with the relevant study groups such as SG 2, SG 9, SG 11, SG 13, SG 15 and SG 16.

The work of Study Group 17 will be coordinated with developments carried out by other standardization bodies such as ISO/IEC JTC1, IETF and ETSI. Applicable work done in forums and consortia, such as OMG, TMF, SDL Forum Society, ASN.1 Consortium, OASIS, OMA, will also be considered in order to get the maximum synergy and to minimize the efforts in the development of new Recommendations.

Annex C (to Resolution 2)

List of Recommendations under the responsibility of the respective study groups and TSAG in the post-2008 study period

(Note: TSB to check that responsibility for Recommendations has been assigned correctly)

Study Group 2

E-series, except those in conjunction with Study Group 17 or under the responsibility of Study Group 12

F-series, except those under the responsibility of Study Groups 13, 16 and 17

G.850-series

Recommendations of the I.220-, I.230-, I.240- and I.250-series, I.751

M-series

Q.513, Q.800-849, Q.940-series

Maintenance of the S-series

V.51/M.729, V.55/O.71

X.160-, X.170-, X.700-series

Y.2400-series

Z.300-series

Study Group 3

D-series

Study Group 5

K-series

L.9, L.18, L.19, L.62, L.75, L.76

Study Group 9

J-series

N-series

P.900-series

Study Group 11

I.400- and I.500-series

Q-series, except those under the responsibility of Study Groups 2, 13, 15, and 16

Maintenance of the U-series

X.600-X.609

Study Group 12

E.420-E.470, E.800-series

G.100-series, except G.160-, G.180- and G.190-series

G.921

G.1000-series

I.350-series (including Y.1501/G.820/I.351), I.371, I.378, I.381

P-series, except P.900-series

Y.1220-, Y.1530-, Y.1540-, Y.1560-series

Study Group 13

F.600-series

I-series, except those under the responsibility of Study Groups 2, 12, 15, 16 and those having double/triple numbering in other series

Q.933, Q.933 *bis*, Q.1000-series, Q.1700-series

X.1-X.25, X.28-X.49, X.60-X.84, X.90-X.159, X.180-X.199, X.272, X.300-series

Y-series, except those under the responsibility of Study Groups 12, 15 and 16.

Study Group 15

G-series except those under the responsibility of Study Groups 2, 12, 13 and 16

I.326, I.430 Series, I.414, I.630 and I.700-series except I.751 (see SG 2)

L-series, except those under the responsibility of Study Group 5

O-series

P.53/O.41

Q.49/O.22, Q.500-series except Q.513 (see SG 2)

Maintenance of the R-series

X.50-series, X.85/Y.1321, X.86/Y.1323, X.87/Y.1324

V.38, V.55/O.71, V.300

Y.1300-series, Y.1700-Y.1709, Y.1720

Study Group 16

F.700 Series

G.160-series, G.190-series, G.710 and G.720-series (excluding G.712), G. 760-series (including G.769/Y.1242), G.776.1, G.779.1/Y.1451.1

H-series

T-series

Q.115-series (Q.115.0, Q.115.1, Q.115.2)

V-series, except those under the responsibility of Study Group 15

X.26 (V.10) and X.27 (V.11)

Study Group 17

E.104, E.409, E.115 (in conjunction with Study Group 2)

F.400-series; F.500-F.549

X-series, except those under the responsibility of Study Groups 2, 11, 13, 15, and 16

Z-series except Z.300-series under the responsibility of Study Group 2

TSAG

A-series Recommendations



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 7 – Collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 7

Collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

*(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984; Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000;
Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)*

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) the purposes of the Union set forth in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution relating to the harmonization of telecommunication facilities;
- b) the duties of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) as set forth in Chapter III of the Constitution;
- c) the interest of both the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) in certain aspects of telecommunications;
- d) the common interest of ISO and IEC on the one hand and ITU-T on the other in the development of standards on telecommunication and information technologies, on cables, wires and optical fibres and on protection measures which take full account of the needs of manufacturers, users and those responsible for communication systems;
- e) the need for mutual agreements on other areas of standardization activity of common interest, along the lines of cooperation in the field of telecommunication security between Study Group 17 and its counterparts in ISO and IEC,

noting

- a) that the working methods and timing constraints of the organizations concerned are not the same;
- b) the increasing demands on financial and specialized professional experts in both telecommunication technology and operations as well as computer science and terminal manufacturing and testing;
- c) the coordination meeting newly established between the three organizations through their top management;
- d) the progress made on the basis of existing procedures in the alignment of technical Recommendations with ISO, IEC and ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee 1 (JTC 1) in areas of joint interest, thanks to the excellent spirit of cooperation which has prevailed;
- e) the principles of collaboration established between ISO and IEC and particularly with ISO/IEC JTC 1 on information technology as contained in Recommendation ITU-T A.23 and in the ISO/IEC JTC 1 Directives;
- f) that other standardization activities of a collaborative nature may require coordination;
- g) the increasing cost of developing international standards,

resolves

- 1 to continue inviting ISO and IEC to examine the ITU-T study programme in the early stages of its studies and vice versa, and to further examine such programmes to take into account ongoing changes, in order to identify subjects where coordination seems desirable, and to so advise the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB);
- 2 to request the Director of TSB, after consultation with the study group chairmen concerned, to reply, and to furnish any additional information requested by ISO and IEC, as it becomes available;
- 3 to request the Director of TSB to examine and update the programme of cooperation and priority of the study items among ITU-T, ISO and IEC and highlight this information on the ITU-T website on a regular basis;
- 4 to request the Director of TSB, the study groups and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to consider and propose further improvements to the procedures for cooperation between ITU-T and ISO and IEC, including setting the priorities for such cooperation;
- 5 that the necessary contacts with ISO and/or IEC should be at the appropriate levels and coordination methods should be mutually agreed and regular coordination events arranged:
 - for work where text should be drawn up mutually and kept aligned, procedures in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.23 and the Guidelines for Cooperation therein apply;
 - for other activities where coordination between ITU-T and ISO and IEC is required (for example in relation to any mutual agreements, such as the Memorandum of Understanding on standardization in the field of electronic business), clear means of coordination shall be established and regular coordination contacts made;
- 6 to request the chairmen of study groups to take into account the related work programmes and the progress of projects in ISO, IEC and ISO/IEC JTC 1; further, to cooperate with these organizations as widely as possible and by appropriate means, in order to:
 - ensure that the specifications which have been jointly drawn up remain aligned;
 - collaborate in drawing up other specifications in fields of joint interest;
- 7 that, for reasons of economy, any necessary collaborative meetings take place as far as possible in association with other meetings;
- 8 that the report concerning such coordination indicate the status of alignment and compatibility of draft texts on points of common concern, in particular identifying any subject which could be dealt with in a single organization, and cases where cross-referencing would be helpful to users of published International Standards and Recommendations;
- 9 to invite administrations to contribute significantly to the coordination between ITU-T on the one hand and ISO and IEC on the other by ensuring adequate coordination of national activities associated with the three organizations.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 11 – Collaboration with the Postal Operations Council (POC) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in the study of services concerning both the postal and the telecommunication sectors

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 11

Collaboration with the Postal Operations Council (POC) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in the study of services concerning both the postal and the telecommunication sectors

(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984; Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that postal and telecommunication administrations and the relevant operating agencies authorized by Member States and service providers need to keep themselves informed of technical progress liable to improve or harmonize existing services, and that it is useful for them to examine jointly the implications of any new Recommendations or modifications to current Recommendations made in this connection;
- b) that the VIth CCITT Plenary Assembly resolved to create a "CCPS/CCITT Contact Committee" to consider questions of joint interest to both organizations in order:
 - to identify complementary activities to assist both organizations in coordinating time-scales of results;
 - to identify overlapping activities to minimize duplication of work;
- c) that the Contact Committee has fulfilled its purpose well, providing a sound basis for ongoing fruitful collaboration at the working level between the Postal Operations Council (POC) (the successor to the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS) in 1995) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) (the successor to the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) in 1993),

resolves

- 1 that the relevant ITU-T study groups should continue to collaborate with the POC committees as necessary, on a reciprocal basis and with a minimum of formality;
- 2 that, for ITU-T, Study Group 2 should continue to act as the main point of contact for POC/ITU-T collaborative studies;
- 3 that the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau should encourage and assist this collaboration between the two organs.



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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 17 – Telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 17

Telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries¹

(Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

the broad range of studies performed by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in developing technical, operational and tariff Recommendations,

noting

- a) the multifarious difficulties encountered by the developing countries in ensuring their effective and efficient participation in the work of ITU-T;
- b) the decision by the ITU Council to provide free access to ITU-T Recommendations and the success of this initiative to benefit developing countries,

recognizing

- a) that the harmonious and balanced development of the worldwide telecommunication network is of mutual advantage to the developed and the developing countries, and the need to identify a mechanism for developing countries to participate in and contribute to the work of the ITU-T study groups, as well as the need to reduce the cost of equipment taking into account the needs and requirements of developing countries;
- b) that there is still a large gap between developed and developing countries in the area of telecommunication standardization;
- c) that regional preparatory meetings for the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) have helped in identifying and coordinating regional views on issues considered to be of particular relevance to each region, and in developing common regional proposals for submission to WTSA;
- d) that recent reports from the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) on the pilot project that made ITU-T Recommendations available free of charge online indicate its early success in assisting participation from developing countries in the standardization process,

recalling

that one of the purposes of the Union is to promote international cooperation through the harmoniously integrated development of the worldwide telecommunication network for the benefit of humankind as a whole,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

taking account of

a) Nos. 190 and 196 of the ITU Convention, Resolution 25 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), § 5 of Annex 1 to Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), Resolution 22 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), Resolution 136 (Antalya, 2006) and Resolution 137 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) Resolutions 44 and 45 of this assembly,

resolves

1 to request the Director of TSB to cooperate with the ITU regional offices, including the possibility of holding ITU-T meetings in the regions;

2 to request the Director of TSB to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations, in particular those of developing countries;

3 subject to approval by the Council, to provide administrations of developing countries with free electronic copies of available documents, such as:

a) ITU handbooks, directives, etc. related to understanding and implementation of ITU-T Recommendations, particularly with respect to planning, operation and maintenance of telecommunication networks;

b) the ITU collection of basic texts, to improve and enhance participation of developing countries in the standardization process,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to provide, subject to a decision of the Council, the Telecommunication Development Bureau with all the necessary support with a view to:

- encouraging and increasing the participation of developing countries in telecommunication standardization activities;
- assisting and advising in the organization and holding of information meetings concerning the work of the ITU-T study groups;
- assisting developing countries with their studies in respect of their priority questions, such as, but not limited to, VoIP, mobile technology, multimedia, emergency and disaster relief, security of networks, next-generation networks (NGN), the transition from IPv4 to IPv6, triple and quadruple play and cybersecurity;
- encouraging and supporting the establishment and operation of flagship groups addressing the above questions;
- working with Sector Members, manufacturers, academia and research and development organizations in particular, on exchanging information on new technologies and requirements of developing countries, and on providing technical assistance to encourage the establishment of standardization programmes in academia and research and development organizations in the field of information and communication technology;
- assisting developing countries in formulating draft Questions and in making proposals;
- developing standardization activities in the regional offices;
- launching a campaign to promote standardization activities in order to attract new Sector Members and Associates from developing countries;
- assisting developing countries in examining interconnection, numbering, naming, addressing and refiling, in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations;

- providing additional support to help bridge the standardization gap between the developed and the developing countries;
- continuing and consolidating the efforts on NGN deployment studies and standards-development activities, particularly those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide, including, for example, the upgrading of skills necessary for migration to NGN,

further instructs the study groups

- 1 to take appropriate steps to have studies carried out on questions connected with standardization which are identified by world telecommunication development conferences;
- 2 to take account of the specific characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries in the process of establishing standards in the fields of planning, services, systems, operation, tariffs and maintenance, and to provide solutions/options relevant to developing countries wherever possible;
- 3 to develop methods for increasing the awareness of ITU-T Recommendations, taking account of ways and means to increase usage of ITU-T Recommendations in developing countries;
- 4 to continue liaising with study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, where appropriate, when developing new or revised ITU-T Recommendations, on the specific needs and requirements of developing countries, in order to broaden the appeal and applicability of the Recommendations in those countries.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
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WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 18 – Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, ITU-R and ITU-T

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 18

Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, ITU-R and ITU-T

(Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) the responsibilities of the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) according to the principles laid down in the ITU Constitution and Convention, i.e.:
- that the ITU-R study groups are charged (Nos. 151 to 154 of the Convention) to focus on the following in the study of Questions assigned to them:
 - i) use of the radio-frequency spectrum in terrestrial and space radiocommunication (and of the geostationary-satellite orbit);
 - ii) characteristics and performance of radio systems;
 - iii) operation of radio stations;
 - iv) radiocommunication aspects of distress and safety matters;
 - that the ITU-T study groups are charged (No. 193 of the Convention) to study technical, operating and tariff questions and prepare Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis, including Recommendations on interconnection of radio systems in public telecommunication networks and on the performance required for these interconnections;
- b) that joint meetings of the Radiocommunication (RAG) and Telecommunication Standardization (TSAG) Advisory Groups shall review the distribution of new and existing work between the Sectors, subject to confirmation by the applicable procedures of each Sector, the objective being to:
- minimize the duplication of activities of the Sectors;
 - group the standardization activities in order to foster cooperation and coordination of the work of ITU-T with regional standardization bodies,

resolves

- 1 that TSAG and RAG, meeting jointly as necessary, shall continue the review of new and existing work and its distribution between ITU-T and ITU-R, for approval in accordance with the procedures laid down for the approval of new and/or revised Questions;
- 2 that, if considerable responsibilities in both Sectors in a particular subject are identified:
- a) the procedure as given in Annex A should be applied; or
 - b) a joint group should be established; or
 - c) the matter should be studied by relevant study groups of both Sectors with appropriate coordination (see Annex B).

Annex A
(to Resolution 18)

Procedural method of cooperation

With respect to *resolves* 2 a), the following procedure should be applied:

- a) The joint meeting, as indicated in *resolves* 1, will nominate the Sector which will lead the work and will finally approve the deliverable.
- b) The lead Sector will request the other Sector to indicate those requirements which it considers essential for integration in the deliverable.
- c) The lead Sector will base its work on these essential requirements and integrate them in its draft deliverable.
- d) During the process of development of the required deliverable the lead Sector shall consult with the other Sector in case it has difficulties with these essential requirements. In case of agreement on revised essential requirements the revised requirements shall be the basis for further work.
- e) When the deliverable concerned comes to maturity, the lead Sector shall once more seek the views of the other Sector.

Annex B
(to Resolution 18)

**Coordination of radiocommunication and standardization activities
through intersector coordination groups**

With respect to *resolves* 2 c), the following procedure shall be applied:

- a) The joint meeting of the advisory groups as indicated in *resolves* 1, may, in exceptional cases, establish an intersector coordination group (ICG) to coordinate the work of both Sectors and to assist the advisory groups in coordinating the related activity of their respective study groups.
- b) The joint meeting shall, at the same time, nominate the Sector which will lead the work.
- c) The mandate of each ICG shall be clearly defined by the joint meeting, based on the particular circumstances and issues at the time the group is established; the joint meeting shall also establish a target date for termination of the ICG.
- d) The ICG shall designate a chairman and a vice-chairman, one representing each Sector.
- e) The ICG shall be open to members of both Sectors in accordance with Nos. 86 and 110 of the Constitution.
- f) The ICG shall not develop Recommendations.
- g) The ICG shall prepare reports on its coordinating activities to be presented to each Sector's advisory group; these reports shall be submitted by the Directors to the two Sectors.
- h) An ICG may also be established by the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly or by the Radiocommunication Assembly following a recommendation by the advisory group of the other Sector.
- i) The cost of an ICG shall be supported by the two Sectors on an equal basis and each Director shall include budgetary provisions for such meetings in the budget of their Sector.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 20 – Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 20

Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources

(Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) the relevant rules of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR) regarding the integrity of numbering resources;
- b) the instructions in the resolutions adopted by plenipotentiary conferences relevant for the stability of numbering plans, especially the E.164 plan, and in particular in Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference where it resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux: "2 to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used",

noting

- a) that the procedures governing the allocation and management of international numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources and related codes (e.g. new telephone country codes, telex destination codes, signalling area/network codes, data country codes, mobile country codes, identification) are laid down in the relevant E-, F-, Q- and X-Series ITU-T Recommendations;
- b) that the principles concerning future numbering, naming, addressing and identification plans to deal with emerging services or applications and relevant number allocation procedures to meet international telecommunication needs will be studied in accordance with this resolution and the work programme approved by this assembly for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- c) the ongoing deployment of next-generation networks (NGN) and IP-based networks;
- d) that several international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources are developed and maintained by ITU-T study groups and are in widespread use;
- e) that the national authorities responsible for allocation of numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, including Q.708 signalling area/network codes and X.121 data country codes, normally participate in Study Group 2;
- f) that it is in the common interest of ITU-T Member States and Sector Members that the Recommendations and guidelines for international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources should:
 - i) be known, recognized and applied by all;
 - ii) be used to build and maintain confidence of all in the related services;
 - iii) address misuse of such resources;
- g) Articles 14 and 15 of the ITU Convention concerning the activities of ITU-T study groups and the responsibilities of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), respectively,

considering

- a) that the assignment of international numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources is a responsibility of the Director of TSB and the relevant administrations;
- b) the global growth of mobile and Internet subscribers and the convergence of telecommunication services,

resolves to instruct

- 1 the Director of TSB, before assigning, reassigning and/or reclaiming international numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, to consult:
 - i) the chairman of Study Group 2, in liaison with the chairmen of the other relevant study groups, or if needed the chairman's delegated representative; and
 - ii) the relevant administration(s); and/or
 - iii) the authorized applicant/assignee when direct communication with TSB is required in order to perform its responsibilities.

In the Director's deliberations and consultations, the Director will consider the general principles for the allocation of numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, and the provisions of the relevant E-, F-, Q- and X-Series ITU-T Recommendations, and those to be adopted with respect to identification;

- 2 Study Group 2, in liaison with the chairmen of the other relevant study groups, to provide the Director of TSB:
 - i) advice on technical, functional and operational aspects in the assignment, reassignment and/or reclamation of international numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with the relevant Recommendations, taking into account the results of any ongoing studies;
 - ii) guidance in cases of reported complaints about misuses of an international telecommunication numbering resource, including numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources;
- 3 the Director of TSB to take the appropriate measures where Study Group 2, in liaison with the other relevant study groups, has provided advice and guidance in accordance with *resolves to instruct 2* above;
- 4 the Director of TSB, in close collaboration with Study Group 2, and any other relevant study groups, to follow up on the misuse of any numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources and inform the ITU Council accordingly;
- 5 Study Group 2 to study, urgently, necessary action to ensure that the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to country code numbering, naming, addressing and identification plans is fully maintained, as enshrined in Recommendation ITU-T E.164 and other relevant Recommendations; this shall cover ways and means to address and counter any misuse of any numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources, and of call progress tones and signals, through proper development of a proposed resolution and/or the development and adoption of a Recommendation towards this aim.



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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 22 – Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSAs

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 22

Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSA

(Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that, under the provisions of Article 14A of the ITU Convention, the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) is to provide guidelines for the work of study groups and recommend measures to foster coordination and cooperation with other standards bodies;
- b) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment and in industry groups dealing with telecommunications demands that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) make decisions on matters such as work priorities, study group structure and meeting schedules in shorter periods of time, between world telecommunication standardization assemblies (WTSA), in order to maintain its relevance and responsiveness;
- c) that Resolution 107 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference considers that there is an urgent need to ensure efficient ITU operations within the constraints of limited human and financial resources;
- d) that Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference resolves that WTSA shall continue, in accordance with its responsibilities, and subject to available financial resources, to promote the continued evolution of the standardization sector and adequately address strategic issues in standardization by means such as, but not limited to, the strengthening of TSAG;
- e) that Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) to consider, in consultation with relevant bodies, and the ITU membership, and in coordination with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, where appropriate, organizing a worldwide standardization round table and coordination meeting, possibly in conjunction with WTSA, for one day immediately prior to the assembly;
- f) that the Global Standards Symposium (GSS) was held in conjunction with this assembly to consider bridging the standardization gap and examining global ICT standards challenges;
- g) that TSAG continues to make proposals for enhancing the operational efficiency of ITU-T, for improving the quality of ITU-T Recommendations and for methods of coordination and cooperation;
- h) that TSAG can help improve coordination of the study process and provide improved decision-making processes for the important areas of ITU-T activities;
- i) that flexible administrative procedures, including those related to budgetary considerations, are needed in order to adapt to rapid changes in the telecommunication environment;
- j) that it is desirable for TSAG to act in the four years between WTSA in order to meet the needs of the marketplace in a timely manner;
- k) that it is desirable for TSAG to consider the implications of new technologies for the standardization activities of ITU-T and how such technologies can be included within the ITU-T work programme;

- l) that TSAG can play an important role in ensuring coordination between study groups, as appropriate, on standardization issues including, as required, avoiding duplication of work, and identifying linkages and dependencies between related work items;
- m) that TSAG, in providing advice to study groups, may take account of the advice of other groups,

noting

- a) that Article 13 of the ITU Convention states that a WTSA may assign specific matters within its competence to TSAG indicating the action required on those matters;
- b) that the duties of WTSA are specified in the Convention;
- c) that the current four-year cycle for WTSA's effectively precludes the possibility of addressing unforeseen issues requiring urgent action in the interim period between assemblies;
- d) that TSAG meets at least on a yearly basis;
- e) that TSAG has already exhibited the capability to act effectively, on matters assigned to it by WTSA,

recognizing

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) adopted Nos. 191A and 191B of the Convention that allow WTSA to establish and terminate other groups,

resolves

1 to assign to TSAG the following specific matters within its competence between this assembly and the next assembly to act in the following areas in consultation with the Director of the TSB, as appropriate:

- a) maintain up-to-date, efficient and flexible working guidelines;
- b) assume responsibility, including development and submission for approval under appropriate procedures, for the ITU-T A-series Recommendations (Organization of the work of ITU-T);
- c) restructure and establish ITU-T study groups and assign chairmen and vice-chairmen to act until the next WTSA in response to changes in the telecommunication marketplace;
- d) issue advice on study group schedules to meet standardization priorities;
- e) while recognizing the primacy of the study groups in carrying out the activities of ITU-T, create, terminate or maintain other groups, including focus groups, appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen, and establish their terms of reference with a defined duration, in accordance with Nos. 191A and 191B of the Convention, in order to enhance and improve the effectiveness of ITU-T's work as well as promoting flexibility in responding rapidly to high-priority issues; such groups shall not adopt Questions or Recommendations, but work on a specific mandate;
- f) review reports of and consider appropriate proposals made by coordination groups and other groups, and implement those that are agreed;
- g) establish the appropriate mechanism and encourage the utilization, for example, of coordination groups or other groups, to address key topics of work which span several study groups, with a view to ensuring effective coordination of standardization topics in order to achieve suitable global solutions;
- h) advise the Director of TSB on financial and other matters;

- i) approve the programme of work arising from the review of existing and new Questions and determine the priority, urgency, estimated financial implications and time-scale for the completion of their study;
 - j) group, as far as practicable, Questions of interest to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, in order to facilitate their participation in these studies;
 - k) other specific matters within the competence of WTSA, subject to the approval of Member States, using the approval procedure contained in Resolution 1 of this assembly, Section 9;
- 2 that revisions to the relevant procedures for adoption of Questions and Recommendations by study groups, other than those referred to in Nos. 246D, 246F and 246H of the Convention, may be initiated by TSAG for approval by Member States between WTSAs, using the approval procedure contained in Resolution 1 of this assembly, Section 9;
- 3 that TSAG provide liaison on its activities to organizations outside ITU in consultation with the Director of TSB, as appropriate;
- 4 that TSAG consider the implications, for ITU-T, of market needs and new emerging technologies that have not yet been considered for standardization by ITU-T, establish an appropriate mechanism to facilitate the examination of their consideration, for example assigning Questions, coordinating the work of study groups or establishing coordination groups or other groups, and nominate their chairmen and vice-chairmen;
- 5 that TSAG consider the result of this assembly concerning GSS and take follow-up actions, as appropriate;
- 6 that a report on the above TSAG activities shall be submitted to the next WTSA.



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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 26 – Assistance to regional groups of Study Group 3

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 26

Assistance to regional groups of Study Group 3

(Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that regional groups have been established within Study Group 3;
- b) that the activities of most of these groups have become increasingly important;
- c) that the study of tariff and accounting matters and the study of most of the economic aspects of telecommunication services call for human and financial resources which are not always available to developing countries¹;
- d) that, for determining rates, national network costs, at both international or regional ends of the relation, are one of the most important components;
- e) that Study Group 1 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has been instructed to study, *inter alia*, the question of balanced national tariff structures in the developing countries;
- f) that the existing regional groups of Study Group 3 have, to a large extent, developed their cost methodology;
- g) that the implementation of those existing cost methodologies needs to be pursued, while adapting them to evolution,

calls upon the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to cooperate with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in order to:

- i) continue to provide specific assistance to the current and future regional groups of Study Group 3 for pursuing the study of the methods and/or methodologies and criteria to be used in setting rates and collection charges;
- ii) encourage the continuing development of computerized application tools related to their cost methodology by the members of the regional groups of Study Group 3;
- iii) take appropriate steps to facilitate meetings of the current and future regional groups of Study Group 3 and promote the necessary synergies between the two Sectors.

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.



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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 29 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 29

Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks

(Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recalling

- a) Resolution 1099, adopted by the Council at its 1996 session, concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, which urged the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to develop, as soon as possible, the appropriate Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures;
- b) Resolution 22 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which resolves:
 - i) to encourage all administrations and international telecommunication operators to enhance the effectiveness of ITU's role and to give effect to its Recommendations, particularly those of ITU-T Study Group 3, in order to promote a new and more effective basis for the accounting regime which would help limit the negative effects of alternative calling procedures on developing countries, including least developed countries, small developing island states and countries with economies in transition;
 - ii) to request the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and ITU-T to collaborate so as to avoid any duplication of effort in studying the issue of refile, in order to achieve an outcome based on the spirit of Resolution 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
 - iii) to request administrations and international operators which permit the use of alternative calling procedures in their country in accordance with their national regulations to respect the decisions of other administrations and international operators whose regulations do not permit such services;
- c) Resolution 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning alternative calling procedures on telecommunication networks, which resolves:
 - i) to encourage administrations and international telecommunication operators to implement ITU-T Recommendations in order to limit the negative effects that, in some cases, alternative calling procedures have on developing countries;
 - ii) to request administrations and international operators which permit the use of alternative calling procedures on their territory in accordance with their national regulations to pay due regard to the decisions of other administrations and international operators whose regulations do not permit such services;
 - iii) to request competent ITU-T study groups to continue, through contributions from Member States, Sector Members and Associates, to study alternative calling procedures, such as refile and call-back, and issues related to caller identification, taking into account the importance of such studies as they are related to next-generation networks (NGNs) and network degradation,

recognizing

- a) that call-back, refiling, non-identification¹ and other alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, are permitted in some countries and not in others;
- b) that call-back, refiling, non-identification and other alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, offer alternative calling procedures which may be attractive for users;
- c) that call-back, refiling, non-identification and other alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, affect the revenue of operating agencies authorized by Member States, which may seriously hamper, in particular, the efforts of developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, for the sound development of their telecommunication networks and services;
- d) that distortions in traffic patterns resulting from call-back, refiling, non-identification and other alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, may impact on traffic management and network planning;
- e) that some forms of call-back seriously degrade the performance and quality of the public switched telephone network (PSTN),

reaffirming

that it is the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications and as such it may permit, prohibit or otherwise regulate call-back, refiling or matters related to caller identification in its territory,

noting

that in order to minimize the effect of alternative calling procedures:

- a) operating agencies authorized by Member States should, within their national law, make their best efforts to establish the level of collection charges on a cost-oriented basis, taking into account Article 6.1.1 of the International Telecommunication Regulations and Recommendation ITU-T D.5;
- b) administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should vigorously pursue the implementation of Recommendation ITU-T D.140 and the principle of cost-oriented accounting rates and accounting rate shares,

resolves

- 1 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national law, to suspend the methods and practices of call-back which seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN, such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression;
- 2 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take a cooperative and reasonable approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others, and suggested guidelines for this collaboration are attached;
- 3 to continue developing appropriate Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures and, in particular, the technical aspects of the methods and practices of call-back which seriously degrade the quality and the performance of the PSTN, such as constant calling (or bombardment or polling) and answer suppression;

¹ The lack of sufficient information to allow identification of the origin of the call.

4 to request Study Group 2 to study other aspects and forms of alternative calling procedures, including refiling and non-identification;

5 to request Study Group 3 to study the economic effects of call-back on the effort of developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the suggested guidelines for consultation on call-back,

calls upon the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to cooperate with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in order to facilitate the participation of countries with economies in transition, developing countries, and especially least developed countries, in these studies and to take care of such studies.

Attachment
(to Resolution 29)

Suggested guidelines for administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States for consultation on call-back

In the interest of global development of international telecommunications, it is desirable for administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to cooperate with others and to take a collaborative and reasonable approach. Any cooperation and any subsequent actions would have to take account of the constraints of national laws. The following guidelines are recommended to be applied in country X (the location of the call-back user) and country Y (the location of the call-back provider) regarding call-back. When call-back traffic is destined to a country other than countries X or Y, the sovereignty and the regulatory status of the destination country should be respected.

Country X (location of call-back user)	Country Y (location of call-back provider)
A generally collaborative and reasonable approach is desirable	A generally collaborative and reasonable approach is desirable
Administration X, wishing to restrict or prohibit call-back, should establish a clear policy position	
Administration X should make known its national position	Administration Y should bring this information to the attention of operating agencies authorized by Member States and call-back providers in its territory using whatever official means are available
Administration X should instruct operating agencies authorized by Member States operating in its territory as to the policy position, and those operating agencies authorized by Member States should take steps to ensure that their international operating agreements comply with that position	Operating agencies authorized by Member States in Y should cooperate in considering any necessary modifications to international operating agreements

Country X (location of call-back user)	Country Y (location of call-back provider)
	<p>Administration Y and/or operating agencies authorized by Member States in Y should seek to ensure that call-back providers establishing an operation in their territory are aware that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) call-back should not be provided in a country where it is expressly prohibited, and b) the call-back configuration must be of a type which will not degrade the quality and performance of the international PSTN
<p>Administration X should take all reasonable steps within its jurisdiction and responsibility to stop the offering and/or usage of call-back in its territory which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) prohibited; and/or b) harmful to the network. <p>Operating agencies authorized by Member States in country X will cooperate in the implementation of such steps.</p>	<p>Administration Y and operating agencies authorized by Member States in Y should take all reasonable measures to stop call-back providers in its territory offering call-back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in other countries where it is prohibited; and/or b) which is harmful to the networks involved.

NOTE – For relations between countries who regard call-back as an "international telecommunication service" as defined in the International Telecommunication Regulations, bilateral operating agreements should be required between the operating agencies authorized by Member States concerned as to the conditions under which call-back will be operated.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 31 – Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 31

Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment and in industry groups dealing with telecommunications demand the increased participation of interested entities and organizations in the standard-making process of ITU;
- b) that entities or organizations with highly focused areas of activity may be interested only in a small part of the standardization work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and, therefore, do not intend to apply for membership in the Sector, but would be willing to join if simpler conditions existed;
- c) that No. 241A of the ITU Convention enables the Sectors to admit participation of entities or organizations in the work of a given study group as an Associate;
- d) that Nos. 241A, 248B and 483A of the Convention describe the principles for the participation of Associates,

recognizing

that organizations and entities from developing countries¹ have found great difficulty in playing an active role in ITU-T activities and, as a consequence, in meeting the goals of Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

resolves

- 1 that an interested entity or organization may join ITU-T as an Associate and be entitled to take part in the work of a selected single study group;
- 2 that Associates are limited to the study group roles described below and excluded from all others:
 - Associates may take part in the process of preparing Recommendations within a study group, including the following roles: meeting participant, contribution submitter, Recommendation editor, and, during the alternative approval process, provider of comments during the Last Call period;
 - Associates may have access to documentation required for their work;
 - an Associate may serve as rapporteur, responsible for directing the studies for the relevant study Question within the selected study group, except for taking part in any decision-making or liaison activities which are to be handled separately, in accordance with No. 248B of the Convention;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

3 that the amount of the financial contribution for Associates be based upon the contributory unit for Sector Members as determined by Council for any particular biennial budgetary period,

requests

1 the Secretary-General to admit entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of a given study group or subgroups thereof following the principles set in Nos. 241B, 241C, 241D and 241E of the Convention;

2 the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to review on an ongoing basis the conditions governing the participation (including financial impact on the Sector budget) of Associates based on the experience gained within ITU-T,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to prepare the necessary logistics for the participation of Associates in the work of ITU-T, including possible impacts of study group reorganization.



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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 32 – Strengthening electronic working methods for the work of ITU-T

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 32

Strengthening electronic working methods for the work of ITU-T

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) the rapid pace of technology change and the consequent need for improved and more rapid standards development;
- b) that electronic working methods (EWM) enable open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- c) that the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements will have significant benefits for the ITU-T membership, including resource-limited individuals, organizations and states, by allowing them timely and effective access to standards information and the standards-making and approval process;
- d) that EWM will be advantageous towards improving communication among members of ITU-T and between other relevant standardization organizations and ITU, towards globally harmonized standards;
- e) the key role of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) in providing support to EWM capabilities;
- f) the decisions contained in Resolution 66 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- g) the budgetary difficulty developing countries have in participating actively in face-to-face ITU-T meetings,

noting

- a) the desire of members to receive documents in electronic format in a timely manner and the need to reduce the increasing amount of hard copy documentation generated during meetings and dispatched by mail;
- b) that many forms of EWM have already been implemented by ITU-T, such as electronic document submission and the electronic forum service;
- c) the desire of ITU-T members to conduct electronic meetings;
- d) the increasing use of portable computers by members during meetings;
- e) the advantage to the membership of facilitating greater electronic participation in the development and approval of Recommendations, in particular by members unable to participate in study group meetings in Geneva and elsewhere;
- f) the economies possible from enhancing ITU-T EWM capabilities (e.g. reduced costs for distribution of paper documentation, travel costs, etc.);
- g) the encouragement by other telecommunication standardization organizations of collaboration using EWM;
- h) that the alternative approval process (AAP) (Recommendation ITU-T A.8) is conducted primarily by electronic means,

resolves

- 1 that the principal EWM objectives of ITU-T are:
 - that collaboration between members on development of Recommendations should be by electronic means;
 - that ITU-T should provide facilities and capabilities for EWM at meetings;
 - that TSB should provide all members of ITU-T with appropriate and ready access to electronic documentation for their work, including a global, unified and consolidated view of document traceability; and
 - that TSB should provide appropriate systems and facilities to support the conduct of ITU-T's work by electronic means;
- 2 that these objectives should be systematically addressed in an EWM Action Plan, including individual action items identified by the ITU-T membership or TSB, and prioritized and managed by TSB with the advice of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG),

instructs

- 1 the Director of TSB to:
 - maintain the EWM Action Plan to address the practical and physical aspects of increasing the EWM capability of ITU-T;
 - identify and review costs and benefits of the action items on a regular basis;
 - report to each meeting of TSAG the status of the Action Plan, including the results of the cost and benefit reviews described above;
 - provide the executive authority, budget within TSB, and resources to execute the Action Plan with all possible speed;
 - develop and disseminate guidelines for the use of ITU-T EWM facilities and capabilities;
 - take action, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities (e.g. webcast, audioconference, webconference/document sharing, videoconference, etc.) in ITU-T meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings,
- 2 the TSAG EWM Working Party to continue to:
 - act as the point of contact between ITU-T membership and TSB on EWM matters, in particular providing feedback and advice on the contents, prioritization and implementation of the Action Plan;
 - identify user needs and plan the introduction of suitable measures through appropriate subgroups and pilot programmes;
 - request study group chairmen to identify EWM liaisons;
 - encourage participation by all participants in the work of ITU-T, especially EWM experts from TSAG, the study groups, TSB and appropriate ITU Bureaux and departments;
 - continue its work electronically outside TSAG meetings as necessary to carry out its objectives.



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WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 33 – Guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 33

Guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

noting

a) that, in accordance with No. 197C of the ITU Convention, the duties of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) shall include, *inter alia*, to review strategies and priorities for activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

b) that, in accordance with Resolutions 71 and 72 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning strategic issues, TSAG will provide advice on the strategic plan and the goals, strategies and priorities for the Sector, including recommendations to adjust the plan in light of changes in the telecommunication environment,

recognizing

that the Union, and ITU-T in particular, is faced with the challenge to remain an active and effective international forum where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to encourage the development of global telecommunications and to facilitate universal access to telecommunication and information services in order to provide to people everywhere the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the global information society and economy,

considering

the relevant outputs of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) regarding ITU-T, particularly § 44 of the WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles, which recognizes that, "Standardization is one of the essential building blocks of the Information Society",

resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members

to continue contributing their insights on the strategic plan and priorities of ITU-T to the TSAG strategic planning process,

instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

1 to monitor the Sector's work during the current study period in light of the current strategic plan adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) and the evolution of the telecommunication environment, including:

- setting appropriate priorities during the course of the study period in order to achieve the Sector's objectives against which the performance of the Sector can be measured;
- obtaining regular reports from study group chairmen and other responsible entities as to the achievement of such priorities;
- implementing appropriate action to enable priorities and strategic objectives to be amended in light of changes in the telecommunication environment, or non-achievement of anticipated events;
- evaluating the continuing relevance and applicability of the current plan and proposing the necessary changes, as required,

2 to prepare proposals to assist in preparation of the Union's draft strategic plan for the coming study period that duly reflect:

- the seven main objectives in the current strategic plan that continue to be relevant;
- new and converging technologies, their priority outcomes and the need to develop, rapidly and reliably, appropriate global standards;
- ongoing and new changes in the telecommunication environment;

- the need to define clearly, and establish broadly, formal relationships with the broadest practicable population of international, regional and other standardization bodies, based on guidelines already agreed in relevant ITU-T A-series Recommendations, and to implement the relevant conclusions of the Global Standards Symposium (GSS), in accordance with Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- the ongoing evolution in the role of ITU-T to an increasingly inclusive and market-oriented organization that coordinates and cooperates with, and draws upon the work of, other relevant entities, in order to accelerate the efficient development of internationally useful standards;
- the implementation of Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.



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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 34 – Voluntary contributions

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 34

Voluntary contributions

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the strategic plan for the Union 2008-2011, targeting ambitious strategic objectives in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) 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. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the annexes thereto, limiting expenditure of the Union for the period 2008 to 2011;
- d) Resolution 44 of this assembly on bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries¹, 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 of the Union 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 or other new initiatives, including any activities which help achieve the objectives of Resolution 44 of this assembly on bridging the standardization gap, by voluntary contributions;
- 2 to invite Member States, Sector Members and Associates from both developing and developed countries 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.

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 35 – Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of ITU-T study groups and of TSAG

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 35

Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of ITU-T study groups and of TSAG

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that No. 189 of the ITU Convention provides for the establishment of study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- b) that No. 192 of the Convention and other related provisions indicate the nature of the work of the study groups;
- c) that provisions for the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) have been incorporated in Article 14A of the Convention;
- d) that No. 242 of the Convention requires the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) to appoint chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups, taking account of competence and equitable geographical distribution, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries¹;
- e) that 1.8 of Section 1 of Resolution 1 of this assembly indicates that WTSA shall appoint the chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups and of TSAG;
- f) that Section 3 of Resolution 1 of this assembly contains guidelines regarding the appointment of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen at WTSA's;
- g) that procedures and qualifications for the chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG should generally follow those for the appointment of study group chairman and vice-chairmen;
- h) that experience of ITU in general and of ITU-T in particular would be of particular value for the chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG;
- i) that No. 244 of the Convention describes the procedure for replacing a study group chairman or vice-chairman who is unable to carry out his or her duties at some time in the interval between two WTSA's;
- j) that No. 197G of the Convention states that TSAG shall "adopt its own working procedures compatible with those adopted by the world telecommunication standardization assembly";
- k) that a specific time-limit on the term of office would permit the introduction of new ideas on a periodic basis, while at the same time give an opportunity for study group chairmen and vice-chairmen and the chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG to be appointed from different Member States and Sector Members,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

taking into account

- a) that a maximum time in office of approximately eight years for study group and TSAG chairmen and vice-chairmen provides for a reasonable amount of stability while providing the opportunity for different individuals to serve in these capacities;
- b) that the management team of a study group should include at least the chairman, vice-chairmen and working party chairmen,

resolves

- 1 that candidates for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the ITU-T study groups and candidates for the posts of chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG should be appointed according to the procedures given in Annex A and the qualifications given in Annex B;
- 2 that candidates for the posts of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen and candidates for the posts of chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG should be identified, taking into account that, for each study group and for TSAG, WTSA will appoint the chairman and only the number of vice-chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;
- 3 that nominations for the posts of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen or for a post of chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG should be accompanied by a biographical profile highlighting the qualifications of the individuals proposed and that the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau will circulate the profiles to the heads of delegation present at WTSA;
- 4 that the term of office for both chairmen and vice-chairmen should be limited so as to terminate at the end of the WTSA at which they will have served for a period of more than seven years;
- 5 that the term of office in one appointment does not count towards the term of office for another appointment and that steps should be taken to provide some continuity between chairmen and vice-chairmen;
- 6 that the counting of a term of office is effective from WTSA-2000 and is not retrospective.

Annex A
(to Resolution 35)

**Procedure for the appointment of chairmen and
vice-chairmen of the ITU-T study groups
and of TSAG**

1 Typically, the positions of chairmen and vice-chairmen to be filled are known in advance of WTSA.

- a) In order to help WTSA appoint chairmen/vice-chairmen, Member States, ITU-T Sector Members and the concerned study group or TSAG should be encouraged to indicate to the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) suitable candidates at least three months before the opening of WTSA.
- b) On the basis of received proposals, the Director of TSB will circulate to Member States and Sector Members the list of candidates. The list of candidates should be accompanied by an indication of the qualifications of each candidate as given in Annex B.
- c) On the basis of this document and any relevant received comments, the heads of delegation, at a suitable time during WTSA, should be invited to prepare, in consultation with the Director of TSB, a consolidated list of designated study group chairmen and vice-chairmen to be submitted in a document to WTSA for final approval.
- d) In drafting the consolidated list, the following should be taken into account: In cases where there are two or more candidates with equal competence for the same chairman position, preference should be given to candidates from Member States and Sector Members having the lowest number of designated study group and TSAG chairmen.

2 Situations which cannot be considered within the above will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis at WTSA.

For example, if a merger of two existing study groups is envisaged, the proposals pertaining to the relevant study groups can be considered. Therefore the procedure outlined in § 1 can still be applied.

However, if WTSA decides to set up a completely new study group, discussions will have to be held at WTSA and appointments made.

3 These procedures should be applied for appointments made by TSAG under delegated authority (see Resolution 22 of this assembly).

4 Vacant positions of chairmen and vice-chairmen that occur in mid-term between WTSAAs are filled in accordance with No. 244 of the Convention.

Annex B
(to Resolution 35)

Qualifications of chairmen and vice-chairmen

No. 242 of the Convention states that:

"... In appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution and to the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries."

Whilst giving primary consideration to the qualifications below, there should be an appropriate representation of chairmen and vice-chairmen from developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

As regards competence, the following qualifications, *inter alia*, appear to be of importance when appointing study group chairmen and vice-chairmen:

- knowledge and experience;
- continuity in participation in the relevant study group;
- managerial skills;
- availability²;
- active in the work of the study group;

and the following qualifications, *inter alia*, appear to be of importance when appointing the chairmen and vice-chairmen of TSAG:

- knowledge and experience;
- continuity in the activities of ITU in general and of ITU-T in particular;
- managerial skills;
- availability².

Particular reference to the above qualifications should be included in the biographical profile to be circulated by the Director of TSB.

² A further factor to be considered when appointing chairmen and vice-chairmen to both study groups and TSAG is candidates' availability for the period up to the next WTSA.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 38 – Coordination among ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D for activities relating to IMT

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 38

Coordination among ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D for activities relating to IMT

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) has undergone a reorganization at this assembly in response to the rapidly progressing worldwide telecommunication standardization environment;
- b) that ITU-T is actively continuing its studies on mobility and overall network aspects of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT);
- c) that Study Group 8 of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) has had the ITU-R responsibility for the future development of IMT (now handled by ITU-R Study Group 5);
- d) that the ITU-T study groups involved in the standardization of IMT and ITU-R Study Group 8 have had, and continue to have, effective informal coordination via liaison activity with respect to development of Recommendations relating to IMT for both Sectors;
- e) that the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) has advised the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) that this coordination at the working level between ITU-R and ITU-T on an informal basis be encouraged and continued;
- f) that former ITU-R Study Group 8 (now ITU-R Study Group 5) has proposed to ITU-T study groups the development of a roadmap for each Sector to independently manage and advance their work on IMT, within a complementary framework, as an efficient means of effecting progress in both Sectors, such a roadmap concept facilitating the communication of issues relating to IMT with organizations external to ITU;
- g) that Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is currently involved in activities closely coordinated with ITU-T and ITU-R and relating to the development of guidelines on the smooth transition of existing mobile networks to IMT for developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition,

noting

- a) Resolution 18 of this assembly, on principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, ITU-R and ITU-T;
- b) Recommendation ITU-T A.4, on the communication process between ITU-T and forums and consortia;
- c) Recommendation ITU-T A.5, on generic procedures for including references to documents of other organizations in ITU-T Recommendations;
- d) Recommendation ITU-T A.6, on cooperation and exchange of information between ITU-T and national and regional standards development organizations;

e) Resolutions ITU-R 47-1, 50-1, 56 and 57 on the role of ITU-R in the ongoing development of IMT,

resolves

1 that ITU-T maintains a roadmap for all of its standardization activities relating to IMT;

2 that the effective coordination currently established between ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D for activities relating to IMT be continued so as to ensure full alignment and harmonization of the work programmes, including the roadmaps, of the three Sectors,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to bring this resolution to the attention of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT),

encourages the Directors of the three Bureaux

to investigate new ways to improve the efficiency of ITU work on IMT.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 40 – Regulatory aspects of ITU-T work

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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RESOLUTION 40

Regulatory aspects of ITU-T work

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

the provisions of Nos. 246D to 246H of the ITU Convention,

considering

- a) that the tasks undertaken in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) cover both technical matters and matters having policy or regulatory implications;
- b) that rules pertaining to certain aspects of the Sector's work are being framed in terms that will rely upon clear and certain identification of the boundary between technical matters and matters having policy or regulatory implications;
- c) that administrations have agreed to encourage a larger role for Sector Members in the work of ITU-T, particularly on technical matters;
- d) that many matters having policy or regulatory implications may involve technical implementation and therefore need to be considered in appropriate technical study groups,

noting

- a) that the ITU Member States have identified significant policy responsibilities in Chapter VI of the ITU Constitution (Articles 33-43) and in Chapter V of the Convention (Articles 36-40), and in relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences;
- b) that the International Telecommunication Regulations further describe policy and regulatory obligations incumbent upon Member States;
- c) that No. 191C of the Convention empowers the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly to assign matters within its competence to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG), indicating the action required on those matters,

resolves

1 that, when determining whether a Question or Recommendation has policy or regulatory implications, particularly Questions or Recommendations which relate to tariff and accounting issues and relevant numbering and addressing issues, study groups shall more generally consider possible topics such as:

- the right of the public to correspond;
- protection of telecommunication channels and installations;
- use of the limited natural resources of numbering and addressing;
- naming and identification;
- secrecy and authenticity of telecommunications;
- safety of life;
- practices applicable to competitive markets; and

– any other relevant matters, including those identified by a decision of Member States, or recommended by TSAG, or Questions or Recommendations where there is any doubt about their scope;

2 to request TSAG to consult Member States on any relevant issues other than those specified above,

invites Member States

to contribute actively to the work to be carried out on this matter.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 43 – Regional preparations for WTSAs

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 43

Regional preparations for WTSAs

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that many regional telecommunication organizations have coordinated their preparations for this and preceding assemblies;
- b) that many common proposals have been submitted to this and preceding assemblies from administrations participating in the preparatory work of regional telecommunication organizations;
- c) that this consolidation of views at regional level, together with the opportunity for interregional discussions prior to the assembly, has eased the task of reaching a consensus during the assembly;
- d) that the burden of preparation for future assemblies is likely to increase;
- e) that the coordination of preparations at regional level is consequently of great benefit to the Member States;
- f) that greater efficiency of regional coordination and interaction at interregional level prior to future assemblies will help ensure their success;
- g) that some regional organizations lack the necessary resources to organize adequately and participate in such preparations;
- h) that there is a need for overall coordination of the interregional consultations,

recognizing

- a) the benefits of regional coordination as already experienced in the preparation of plenipotentiary conferences, world radiocommunication conferences and world telecommunication development conferences;
- b) that regional preparatory meetings for the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) have helped in identifying and coordinating regional views on issues considered to be of particular relevance to each region, and in developing common regional proposals for submission to WTSAs,

taking into account

the efficiency benefits that WTSAs have gained from an increased amount and level of prior preparation by the Member States,

noting

- a) that many regional telecommunication organizations have expressed the need for the Union to cooperate more closely with them;
- b) that, consequently, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) resolved that the Union should develop stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations, as emphasized in the first objective of the ITU strategic plan 2008-2011,

noting further

that the relationship between ITU regional offices and regional telecommunication organizations has proved to be of great benefit,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to maintain the organization, within the financial limitations established by the Plenipotentiary Conference, of one regional preparatory meeting per region, the closest in time possible to the next WTSA, followed by an informal meeting of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the regional preparatory meetings and other interested parties, to be held not earlier than six months prior to WTSA,

invites the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors

1 to consult with Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations on the means by which assistance can be provided in support of their preparations for future WTSA's, including support for the organization of a "Bridging the Standardization Gap Forum" per region to address major issues of the next WTSA of interest to developing countries¹;

2 on the basis of such consultations, to assist Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations in such areas as:

- i) the organization of informal regional and interregional preparatory meetings, and formal regional preparatory meetings if a region so requests;
- ii) the identification of major issues to be resolved by the next WTSA;
- iii) the development of coordination methods;
- iv) the organization of information sessions on expected work for WTSA;

3 to submit, no later than the 2009 session of the ITU Council, a report on feedback from Member States concerning WTSA regional preparatory meetings, their results and the application of this resolution,

invites Member States

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution,

invites regional and subregional telecommunication organizations

1 to participate in coordinating and harmonizing the contributions of their respective Member States in order to generate common proposals where possible;

2 to convene, if possible, informal interregional meetings in order to arrive at interregional common proposals.

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 44 – Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 44

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries¹

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) 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 in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries on follow-up and implementation of the operative paragraphs of this resolution supporting coordination in this respect at the regional level through regional offices and organizations;
- b) that Resolution 139 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference invites Member States to rapidly implement Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference on bridging the digital divide,

recognizing

- a) that, in accordance with Article 13 of the ITU Convention, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) is convened to consider specific matters related to telecommunication standardization;
- b) that the tasks undertaken in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) cover Recommendations, conformity assessment and matters having policy or regulatory implications;
- c) that Article 17 of the ITU Constitution, while providing that the functions of ITU-T shall fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization, stipulates that such functions are to be performed "bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries";
- d) that the disparity between developing and developed countries in standardization has three components: the disparity of voluntary standardization, the disparity of mandatory technical regulations and the disparity of conformity assessment,

noting

- a) that the standardization gap between developed and developing countries should be bridged by collective efforts from both developed and developing countries;
- b) that ITU has been playing a key role in bridging the digital divide, which is related to bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;
- c) that ITU has made significant advances in defining the standardization gap, the role and importance of bridging it and ways to measure the progress towards this goal;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

d) that ITU's programmes for fostering partnerships, under the patronage of ITU-T, continue to strengthen and expand the assistance ITU provides its members, particularly developing countries,

taking into account

- a) that developing countries could benefit from an improved capability in the application and development of standards;
- b) that the telecommunication industry, particularly manufacturers and operators, could also benefit from the greater involvement of developing countries in the development and application of standards;
- c) the relevant conclusions of the Global Standardization Symposium,

resolves

1 that the objectives of the action plan annexed to this resolution, aimed at bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries, should be implemented to the extent feasible without delay;

2 that the ITU regional offices shall be encouraged to work closely with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) in order to carry out the objectives of the action plan;

3 to encourage more highly developed countries to establish cooperation programmes with developing countries in the drafting of national technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures as a way of assimilating information technologies and telecommunications and incorporating them into world standardization activities, and through BDT to establish regulatory cooperation programmes;

4 that due to the insufficient resources in the regular budget for essential assistance to developing countries, including for bridging the standardization gap, the annual budget structure should be improved in order to identify and include a separate expenditure line item for bridging standardization gap activities, while at the same time voluntary contributions towards a fund for bridging the standardization gap should be encouraged, and a management mechanism for this fund should be implemented by TSB in close coordination with the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) for the purpose of implementing the action plan,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to work closely with the Directors of BDT and the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) on implementing the objectives of the action plan annexed to this resolution;

2 to establish an implementation group within TSB, which organizes, mobilizes resources, coordinates efforts and monitors work related to the action plan;

3 to report on the implementation of this plan to future WTSA's with a view to reviewing this resolution and introducing the appropriate amendments in the light of implementation outcome,

invites the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to work closely with the Directors of BDT and BR in order to encourage the formation of partnerships under the patronage of ITU-T as one of the means for financing the action plan,

instructs study groups and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

to be actively involved in the implementation of the programmes set forth in the action plan annexed to this resolution,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

to take the objectives set out in the action plan into account in their participation in ITU-T.

Annex to Resolution 44

Action plan for the implementation of Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference

I. Programme 1: Strengthening standard-making capabilities

1) Objective

- To improve the standard-making capabilities of developing countries.

2) Activities

- Developing guidelines to assist developing countries in their involvement in ITU-T activities.
- Developing webcasting systems that enable developing-country experts to follow study group meetings from their office workstations.
- Conducting a certain number of consultancy projects designed to support developing countries in the development of standardization plans, strategies, policies, etc. The outputs should be further transformed into best practices.
- Developing methods, tools and indicators for accurate measurement of the results and the level of effectiveness of the efforts and activities applied in bridging the standardization gap.
- Creating methods to increase the access of developing countries to essential technical information in order to enhance their knowledge and capacity (i) to implement global standards, (ii) to effectively contribute to the work of ITU-T, (iii) to include their own specificities and necessities in the global standard-making process, and (iv) to influence global standard-making discussions by having active roles in ITU-T study groups.

II. Programme 2: Assisting developing countries in enhancing efforts in respect of standards application

1) Objective

To assist developing countries in:

- Ensuring that developing countries have a clear understanding of ITU-T Recommendations.
- Enhancing the application of ITU-T Recommendations in developing countries.

2) Activities

To assist developing countries in:

- Reviewing/assessing the existing national standards and determining whether they are consistent and in accordance with the current ITU-T Recommendations.
- Developing a set of guidelines on how to apply ITU-T Recommendations, in particular on manufactured products and interconnection, with emphasis on Recommendations having regulatory and policy implications.

Actions to be performed by TSB with BDT cooperation

- Compiling and maintaining a database containing information on new technologies that are standardized.
- Organizing training courses on the application of specific Recommendations and on methods of examining compliance of manufactured products with these Recommendations.
- Establishing a forum on the ITU-T website where developing countries can raise questions concerning their understanding and application of Recommendations and seek advice from study group experts.

III. Programme 3: Human resource building

- Organizing frequent seminars, workshops and study group meetings in developing countries.
- In close collaboration with BDT and BR, providing training courses on standardization to developing countries.
- Providing more internship, secondment and short-term employment, etc. opportunities for developing countries at ITU.
- Establishing and maintaining a forum, moderated by a group of experts, to support and provide advice to standardization bodies in developing countries.
- Encouraging the election of more candidates from developing countries to ITU-T study groups chairmanship and vice-chairmanship positions.

IV. Programme 4: Flagship groups for bridging the standardization gap

1) Objective

- Developed country experts participating in the work of a specific study group voluntarily join a number of developing country representatives in a small group, in order to support these representatives in their standardization activities. The close cooperation and direct support thus provided will enable the developing countries within such groups to carry out their standardization activities more effectively. The groups could be called flagship groups for bridging the standardization gap in a specific domain.

2) Activities

- TSB shall support and encourage the establishment of such flagship groups and encourage developed country experts to join these groups, e.g. by providing recognition awards or symbolic compensation to those experts providing sensible assistance. The activities of which such flagship groups should serve to improve the quality of standardization activities in developing countries.
- Details of each flagship group should be posted on the ITU-T website. Those details could include structure, experts, *modus operandi* (e.g. e-forum), plans, reports on conducted tasks, best practices, etc.

V. Programme 5: Fundraising for bridging the standardization gap

- a) Contributions to the action plan in the following forms of partnerships and others means:
- Partnership contributions.

- Voluntary contributions by industry participating in the telecommunication market of developing countries.
 - Voluntary contributions by others.
 - Additional budget allocated by ITU.
- b) Management of funds by TSB:
- The Director of TSB, in close coordination with BDT, shall be responsible for the management of funds raised as above, which shall be used principally for achieving the objectives of these programmes.
- c) Principles for use of funds:
- Funds are to be used for ITU-related activities including, but not limited, to assistance and consultation, training, surveying and participation in ITU-T meetings, as well as studying, compliance examination, interconnection and interoperability programmes for developing countries (but not for the purchase of equipment).



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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OF ITU

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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 45 – Effective coordination of standardization work across study groups in ITU-T and the role of TSAG

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 45

Effective coordination of standardization work across study groups in ITU-T and the role of TSAG

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

noting

- a) that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is the pre-eminent global standardization body comprising administrations, equipment vendors, operators and regulators;
- b) that, under Article 17 of the ITU Constitution, ITU-T, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, shall fulfil the purposes of the Union by studying technical, operating and tariff questions and adopting Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis;
- c) that, under Article 13 of the ITU Convention, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) is required, *inter alia*, to approve the programme of work for ITU-T for each study period and to determine the priority, urgency, estimated financial implications and time-scale for the completion of studies,

considering

- a) Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolves that WTSA shall adequately address strategic issues in standardization, and encourages Member States, ITU-T Sector Members and study group chairmen and vice-chairmen to concentrate, *inter alia*, on the identification and analysis of strategic issues in standardization in their preparations for WTSA so as to facilitate the work of the assembly;
- b) that the interests of developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, are promoted by ensuring a coordinated approach to standardization where strategic standardization issues are concerned;
- c) that WTSA has agreed to a new ITU-T study group structure and improvements to ITU-T's working methods that will assist ITU-T in meeting the standardization challenges of the 2009-2012 study period,

recognizing

- a) that effective coordination between study groups is critical to ITU-T's ability to meet emerging standardization challenges and the needs of its membership;
- b) that ITU-T study groups are responsible for developing Recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions on the basis of contributions submitted by the membership;
- c) that the effective coordination of standardization activities would assist in meeting the objectives of Resolutions 122 and 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

- d) that operational coordination can be effected by means of joint coordination activities (JCAs), joint rapporteur group meetings, liaison statements between study groups and the study group chairmen's meetings organized by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau;
- e) that effective coordination is facilitated by taking a top-down approach to the coordination of work between study groups, including the identification of linkages between related work items;
- f) that the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) can play an important role in ensuring cross-study group coordination on standardization issues, including the measurement of standardization progress against agreed milestones;
- g) that it is appropriate for WTSA, as the highest body in ITU-T, to identify strategic standardization issues for each study period,

bearing in mind

that the coordination of standardization activities is particularly important for high-priority standardization issues, including:

- a) next-generation networks (NGN);
- b) security (including cybersecurity);
- c) telecommunications for disaster relief (TDR);
- d) home networking;
- e) Internet-related issues,

emphasizing

that coordination should serve to improve the effectiveness of ITU-T activities and should not limit the authority of each study group to develop Recommendations based on contributions from the membership,

resolves

that the coordination of ITU-T activities in regard to high-priority standardization issues and work related to more than one study group should ensure:

- i) the identification of high-level objectives and priorities for ITU-T studies from a global viewpoint;
- ii) cooperation between study groups, including the avoidance of duplication of work and the identification of linkages between related work items;
- iii) the planned coordination of time-frames, deliverables, objectives and milestones for standardization activities;
- iv) that the interests of developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, are taken into account;
- v) cooperation and coordination with the ITU Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Development Sectors and with other, external, standardization bodies,

instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

1 to take an active role in ensuring coordination between study groups, particularly on high-priority standardization issues that are being studied in more than one study group, including inviting coordination groups to hold the necessary meetings to achieve the objectives set for them;

2 to take into account, and implement as necessary, advice given to TSAG by other groups established in the interests of effective coordination on high-priority and joint standardization topics.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 47 – Country code top-level domain names

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 47

Country code top-level domain names

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) relevant parts of Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) relevant outcomes of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- d) the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, in accordance with Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

- a) that issues persist in some cases with respect to the delegation of country code top-level domain names (ccTLD) to entities designated by national authorities;
- b) that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated, as noted in *recognizing g*) of Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006);
- c) that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD, as noted in *recognizing h*) of Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006);
- d) that intergovernmental organizations have had, and should continue to have, a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues;
- e) that international organizations have also had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies;
- f) that ITU has a record of successfully handling similar issues,

instructs Study Group 2

to continue studies, and to work with Member States and Sector Members, in their respective roles, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, to review Member States' ccTLD experiences,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to take appropriate action to facilitate the above and to report to the ITU Council annually regarding the progress achieved in this area,

invites Member States

to contribute to these activities,

further invites Member States

to take appropriate steps within their national legal frameworks to ensure that issues related to delegation of country code top-level domains are resolved.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 48 – Internationalized (multilingual) domain names

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 48

Internationalized (multilingual) domain names

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) relevant parts of Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) relevant outcomes of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- d) the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, in accordance with Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- e) the ITU strategic plan for the period 2008-2011 reflecting the important role of multilingualism in enabling the full participation of all countries in the work of ITU, in building a global information society that is open to all, and in achieving the goals and objectives of WSIS,

considering

- a) that there needs to be further in-depth discussion of the political, economic and technical issues related to internationalized (multilingual) domain names arising out of the interaction between national sovereignty and the need for international coordination and harmonization;
- b) that intergovernmental organizations have had, and should continue to have, a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues;
- c) that international organizations have also had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies;
- d) that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) has a record of successfully handling similar issues in a timely manner, especially as to the use of non-Latin character sets;
- e) the ongoing activities of other relevant organizations,

resolves to instruct Study Group 16 and other relevant study groups

to study internationalized (multilingual) domain names, and to continue to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities, whether intergovernmental or non-governmental, in this area,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to take appropriate action to facilitate the above and to report to the ITU Council annually regarding the progress achieved in this area,

invites Member States, Sector Members and concerned regional groups

to contribute to these activities.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 49 – ENUM

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 49

ENUM

(*Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008*)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular:
 - i) the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;
 - ii) the existing role and sovereignty of ITU Member States with respect to allocation and management of their country code numbering resources as enshrined in Recommendation ITU-T E.164;
 - iii) the paragraph instructing the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used;
- b) the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, as reflected in Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

noting

- a) the work of Study Group 2 concerning ENUM;
- b) the current unresolved issues concerning administrative control of the highest level Internet domain which will be used for ENUM,

resolves to instruct Study Group 2

to study how ITU could have administrative control over changes that could relate to the international telecommunication resources (including naming, numbering, addressing, and routing) used for ENUM,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to take appropriate action to facilitate the above and to report to the ITU Council annually regarding the progress achieved in this area,

invites Member States

to contribute to these activities,

further invites Member States

to take appropriate steps within their national legal frameworks to ensure proper implementation of this resolution.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

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OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 50 – Cybersecurity

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 50

Cybersecurity

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) the crucial importance of the information and communication technologies (ICT) infrastructure to practically all forms of social and economic activity;
- b) that the legacy public switched telephone network (PSTN) has a level of inherent security properties because of its hierarchical structure and built-in management systems;
- c) that IP networks provide reduced separation between user components and network components if adequate care is not taken in the security design and management;
- d) that the converged legacy networks and IP networks are therefore potentially more vulnerable to intrusion if adequate care is not taken in the security design and management of such networks;
- e) that the type and number of cyberincidents, including attacks from worms, viruses, malicious intrusions and thrill-seeker intrusions are on the increase,

considering further

- a) that Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 "*Overview of Cybersecurity*" provides a definition, a description of technologies, and network protection principles;
- b) that Recommendation ITU-T X.805 provides a systematic framework for identifying security vulnerabilities that, together with many new security-related deliverables from ITU and other organizations, can assist in risk assessment and in the development of mechanisms to mitigate risks;
- c) that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the Joint Technical Committee for Information Technology (JTC 1) of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) already have a significant body of published materials and ongoing work that is directly relevant to this topic, which needs to be taken into account,

recognizing

- a) the relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) identified ITU as the facilitator and moderator for Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);
- b) the *resolves* paragraph of Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies, and the instruction to intensify work within the ITU study groups;
- c) that Programme 3 adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006) (WTDC-06) includes cybersecurity as one of its priority activities, and that Question 22/1 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) addresses the issue of securing information and communication networks through the identification of best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity;

d) that the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) promotes international cooperation aimed at proposing strategies for solutions to enhance confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

recognizing further

a) that new cyberattacks such as phishing, pharming, botnets, distributed denials of service, etc. are emerging and having serious impacts;

b) that the source of attack for spoofed IP addresses needs to be identifiable,

noting

a) the vigorous activity and interest in the development of security standards and Recommendations in ITU-T Study Group 17 and in other standardization bodies, including the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC) group;

b) that there is a need for national, regional and international strategies and initiatives to be harmonized to the extent possible, in order to avoid duplication and to optimize the use of resources;

c) that cooperation and collaboration among organizations addressing security issues can promote progress and contribute to building and maintaining a culture of cybersecurity,

resolves

1 that ITU-T continue to evaluate existing and evolving new Recommendations, and especially signalling and telecommunication protocol Recommendations, with respect to their robustness of design and potential for exploitation by malicious parties to interfere destructively with their deployment in the global information and telecommunication infrastructure;

2 that ITU-T continue to raise awareness, within its area of operation and influence, of the need to defend information and telecommunication systems against the threat of cyberattack, and continue to promote cooperation among appropriate international and regional organizations in order to enhance exchange of technical information in the field of information and telecommunication network security;

3 that ITU-T should work closely with ITU-D, particularly in the context of Question 22/1;

4 that ITU-T Recommendations, including X.805 and X.1205, ISO/IEC products/standards and other relevant deliverables from other organizations, be used as a framework for assessing networks and protocols for security vulnerabilities and to share experiences;

5 that concerned parties are invited to work together to develop standards and guidelines in order to protect against cyberattacks such as botnet, etc., and facilitate tracing the source of an attack;

6 that global, consistent and interoperable processes for sharing incident-response related information should be promoted;

7 that ITU-T study groups continue to provide regular updates to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group on progress in evaluating existing and evolving new Recommendations;

8 that ITU-T study groups continue to liaise with other bodies active in this field, such as ISO/IEC JTC1, the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Telecommunication and Information Working Group (APEC-TEL) and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF),

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to prepare, in building upon the information base associated with the *ICT Security Standards Roadmap* and the ITU-D efforts on cybersecurity, and with the assistance of other

relevant organizations, an inventory of national, regional and international initiatives and activities to promote, to the maximum extent possible, the worldwide harmonization of strategies and approaches in this critically important area;

2 to report annually to the ITU Council, as specified in Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), on progress achieved in the actions outlined above,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to continue to follow up WSIS cybersecurity activities, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, as a way to share information on national, regional and international and non-discriminatory cybersecurity-related initiatives globally;

2 to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's initiative on cybersecurity, and with the Telecommunication Development Bureau in relation to any item concerning cybersecurity in accordance with WTDC Resolution 45 (Doha, 2006), and to ensure coordination among these different activities,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates, as appropriate

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution and the associated actions.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 52 – Countering and combating spam

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 52

Countering and combating spam

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) relevant provisions of the Basic Instruments of ITU;
- b) that the "Declaration of Principles" of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) states in 37 that:

"Spam is a significant and growing problem for users, networks and the Internet as a whole. Spam and cybersecurity should be dealt with at appropriate national and international levels";

- c) that the WSIS "Plan of Action" states in § 12 that:

"Confidence and security are among the main pillars of the information society" and calls for

"appropriate action on spam at national and international levels",

recognizing further

- a) that developing Recommendations to combat spam falls within Goal 4 of the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 (Part I, § 3) set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

- b) the report of the chairman of the two ITU WSIS thematic meetings on countering and combating spam, which advocated a comprehensive approach to combating spam, namely:

- i) strong legislation
- ii) the development of technical measures
- iii) the establishment of industry partnerships to accelerate the studies
- iv) education
- v) international cooperation,

considering

- a) that spam has become a widespread problem causing potential loss of revenue to Internet service providers, telecommunication operators, mobile telecommunication operators and business users;

- b) that spam creates problems of information and telecommunication network security, and is increasingly being used as a vehicle for phishing and spreading viruses, worms, spyware and other forms of malware, etc.;

- c) that spamming is used for criminal, fraudulent or deceptive activities;

- d) that spam is a global problem that requires international cooperation in order to find solutions;

- e) that addressing the issue of spam is a matter of urgency;

- f) that many countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developing countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition, need help when it comes to countering spam;
- g) that relevant Recommendations of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and relevant information from other international bodies are available which could provide guidance for future development in this area, particularly with regard to lessons learned;
- h) that technical measures to counter spam represent one of those approaches mentioned in *recognizing further* b) above,

noting

the important technical work carried out to date in Study Group 17 and in particular Recommendations ITU-T X.1231 (Technical strategies for countering spam), X.1240 (Technologies involved in countering e-mail spam) and X.1241 (Technological framework for countering e-mail spam),

resolves to instruct the relevant study groups

- 1 to continue to support ongoing work, in particular in Study Group 17, related to countering spam (e.g., e-mail) and to accelerate their work on spam in order to address existing and future threats within the remit and expertise of ITU-T, as appropriate;
- 2 to continue collaboration with the relevant organizations (e.g., the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)), in order to continue developing, as a matter of urgency, technical Recommendations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through joint workshops, training sessions, etc.,

further instructs Study Group 17

to report regularly to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group on the progress of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

- 1 to provide all necessary assistance with a view to expediting such efforts;
- 2 to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's initiative on cybersecurity and with the Telecommunication Development Bureau in relation to any item concerning cybersecurity in accordance with Resolution 45 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, and to ensure coordination among these different activities,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

to contribute to this work,

further invites Member States

to take appropriate steps within their national legal frameworks to ensure that appropriate and effective measures are taken to combat spam.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 53 – Establishment of a workshop and seminar coordination group

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 53

Establishment of a workshop and seminar coordination group

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that it is a priority for countries, particularly developing countries¹, to participate in, and to have access to detailed information on, workshops and seminars organized by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- b) that such events are crucially important for the effective dissemination of all information designed to provide detailed and up-to-date knowledge of developments in the field of technical standardization;
- c) that mechanisms should be identified to encourage developing countries to participate more actively in the definition and organization of these events;
- d) that ITU-T should maintain its pre-eminence by attracting new and forward-looking studies in telecommunications and information technology;
- e) the approval of Recommendation ITU-T A.31 by this assembly,

noting

- a) the difficulties that countries, particularly developing countries, encounter in terms of being aware of the latest standardization trends and in terms of their effective and efficient participation in such activities;
- b) the need to prioritize the themes and issues of interest to the ITU membership in order to optimize the use of allocated resources for the implementation of workshop and seminar activities,

recognizing

- a) that there is a need to identify an appropriate mechanism for improving the process for the holding of workshops and seminars, which play a significant role in disseminating information about ITU-T's activities for the benefit of the ITU-T membership;
- b) that ITU-T's current structure does not include a standing group specifically responsible for supervising the organization of workshops and seminars and for disseminating the related outcomes and documentation;
- c) the need to continuously monitor user needs and advances and trends in telecommunications and information technology,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

bearing in mind

- a) that, in accordance with Nos. 197E and 197F of the ITU Convention, the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) shall provide guidelines for the work of study groups and recommend measures to foster cooperation and coordination with other standardization bodies;
- b) that Nos. 191A and 191B of the Convention empower the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) to create “other groups” and to appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen;
- c) that, in accordance with Resolution 22 of this assembly, TSAG shall issue advice on study group schedules to meet standardization priorities;
- d) that, in Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), the Plenipotentiary Conference resolved to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

resolves

to establish a workshop and seminar coordination group (WSG), under the supervision of TSAG, to be specifically responsible for agile monitoring of technological evolution, transparent oversight of the organization of workshops and seminars, and continued dissemination of outcomes and related documentation,

instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

to implement this resolution, to continue to refine WSG’s working methods and to appoint the WSG management team, composed of a chairman, and six vice-chairmen from the Americas, Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Africa, Asia-Pacific and the League of Arab States, to provide regional balance,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to work closely with the Directors of the other Bureaux and provide all necessary support and advice to WSG in its task of encouraging and strengthening the participation of countries in the workshop and seminar activities of ITU-T within the existing budgetary allocation.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 54 – Creation of regional groups

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 54

Creation of regional groups

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- b) that the work of certain study groups, particularly in relation to, among other things, tariff and accounting principles, next-generation networks (NGN), security, quality, mobility and multimedia, are of considerable strategic significance for developing countries¹ during the next study cycle,

recognizing

- a) the highly satisfactory results obtained by the regional approach within the framework of the activities of Study Groups 2, 3 and 12;
- b) the high level of participation and involvement of developing countries, in the meetings of Study Groups 2, 3 and 12;
- c) the encouraging start of regional groups² established in accordance with this resolution,

noting

- a) the need to increase the participation of developing countries in the work of study groups, with a view to ensuring that their specific needs and concerns are better taken into account;
- b) the need to improve and strengthen the organization and working methods of the study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in the interests of enhancing the participation of developing countries;
- c) the importance of having appropriate consultative frameworks for the formulation and study of Questions, preparation of contributions and capacity-building;
- d) the need for developing countries to be more present and more active within ITU-T's standardization forums;
- e) the need to encourage more inclusive participation in the work of the ITU-T, e.g., by academia and experts working in the field of standardization of telecommunication/information and communication technologies, particularly from developing countries;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

² Regional groups are open, without exclusion, to the participation of all members belonging to the specific region where the regional group is created.

f) the budgetary limitations, especially in developing country institutions, for attendance at ITU-T events of specific interest to them,

bearing in mind

a) that the application of the organizational set-up and working methods of Study Groups 2, 3 and 12 in some of the other study groups could serve to improve the level of developing-country participation in standardization activities and contribute to achieving the objectives of Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006);

b) that a common and coordinated approach in regard to standardization could serve to foster the promotion of standardization activities in developing countries,

resolves

to support, within available or otherwise contributed resources and on a case-by-case basis, the creation of regional groups,

invites the regions

1 to develop draft terms of reference and working methods for regional groups, which are to be approved by the parent study group;

2 to pursue the creation of regional groups with a view to disseminating knowledge of standardization and encouraging the submission of written contributions to the parent study group reflecting the priorities of the relevant region,

invites the regional groups thus created

1 to disseminate information about telecommunication standardization and to submit written contributions to the parent study group reflecting the priorities of the relevant region;

2 to cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, within available resources

1 to provide all necessary support for creating and ensuring the smooth functioning of the regional groups;

2 to take all necessary measures to facilitate the organization of meetings and workshops of those groups;

3 to report on the effectiveness of regional groups to the ITU Council,

further invites the regional groups thus created

to cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional organizations, and to report on their work in their regions.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 55 – Mainstreaming gender in ITU-T activities

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 55

Mainstreaming gender in ITU-T activities

(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008)

noting

- a) Resolution 70 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the inclusion of gender perspective in the work of ITU;
- b) Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which resolved that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) should include gender initiatives in each of the programmes established under the Istanbul Action Plan,

noting further

- a) Resolution 1187, adopted by the Council at its 2001 session, on gender perspective in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, which requests the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender unit with full-time dedicated staff;
- b) the Memorandum of Understanding between ITU, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), signed in July 2000, which promotes cooperation to enable women to participate in, and benefit from, the current communications revolution,

recognizing

- a) that the role of standardization is essential for effective development of globalization and information and communication technologies;
- b) that many women, including women engineers, are competent to contribute to this development;
- c) that statistically very few women are included in the national and international standardization processes;
- d) that there is a need to ensure that women can participate actively in all activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- e) that the Secretary-General has issued an updated ITU English Language Style Guide, which addresses the use of non-discriminatory language,

considering

- a) the progress made by ITU, particularly in ITU-D, in awareness-raising on gender issues, specifically over the last six years, in increasing women's participation in international forums, and in studies, projects and training;
- b) the Declaration of Principles and Action Plan of the World Summit on the Information Society,

resolves

1 that ITU-T should encourage the inclusion of a gender perspective, including the use of gender-neutral language, in the work of all ITU-T activities and groups, including the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) and the ITU-T study groups;

2 that the gender perspective should be taken into account in the implementation of all relevant outcomes of this assembly,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to encourage the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau in accordance with the principles already applied in ITU;

2 to encourage Member States and Sector Members to contribute to meeting gender-equality objectives through the participation of qualified women and men in standardization activities as well as in leadership positions;

3 to encourage the participation and leadership of women in all aspects of ITU-T activities, and note the proportional representation by gender;

4 to conduct an annual review on progress made in the Sector in advancing gender mainstreaming, and to share findings with TSAG and the next world telecommunication standardization assembly,

invites the Secretary-General

to encourage ITU staff to take account of the gender-neutral guidelines of the ITU English Language Style Guide and to avoid, as much as possible, the use of gender-specific terms,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to submit candidatures to chairman/vice-chairman posts to support the active involvement of women experts in standardization groups and activities, and in their own administrations and delegations.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 56 – Roles of TSAG and ITU-T study group vice-chairmen from developing countries

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 56

Roles of TSAG and ITU-T study group vice-chairmen from developing countries¹

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- b) that Resolution 139 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference invites Member States to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- c) that, as a result of Resolution 44 of this assembly, there is increased awareness, interest and participation of ITU members from developing countries in standardization activities;
- d) that, despite the achievements towards bridging the standardization gap during the period 2005-2008, there is still a need for more focus, especially in the area of active involvement of officials from developing countries in the leadership of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG), the study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and their working parties,

noting

- a) that the standardization gap between developed and developing countries should be bridged by collective efforts from both developed and developing countries;
- b) that TSAG vice-chairmen, who are appointed on a regional representation basis, as well as study group vice-chairmen from developing countries, can be charged with specific responsibility, which can further enhance more active participation of, especially, developing countries in the standardisation work of ITU-T;
- c) that ITU can further improve both the quality and quantity of participation in standardization, by instituting terms of reference (ToR) for regional representatives appointed to the leadership positions in TSAG and ITU-T study groups that specifically include the responsibility to:
 - i) mobilize all ITU members in the region to participate in the ITU standardization activities
 - ii) make activity reports to the regional countries, in particular on standardization activities
 - iii) make mobilization and participation reports to the ITU body concerning the region
 - iv) chair any regional group established,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

taking into account

- a) that developing countries could benefit from increased participation, through instituting such ToR;
- b) that the regional representatives, who are nearer the ITU Member States in the region, are in the best location to mobilize the ITU Member States within their region for better participation, which results in a reduction of the standardization gap,

resolves

- 1 that all vice-chairmen from developing countries are charged with the responsibility to:
 - i) mobilize all ITU members in the region to participate in the ITU standardization activities
 - ii) make mobilization and participation reports to the ITU body concerning the region
 - iii) prepare and submit a mobilization programme for the regions that they represent at the first meeting of TSAG or a study group;
- 2 that the ITU regional offices shall assist the vice-chairmen, within the offices' budgets, to mobilize members within their respective regions for increased standardization participation,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

- 1 to work closely with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on availing the support needed for regional mobilization for standardization;
- 2 taking into account financial constraints and existing and planned BDT activities, to include in the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) budget proposal to the ITU Council funds identified for the implementation of this resolution;
- 3 to assist in institutionalizing these terms of reference in the working of TSAG and ITU-T study groups, to ensure that the specific ToR are made known to aspiring vice-chairmen before their appointment.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 57 – Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 57

Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D on matters of mutual interest

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that a basic principle for cooperation and collaboration among the ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) and Telecommunication Development (ITU-D) Sectors is the need for avoiding duplication of activities of the Sectors, and ensuring that work is undertaken efficiently and effectively;
- b) that there is a growing number of issues of mutual interest and concern to all Sectors including the following: electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT); middleware; audio-visual delivery; accessibility for persons with disabilities; emergency communications; ICTs and climate change; and cybersecurity,

recognizing

- a) that there is a need to improve the participation of developing countries¹ in the work of ITU, as outlined in Resolution 5 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- b) that one such mechanism – the Inter-sectoral Emergency Telecommunication Team – has been established to ensure close collaboration within the Union as a whole, as well as with interested entities and organizations outside ITU-, on this key priority issue for the Union;
- c) that all advisory groups are collaborating in the implementation of Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

taking into account

- a) that mechanisms for cooperation, beyond those already established, need to be identified to address a growing number of subjects of mutual interest and concern in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D;
- b) the ongoing consultation among representatives of the three advisory bodies in the discussion of modalities for enhancing cooperation among the advisory groups,

resolves

1 to invite the Radiocommunication (RAG), Telecommunication Standardization (TSAG) and Telecommunication Development (TDAG) advisory groups to assist in the identification of subjects common to the three Sectors and mechanisms to enhance cooperation and collaboration in all Sectors on matters of mutual interest;

2 to invite the Directors of the Radiocommunication (BR), Telecommunication Standardization (TSB) and Telecommunication Development (BDT) bureaux to collaborate and

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

report to the respective Sector advisory bodies on options for improving cooperation at the secretariat level to ensure that close coordination is maximized.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 58 – Encourage the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 58

Encourage the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries¹

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

that Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

recognizing

- a) the highly satisfactory results obtained by the regional approach within the framework of Resolution 54 of this assembly;
- b) the increasing level of computer use and computer dependency in information and communication technologies (ICT) within developing countries;
- c) the increasing attacks and threat on ICT networks through computers;
- d) the work carried out by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) under Question 22/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1 on this subject,

noting

- a) that there is still a low level of computer emergency preparedness within many countries, particularly developing countries;
- b) that the high level of interconnectivity of ICT networks could be affected by the launch of an attack from networks of the less-prepared nations, which are mostly the developing countries ;
- c) the importance of having an appropriate level of computer emergency preparedness in all countries;
- d) the need for establishment of computer incident response teams (CIRTs) on a national basis and the importance of coordination within and among the regions,

bearing in mind

that well-functioning CIRTs in developing countries will serve to improve the level of developing countries' participation in world computer emergency response activities and contribute to achieving a well-functioning global ICT infrastructure,

resolves

to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States, where CIRTs are needed and are currently absent,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to identify best practices to establish CIRTs;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

- 2 to identify where CIRTs are needed;
 - 3 to collaborate with international experts and bodies to realize the establishment of national CIRTs;
 - 4 to provide support, as appropriate, within existing budgetary resources;
 - 5 to facilitate collaboration between national CIRTs, such as capacity-building and exchange of information, within an appropriate framework,
invites the member states
 - 1 to consider the creation of a national CIRT as a high priority;
 - 2 to collaborate with other Member States and with Sector Members,
invites Member States and Sector Members
- to cooperate closely with ITU-T and ITU-D in this aspect.



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ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 59 – Enhancing participation of telecommunication operators from developing countries

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 59

Enhancing participation of telecommunication operators from developing countries¹

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) that the participation by operators from developing countries in standardization activities is weak;
- b) that the majority of these operators are subsidiaries of developed countries' telecommunication companies which are Sector Members;
- c) that the strategic objectives of Sector Members from developed countries participating in ITU-T activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) do not necessarily include the participation of their subsidiary entities;
- d) that those developing countries' telecommunication operators are placing particular emphasis on information and communication technology (ICT) operation and infrastructure deployment, to the disadvantage of standardization activities;
- e) the impact of ITU Recommendations on the activities of Sector Members,

taking into account

the strategic plan of the Union adopted in both Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) and Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

- a) that developing countries would benefit from effective participation by their operators in ITU-T activities;
- b) that this participation of the operators would contribute to enhance capacity-building in the developing countries, increase their competitiveness, and support innovation in the markets of developing countries,

resolves to invite the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to encourage Sector Members from the developed countries to promote the participation in ITU-T activities of their subsidiaries installed in developing countries;

2 to develop mechanisms to support the effective participation of telecommunication operators from developing countries in standardization activities,

invites Member States

to encourage their Sector Members to participate in ITU-T activities.

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 60 – Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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RESOLUTION 60

Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, with regard to the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;
- b) Resolution 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular:
 - i) that the increased use of the Internet introduces new, additional applications in telecommunication services, based on its highly advanced technology;
 - ii) that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, and issues associated with the evolution to next-generation networks (NGN), including the migration from existing networks to NGN;
 - iii) the *resolves* paragraph to the effect that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/information and communication technology development that arise from the growth of IP-based services;
- c) the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, as reflected in Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

noting

- a) the trial work in ITU-T Study Group 2, i.e., investigating the evolutionary aspect of the numbering system, including the “future of numbering”, considering NGN as the working environment of the numbering system in the future;
- b) the emerging issues concerning administrative control for international telecommunication service-based numbers;
- c) the forthcoming issues on the convergence of numbering, naming, addressing and identification systems along with the development of NGN, and associated issues on security, signalling, portability, and migration;
- d) the lack of principles or of a roadmap for the evolution of international telecommunication resources, which are expected to help the timely, predictable deployment of advanced identification technologies,

resolves to instruct Study Group 2, within the mandate of ITU-T,

- 1 to study, in liaison with the other relevant study groups, the necessary requirements for the structure and maintenance of telecommunication identification/numbering resources in relation to the deployment of IP-based networks and the transition to NGN;
- 2 to ensure the development of the administrative requirements for identification/numbering resource management systems in NGNs;

3 to develop guidelines, as well as a framework, for the evolution of the international telecommunication numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems, in coordination with related study groups and associated regional groups, so that a basis for any new application can be provided,

instructs relevant study groups

to support the work of Study Group 2, to ensure that such applications are based on appropriate guidelines, as well as a framework, for the evolution of the international telecommunication numbering system, and to help investigate their impact on the numbering system,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to take appropriate action to facilitate the foregoing work regarding the evolution of the numbering system or its converged applications,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute to these activities, considering their national concerns and experiences.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 61 – Misappropriation of international telecommunication numbering resources

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 61

Misappropriation of international telecommunication numbering resources

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recalling

- a) Resolution 29 of this assembly, concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, which (citing ITU Council Resolution 1099) urged the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to develop, as soon as possible, the appropriate Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures;
- b) Recommendation ITU-T E.156, which sets out guidelines for ITU-T action on reported misuse of E.164 numbering resources, and Recommendation ITU-T E.156 Supplement 1, which provides a best practice guide on countering misuse of E.164 numbering resources;
- c) the purposes of the Union to foster collaboration among the membership for the harmonious development of telecommunications and to enable the offering of services at lowest cost,

recognizing

- a) that the fraudulent misappropriation of national telephone numbers and country codes is harmful;
- b) that the blocking of calls by barring the country code to a country in order to avoid fraud is harmful;
- c) relevant provisions of the ITU Constitution and Convention,

resolves to invite Member States

- 1 to consider providing a mechanism to allow their national regulator to request carriers to release routing information in cases of fraud, within the constraints of national laws and regulatory frameworks;
- 2 to encourage administrations and national regulators to collaborate and share information on fraudulent activities related to misuse of international numbering resources and to consider sharing information about these activities;
- 3 to encourage all administrations and international telecommunication operators to enhance the effectiveness of ITU's role and to give effect to its Recommendations, particularly those of ITU-T Study Group 2, in order to promote a new and more effective basis for dealing with fraudulent activities due to number misappropriation, which would help limit the negative effects of these fraudulent activities and the blocking of international calls to developing countries¹;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

4 to encourage administrations and international telecommunication operators to implement ITU-T Recommendations in order to mitigate the adverse effects of fraudulent number misappropriation and blocking of calls to certain developing countries,

resolves further

1 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national laws and regulatory frameworks, to obtain information necessary to address issues related to number misappropriation and misuse;

2 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take note of and consider, within the constraints of their national laws and regulatory frameworks, the “Suggested guidelines for regulators, administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States for dealing with number misappropriation”, in accordance with the attachment to this resolution;

3 that Member States and national regulators should take note of instances of activities related to the misuse of international numbering resources, in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T E.164, through ITU-T resources;

4 to request Study Group 2 to study all aspects and forms of misappropriation of international country codes, with a view to amending Recommendation ITU-T E.156 and its Supplement 1;

5 to request Study Group 3 to study the economic effects of call blocking on developing countries.

Attachment
(to Resolution 61)

Suggested guidelines for regulators, administrations and recognized operating agencies for dealing with number misappropriation

In the interest of global development of international telecommunication, it is desirable for regulators, administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to cooperate with others and to take a collaborative and reasonable approach to avoid the blocking of country codes. Cooperation and subsequent actions would have to take account of the constraints of national regulatory frameworks and laws. The following guidelines are recommended to be applied in country X (the location of the calling party), country Y (the country through which the call is routed) and country Z (the country to which the call was originally destined) regarding number misappropriation.

Country X (location of call origination)	Country Y (country through which the call is routed)	Country Z (country to which the call was originally destined)
		On receipt of a complaint, the national regulator finds the information: name of the carrier from which the call originated, time of the call and called number, and passes this information to the national regulator in country X.
When a complaint is received, the first information that is required is the name of the carrier from which the call originated, the time of the call and the called number.		
Once the call details are known, the national regulator requests relevant information from the carrier from which the call originated, to determine the next carrier through which the call was routed.		
Once the relevant information has been found, the national regulator is to advise the national regulator of the next country of the call details (including the call detail record) and request the national regulator to request further information.	The national regulator asks the other carriers for relevant information. This process continues until the information on where the call was misappropriated is found.	
Cooperation from national regulators, as appropriate, to manage these issues.	Cooperation is required from entities involved, to attempt to bring a criminal case against the perpetrators.	Cooperation is encouraged between and among national regulators involved, to resolve these issues.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 62 – Dispute settlement

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 62

Dispute settlement

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that Internet penetration rates remain low in developing countries¹, in particular in comparison with the penetration rates of mobile telephony, and that the growth rates of Internet penetration in developing countries are also very low when compared with the growth rates of mobile telephony;
- b) the increasing imbalance under the current circumstances between developed and developing countries, in terms of economic growth and technological progress;
- c) that numerous explanations have been put forward to explain the phenomena mentioned above,

recognizing

- a) that the continuing social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned, but also the international community as a whole;
- b) that the development of telecommunication/information and communication technologies infrastructure and services is a precondition for social and economic development;
- c) that the uneven access to telecommunication facilities globally results in a widening of the gap between the developed and the developing world in terms of economic growth and technological progress;
- d) that many countries have agreed to the dispute settlement clause for interconnection in the World Trade Organization reference paper on the principles and definitions on the regulatory framework for the basic telecommunication services,

noting

the contribution from Study Group 3 to the second meeting of the Internet Governance Forum;

resolves to instruct Study Group 3

- 1 to expedite its work on international connectivity, in order to facilitate the implementation of relevant resolutions;
- 2 to collect data with respect to the implementation and practical effects of the implementation of relevant resolutions and D-series Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T),

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

invites Member States

1 to encourage that each party in a negotiation or agreement related to, or arising out of, international connectivity matters include a dispute settlement clause in such agreements;

2 to encourage all operating agencies domiciled within their territories to implement relevant ITU-T Recommendations;

3 to contribute to ITU-T's further work in the areas mentioned in this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to report annually to the ITU Council with respect to the implementation of this resolution,

2 to provide all needed support, within the existing budget, to Study Group 3 for its further work on this matter.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 63 – Studies regarding nomadic telecommunication services and applications

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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RESOLUTION 63

Studies regarding nomadic telecommunication services and applications

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) that nomadic telecommunication capabilities may be either a distinct class of service or additional capabilities for fixed and mobile networks;
- b) that there are issues in providing nomadic services that need to be resolved,

noting

that nomadism is defined in Recommendation ITU-T Q.1761, which contains requirements for next generation networks (NGN),

resolves

- 1 to request the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to treat the study of nomadism as an important and urgent area of study for many ITU developing countries, and to take the necessary actions (as indicated in Resolution 45 of this assembly) to ensure a well coordinated programme of work on nomadism across all the relevant study groups;
- 2 to request appropriate ITU-T study groups to address service definition, numbering, regulatory and infrastructure aspects to support nomadic services;
- 3 in particular, to request relevant ITU-T study groups to study, develop and recommend techniques for implementation of the following relevant capabilities for handling national or regional services:
 - i) basic capability to be routed to the correct called address (e.g. emergency call centre), based on current location;
 - ii) basic capability plus calling line identification, to allow call-back from the called address;
 - iii) enhanced capability including location identification,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

to submit contributions to relevant study groups in order to progress the work.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 64 – IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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RESOLUTION 64

IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and its instructions to the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau;
- b) the results of the ITU workshop on IPv6, which took place on 4-5 September 2008;
- c) that IPv4 to IPv6 migration is an important issue for Member States and Sector Members,

noting

- a) that IP addresses are fundamental resources that are essential for the future development of telecommunication/information and communication technologies IP-based networks and for the world economy;
- b) that many countries believe that there are historical imbalances related to IPv4 allocation;
- c) that large contiguous blocks of IPv4 addresses are becoming scarce and that it is urgent to promote migration to IPv6,

considering

- a) that, among the relevant stakeholders in the Internet community, there is a need to continue discussions related to IPv6 deployment so that countries better understand these important issues;
- b) that IPv6 deployment is an important issue for Member States and Sector Members,

resolves

to instruct Study Groups 2 and 3, each according to its mandate, to study the allocation and economic aspects of IP addresses, taking into consideration the challenges and issues identified in the report of the chairman of the 4-5 September 2008 workshop on IPv6,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau,

1 to initiate a project to assist developing countries¹, responding to their regional needs as identified by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT); this project should be carried out jointly by the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) and BDT, taking into consideration the involvement of those partners willing to join and to bring their expertise;

2 to establish a website that provides information about global activities related to IPv6, to facilitate awareness-raising and the importance of IPv6 deployment for all ITU members and interested entities, and provides information related to training events being undertaken by relevant entities in the Internet community (e.g. regional Internet registries (RIR), local Internet registries (LIR), operator groups, the Internet Society (ISOC));

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

3 to promote awareness of the importance of IPv6 deployment, to facilitate joint training activities, involving appropriate experts from the relevant entities, and to provide information to developing countries,

further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to study the question of IPv6 address allocation and registration for interested members and, especially, developing countries and to report to the 2009 session of the ITU Council,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute to these activities.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 65 – Calling party number delivery

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RESOLUTION 65

Calling party number delivery

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

concerned

- a) that there appears to be a trend to suppress the transmission across international boundaries of calling party identification, in particular the country code and the national destination code;
- b) that such practices have an unfavorable effect on security and economic issues;
- c) that work in Study Group 2 on this topic needs to be expedited,

noting

relevant Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in particular:

- i) ITU-T Q.731, Stage 3 Description for Number Identification Supplementary Services Using Signalling System No. 7;
- ii) ITU-T Q.731.7, Stage 3 description for number identification supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7: Malicious call identification (MCID);
- iii) ITU-T I.251.3, Number identification supplementary services: Calling Line Identification Presentation;
- iv) ITU-T I.251.4, Number identification supplementary services: Calling Line Identification Restriction;
- v) ITU-T I.251.7, Number identification supplementary services: Malicious Call Identification;
- vi) ITU-T E.164, The international public telecommunication numbering plan;
- vii) ITU-T Q.764, Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN User Part signalling procedures;
- viii) ITU-T Q.1912.5, Interworking between Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Bearer Independent Call Control protocol or ISDN User Part,

resolves

1 that international calling party number delivery shall, consistent with technical capabilities and national legal and regulatory frameworks, be provided based on the relevant ITU-T Recommendations;

2 that the delivered calling party numbers shall, consistent with technical capabilities and national legal and regulatory frameworks, be prefixed with country codes to identify in which country the calls are originated before they are delivered from an originating country to a receiving country;

3 that, in addition to the country code, the delivered calling party number shall, consistent with technical capabilities and national legal and regulatory frameworks, include the national destination code, or sufficient information to allow proper billing and accounting, for each call;

4 that the calling party number shall, consistent with technical capabilities and national legal and regulatory frameworks, be transmitted transparently by transit networks (including hubs),

instructs

1 the concerned study groups, in particular Study Group 2, to expedite work on Recommendations that would provide additional detail and guidance for the implementation of, at least, the principles listed above;

2 the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau to report on the progress achieved by the study groups in implementing this resolution, which is intended to improve security and minimize fraud and minimize technical harm as called for by Article 42 of the Constitution.



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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 66 – The creation of a technology watch function in the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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RESOLUTION 66

The creation of a technology watch function in the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that it is desirable for the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) to consider the creation of a technology watch function (TWF) to survey new technologies for possible new standardization activities in the ITU and how such new technologies can be included within the ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) work programme;
- b) that the TWF needs to identify emerging technologies, as well as their likely impact on future standardization work for both developed and developing countries¹, with a view to identifying work items for possible new ITU-T Recommendations;
- c) that the rapid change of the telecommunication/information and communication technologies environment requires related technology watch and immediate reaction, in order to propose possible ITU-T standardization activities as early as possible;
- d) the TWF should collaborate with other standards development organizations (SDOs) recognized by ITU, universities, academia and other related institutions,

recognizing

the encouraging results of this TWF in the last cycle,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

- 1 to formalize such a function within the Bureau;
- 2 that the output of TWF, with relevant findings and analysis, shall be provided as soon as possible to the TSAG and to the Workshop and Seminar Coordination Group for their consideration and action in accordance with their mandates;
- 3 to publish the main results of this function as brief summaries in the ITU-T News;
- 4 to report on the implementation of this resolution to the next world telecommunication standardization assembly, with a view to reviewing this resolution and introducing the appropriate amendments, in light of the implementation outcome.

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 67 – Creation of a Standardization Committee for Vocabulary

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 67

Creation of a Standardization Committee for Vocabulary

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) the adoption by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Resolution 154 (Antalya, 2006) on the use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing, which instructs the Council and the General Secretariat on how to achieve equal treatment of the six languages;
- b) the decisions by the ITU Council centralizing the editing functions for languages in the General Secretariat (Conferences and Publications Department), calling upon the Sectors to provide the final texts in English only (this applies also to terms and definitions),

considering

- a) that it is important for the work of ITU, and in particular of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), to continue liaising with other interested organizations about terms and definitions, graphical symbols for documentation, letter symbols and other means of expression, units of measurement, etc., with the objective of standardization of such elements, etc.;
- b) the difficulty of achieving agreement on terms of definitions when more than one ITU-T study group is involved as well as updating the existing SANCHO database, for terms and definitions already frozen at the end of the year 2005;
- c) that there is a continuing need for the publication of terms and definitions appropriate to the work of ITU-T;
- d) that unnecessary or duplicated work can be avoided by effective coordination and adoption of all work on vocabulary and related subjects carried out by the ITU-T study groups and other relevant ITU-T groups;
- e) that the long-term objective of the terminology work must be the preparation of a comprehensive vocabulary of telecommunications in the official languages of ITU;
- f) that it is essential that the terminology work done within ITU should be widely disseminated, as regards both terms and definitions;
- g) that texts on vocabulary and glossaries are not as a rule directly available to users interested in a particular ITU-T publication;
- h) that there are definitions contained in the Annexes to the ITU Constitution and Convention;
- i) the importance of avoiding misunderstanding within ITU and in particular with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), respectively, in the use of common terms and definitions;
- j) the excellent work carried out by CCITT in the past regarding terms and definitions,

resolves

1 that the standardization of work on vocabulary within ITU-T shall be based on the proposals by the study groups in the English language, with the consideration, resolution and adoption of the translation into the other five official languages as proposed by the General Secretariat, and shall be ensured by the Standardization Committee for Vocabulary (SCV), comprising experts in the various official languages and members designated by interested

administrations and other participants in the work of ITU-T, as well as the rapporteurs for vocabulary of the ITU-T study groups, the representative of the General Secretariat (Conferences and Publications Department) and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) editor for the English language;

2 that the terms of reference of SCV are given in Annex 1 to this resolution;

3 that SCV should review and revise where necessary the existing database for terms and definitions in ITU, and in particular those used in SANCHO and any relevant update by ITU-T study groups adopted since the beginning of 2006;

4 that the chairman and the six vice-chairmen, each representing one of the official languages, should be nominated by the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

5 that, when proposing terms and definitions, the ITU-T study groups shall use the guidelines given in Annex 2 to this resolution, and invite the ITU General-Secretariat to review these guidelines and provide any useful comments to SCV for its consideration, and after approval they will be sent to the study groups for implementation;

6 that the ITU-T study groups, within their terms of reference, should continue their work on technical and operational terms and their definitions in English only;

7 that each ITU-T study group should appoint a permanent rapporteur for vocabulary to coordinate efforts regarding terms and definitions and related subjects and to act as a contact person for the study group in this domain;

8 that the responsibilities of the rapporteur for vocabulary are given in Annex 3 to this resolution;

9 that, where more than one ITU-T study group is defining the same terms and/or concept, efforts should be made to select a single term and a single definition which is acceptable to all of the ITU-T study groups concerned;

10 that, when selecting terms and preparing definitions, the ITU-T study group shall take into account the established use of terms and existing definitions in ITU, in particular those appearing in SANCHO as well as those found in the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV);

11 that the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) should collect all new terms and definitions proposed by the ITU-T study group, and provide them to SCV, which shall act as an interface with IEC;

12 that, in close collaboration with the ITU General Secretariat (Conferences and Publications Department), SCV shall communicate with individual rapporteurs for vocabulary and, if necessary, promote meetings of experts where inconsistencies are found between terms and definitions in ITU-T and IEC; these mediation efforts should seek agreement to the extent that such agreement is feasible, with remaining inconsistencies duly noted;

13 that rapporteurs for vocabulary should take into account any available ITU Sector lists of emerging terms and definitions and draft IEC chapters, to seek consistency of the Sector terms and definitions wherever practicable;

14 that SCV should discharge its responsibility by working electronically, with a possible short face-to-face meeting once per year, to which, in addition to the chairman, and the vice-chairmen, the representatives of the Conferences and Publications Department, the TSB editor for the English language and the study group rapporteurs for vocabulary shall be invited,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to nominate an editor for the English language, who will act as the secretary of SCV;

2 to facilitate the work of SCV by providing its chairman with the necessary support for organizing electronic meetings of SCV and the annual face-to-face meeting;

3 to collaborate with the General Secretariat in order for the output of SCV to be integrated in the database of terms and definitions of the whole ITU.

ANNEX 1

Terms of reference for the Standardization Committee for Vocabulary

- 1** To adopt terms and definitions for vocabulary work for ITU-T in the six languages, in close collaboration with the General Secretariat (Conferences and Publications Department), the TSB editor for the English language as well as the relevant study group rapporteurs of for vocabulary (see Annex 3), including graphical symbols for documentation, letter symbols and other means of expression, units of measurements, etc., within ITU-T and to seek harmonization among all concerned ITU-T study groups regarding terms and definitions.
- 2** To liaise with the Conferences and Publications Department, and with other organizations dealing with vocabulary work in the telecommunication field, for example with ISO and IEC as well as the ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee for Information Technology (JTC 1), in order to eliminate duplication of terms and definitions.
- 3** To provide study groups with relevant unified graphical symbols to be used in documentation, letter symbols, and other means of expression, units of measurement, etc., to be used in all study group documents, as well as with any updating of the Guidelines shown in Annex 2.

ANNEX 2

Guidelines for the preparation of terms and definitions

1 Terms

1.1 What is meant by a term?

A term is a word or a group of words used to express a definite concept.

1.2 Conciseness of terms

The term should be selected to be as concise as possible, without impairing the understanding of the text containing the term.

When a term is used in more than one field in a general vocabulary, the field of application may be added between brackets if justified.

1.3 Ambiguous terms

The occurrence of terms with more than one meaning is occasionally inevitable. When one term has several meanings, confusion can arise in the following cases:

- The meanings are very similar
- The terms appearing in the same text with different meanings.

In such cases, different terms should be found to express the different meanings of such ambiguous terms, unless their use is limited to the text of a Recommendation or Recommendations or a Supplement and it is not needed for any regulatory purposes and not generalized for the whole ITU.

1.4 Complex terms

A complex term should reflect the combination of concepts included in the definition. However, it need not include every constituent of the combination of concepts shown in the definition.

Care should be taken to avoid the unnecessary proliferation of terms and definitions where an already-defined qualifying term, used in conjunction with a simpler term, would suffice.

2 Definitions

2.1 What is meant by definition?

To define is to state clearly, accurately and precisely what is a concept.

2.2 Use of terms in definitions

The following general principles may be adopted for the terms used in a definition:

- all the terms which appear in a definition must either be well known or defined elsewhere in the text
- the term or terms representing a concept to be defined should not appear in the definition
- the meaning of a term must not be expressed using another term which is itself defined by means of the first term.

2.3 Accuracy of definitions

The degree of accuracy of definitions may depend on their intended use. Attempts to achieve greater accuracy may lengthen the text unnecessarily. This may involve the use of more specific and hence less familiar terms, thereby making the definition harder rather than easier to understand.

2.4 Formulation of definitions

The wording of the definition should clearly indicate whether the term is a substantive noun, a verb or an adjective.

2.5 Definitions with more than one term

Where more than one term applies to the same concept, the alternative term(s) may also be mentioned (separated by a semicolon), to the extent that this does not cause confusion.

2.6 Illustrations

Illustrations can often be used to clarify or explain a definition. The type of illustration used will depend on each specific case; examples of such illustrations may be found in the CCITT Blue Book Volume 1, Fascicule 1.3 of the IX Plenary Assembly 1988. In addition, this Volume contains many agreed terms and definitions by this Assembly.

3 Further references

For further and more specific guidance on the drafting of terms and definitions, reference may be made to ISO International Standard 704 “Principles and methods for terminology” (1987), and any relevant update of these principles as well as any principles adopted by other recognized organizations by ITU for such purposes.

ANNEX 3

Responsibilities of rapporteurs for vocabulary

- 1** The rapporteurs should study vocabulary and related subjects referred to them by:
 - working parties of their ITU-T study group;
 - the ITU-T study group as a whole;
 - the rapporteur for vocabulary of another ITU-T study group;
 - SCV.

- 2** The rapporteurs should be responsible for coordination of vocabulary and related subjects within their own ITU-T study groups and with other standardization groups, the objective being to achieve the agreement of the study groups concerned on the proposed terms and definitions.

- 3** The rapporteurs shall be responsible for liaison between their ITU-T study group and SCV, and encouraged to participate in any face-to-face meeting of SCV that may be held.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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TELECOMMUNICATION
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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 68 – Implementation of Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) on the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 68

Implementation of Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) on the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) that Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), called also for the organization of the Global Standardization Symposium (GSS);
- b) the objective of Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries¹;
- c) that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is the unique international standardization organization, covering 191 Member States and over 800 Sector Members and Associates;
- d) the important conclusions of the GSS, 20 October 2008, covering the two above-mentioned resolutions, in particular:
 - to facilitate an exchange of views with high-level industry representatives on the standardization scenario and work according to the evolution of the industry and user needs, and
 - without affecting the unique status of ITU or the traditional contribution-driven working procedures of ITU-T,

considering

- a) that developing countries participate only in the standardization activities of the ITU-T and could not participate in those increasingly fragmented global and/or regional standards development organizations (SDOs), as well as industry forums and consortia, and could not participate in the yearly meeting of SDOs;
- b) that ITU-T should strengthen its role and evolve, as required by Resolution 122 (Rev. Antalya, 2006), and should repeat the gathering of high-level, private-sector executives, along the lines of the GSS, but limited to the private sector, with the objective of strengthening the role of ITU-T by responding to the needs of such high-level executives in terms of their identified requirements and priorities for standardization activities within ITU-T, in order to strengthen its role, also taking into consideration the needs of developing countries,

noting

- a) the excellent results of the Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF), which was organized by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau for high-level executives of the private sector, focusing on key challenges in achieving information and communication technology (ICT)

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

development in developing countries and proposing approaches for addressing those challenges for developing countries;

b) that, in order to encourage industry participation in ITU-T and to discourage the proliferation of forums and consortia, standard-making today should respond to the needs of the high-level representatives of the ICT industry in a coordinated way;

c) that Recommendations proposed in response to those coordinated needs will increase ITU's credibility and will respond to the needs of countries in minimizing technical solutions and reducing the proliferation of these solutions, which will also have economic advantages for developing countries,

resolves that the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 shall organize meetings for high-level industry executives in order to assist in identifying and coordinating standardization priorities and subjects, in order to minimize the number of forums and consortia;

2 bring the needs of developing countries to these meetings by consulting them prior to these meetings using questionnaires;

3 develop effective mechanisms to attract an increased number of high-level technology executives to participate in these meetings;

4 report on the progress of this resolution to the next WTSA, with lessons learned.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 69 – Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 69

Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standard Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

that one of the purposes of ITU laid down in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution is “to maintain and extend international cooperation among all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds”,

considering further

approved documents of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), Geneva 2003 and Tunis 2005, in its Declaration of Principles, especially §§ 11, 19, 20, 21 and 49 thereof,

noting

that § 48 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles recognized that: “The Internet has evolved into a global facility available to the public and its governance should constitute a core issue of the Information Society agenda. The international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations. It should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism”,

recognizing

- a) that the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, November 2005) identified ITU as the possible moderator/facilitator for the following WSIS Action Lines from the Plan of Action: C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in use of the ICTs);
- b) that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) entrusted the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) with a range of activities aimed at implementing the WSIS (Tunis, 2005) outcomes, a number of those activities having to do with Internet-related issues;
- c) Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on ITU’s role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;
- d) that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders,

taking into account

- a) that ITU-T is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the Internet and next generation networks;
- b) that a number of the resolutions of this assembly deal with Internet-related issues,

resolves to invite Member States

1 to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State from accessing public Internet sites, within the spirit of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution and the WSIS principles;

2 to report to the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau on any incident referred to in 1 above,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to integrate and analyse the information on incidents reported from Member States;

2 to report this information to Member States, through an appropriate mechanism,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to submit contributions to the ITU-T study groups that contribute to the prevention and avoidance of such practices.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 70 – Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 70

Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing,

- a) studies under Question [3/2] of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on human factors-related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications;
- b) studies under ITU-T Question [26/16] on accessibility to multimedia systems and services, including the recent Recommendation ITU-T F.790 on telecommunication accessibility guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities;
- c) studies under Question [20/1] of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on access to telecommunication services for people with disabilities;
- d) ongoing work in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) to bridge the digital disability divide;
- e) publication by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) of the Guide for ITU study groups – Considering end-user needs in developing Recommendations;
- f) the creation by ITU-T Study Group 2 of the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors for purposes of awareness, advice, assistance, collaboration, coordination and networking;
- g) the formation by the Internet Governance Forum of the Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability proposed by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB);
- h) the partnership between ITU-T and the Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability for the purpose of maximizing the benefits to all sectors of the global community of electronic communications and online information through the Internet,

considering

- a) that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population (more than 650 million people) are persons with disabilities, and that this percentage may increase due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through accident, wars and circumstances of poverty which are mostly prevalent in countries developing¹;
- b) that over the past 60 years, the approach to disability adopted by United Nations agencies, and by many Member States (through a changed emphasis in their laws, regulations, policies and programmes), has moved from a health and welfare perspective to a human-rights based approach, which recognizes that people with disabilities are people first, and that society places barriers upon

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

them as opposed to their disabilities, and which includes the goal of full participation in society by persons with disabilities;

c) that the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, which came into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties (under §§ 2(g) and 2(h) of Article 9 on accessibility) to take appropriate measures:

- i) 9(2)(g) “to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet”;
- ii) 9(2)(h) “to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost”;

d) that maximizing the accessibility and usability of telecommunication/information and communication technologies (ICT) services, products and terminals through universal design will increase their uptake by persons with disabilities and older persons, and thereby increase revenues;

e) that United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/106 adopting the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities requests the Secretary-General (as § 5) “... to implement progressively standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular when undertaking renovations”;

recalling

a) § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Tunis, 2005): “We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, ...”;

b) the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards,

taking into account

a) Resolution GSC-13/26 (UWG) on user needs, considerations and involvement (revised) of the twelfth Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Boston, 2008);

b) publications and ongoing work of the Special Working Group on Accessibility of the Joint Technical Committee on Information Technology (JTC 1) of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Committee (IEC), as well as the Mandate 376 project teams, in identifying user needs and in developing a comprehensive inventory of existing standards as part of the ongoing effort to identify areas where research or new standards work is needed;

c) activities relating to the development of new standards (e.g., ISO TC 159, JTC1 SC35, IEC TC100, ETSI TC HF, and W3C WAI), and the implementation and maintenance of existing standards (e.g. ISO 9241-171);

d) formation of the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ICT), a flagship partnership initiative of the United Nations Global Alliance for ICT and Development (UN-GAID);

e) various regional and national efforts to develop or revise guidelines and standards for telecommunication/ICT accessibility, compatibility and usability by persons with disabilities,

resolves

1 that Study Group 2, Study Group 16 and the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors shall give high priority to work on the relevant Questions, in accordance with the accessibility guidelines, as shown in the Guide for ITU-T study groups – Considering end-user needs in developing Recommendations and in the Telecommunication Accessibility Checklist for standards writers and accessibility guidelines, as shown in Recommendation ITU-T F.790;

2 to emphasize to all study groups the importance of universal design of accessible telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals and to request their chairmen, at the start of each study group meeting, to remind meeting participants to take appropriate account of the guide and checklist,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals;

2 to consider introducing telecommunication relay services² to enable persons with hearing and speech disabilities to utilize telecommunication services that are functionally equivalent to telecommunication services for persons without disabilities;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related studies in ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D, and to encourage and promote self-representation by persons with disabilities in the standardization process so as to ensure their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account in all the work of study groups,

invites the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to identify and document examples of best practice for accessibility in the field of telecommunication/ICT for dissemination among ITU Member States and Sector Members;

2 to review the accessibility of ITU-T services and facilities and to consider making changes, where appropriate, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/106, and to report to the ITU Council on these matters;

3 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and the Telecommunication Development Bureau(BDT), in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards, reporting findings to the Council as appropriate;

4 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-D, in particular developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities to utilize telecommunication services effectively;

5 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other standardization organizations and entities, in particular, in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account, in order to avoid duplication;

6 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of the disabled community are taken into account in all standardization matters;

7 to consider the development of an internship programme for people with disabilities who have expertise in the field of ICTs, to build capacity amongst people with disabilities in the standards-making process and to raise awareness within ITU-T of the needs of persons with disabilities;

8 to create a disability coordination point within ITU-T to assist the Director of TSB in reporting the findings of the review of ITU-T services and facilities,

instructs Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

to revise the Guide for ITU study groups – Considering end-user needs in developing Recommendations, and relevant guidelines for end-user needs, in order to specifically include the needs of persons with disabilities, and to update this guide on a regular basis, based on contributions from Member States and Sector Members as well as the ITU-T study groups, as appropriate.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 71 – Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of ITU-T

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 71

Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of ITU-T

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that academia, universities and their associated research establishments have significant roles in research and development of emerging technologies, and that their participation in the work of ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is essential for ITU-T to remain at the cutting edge of technology standardization;
- b) that the application of this resolution is limited to those research establishments which do not receive substantial funding from major corporations,

recognizing

- a) Goal 3 of Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011;
- b) that ITU-T held a consultation meeting on cooperation between ITU-T and universities, Geneva, 18-19 January 2007, to explore ways to improve cooperation between the ITU-T and academia, universities and associated research establishments;
- c) that, as part of an initiative to encourage greater participation of universities and academia in the work of ITU-T, a Kaleidoscope Event was organized in Geneva on 12-13 May, 2008;
- d) that the decision has been taken by the ITU-T management to continue such events on a yearly basis, in order for ITU-T to remain the leader in standardization for emerging technologies;
- e) that the subject of “innovations in next generation networks” was the first in a series of academic conferences that aim at increasing the dialogue between academia and experts addressing standardization issues,

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to explore and recommend, based in part on advice from the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, various mechanisms, such as the use of voluntary financial and in-kind contributions, to encourage cooperation between ITU-T and academia, universities and their associated research establishments, as well as any possible additional modalities to facilitate their greater participation in the work of the Sector, including the study groups, that are not addressed by Resolution 1 of this assembly and relevant Recommendations; and

2 to invite the ITU Council to consider the admission of academic institutions, universities and their associated research establishments in the work of the ITU-T as Sector Members or Associates, at a reduced level of financial contribution, particularly academic institutions of developing countries¹.

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 72 – Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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RESOLUTION 72

Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) the importance of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress;
- b) that a significant part of the infrastructure needed to help bridge the digital divide between developed and developing countries¹ involves various wireless technologies;
- c) that there is a need to inform the public of the potential effects of exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMFs);
- d) that an enormous amount of research has been carried out regarding wireless systems and health, and many independent expert committees have reviewed this research;
- e) that the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) are three among a number of pre-eminent international bodies in establishing measurement methodologies for assessing human exposure to EMF, and they already cooperate with many standards bodies and industry forums;
- f) that the World Health Organization (WHO) has issued a fact sheet regarding base stations and wireless networks, referencing ICNIRP standards,

recognizing

- a) the work done within ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) study groups on radiowave propagation, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and related aspects, including measurement methods;
- b) the work done within ITU-T Study Group 5 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on techniques for taking radio-frequency (RF) measurements;
- c) that Study Group 5, in establishing measurement methodologies for assessing human exposure to RF energy, already cooperates with many participating standards organizations (PSOs),

recognizing further

- a) that some publications about EMF effects on health create doubt among the population, in particular in developing countries;
- b) that, in the absence of regulation, people, in particular in developing countries, become more and more doubtful and are increasingly opposing the deployment of radio installations in their neighbourhoods;
- c) that the cost of the equipment used for assessing human exposure to RF energy is very high, and that the equipment is more likely to be affordable only in developed countries;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

d) that implementing such measurement is essential for many regulatory authorities, in particular in developing countries, in order to monitor the limits for human exposure to RF energy, and that they are called upon to ensure those limits are met in order to license different services,

noting

the similar activities carried out by other national, regional and international standards development organizations (SDOs),

resolves

to invite ITU-T, in particular Study Group 5, to expand and accelerate its work and support in this domain, including but not limited to:

- i) disseminating information related to this topic through organizing workshops and seminars for regulators, operators and any interested stakeholders from developing countries;
- ii) continuing to cooperate and collaborate with other organizations working on this topic and to leverage their work;
- iii) cooperating on these issues with ITU-R Study Groups 1 and 6, and with Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) in the framework of Question 9-2/2;
- iv) regularly updating the Guide on the use of ITU-T publications on achieving EMC and safety, with particular emphasis on those relating to measurement methodologies, including specifications and requirements of equipment,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in close collaboration with the Directors of the other two Bureaux, and within the available financial resources

to assist developing countries in implementing this resolution using, among other things, the modalities listed in Resolution 44 of this assembly,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute actively to the work of Study Group 5 in providing relevant and timely information in order to assist developing countries in providing information and addressing measurement concerns related to RF exposure and electromagnetic fields,

further invites Member States

to adopt suitable measures in order to ensure compliance with relevant international recommendations to protect health against the adverse effect of EMF.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 73 – Information and communications technologies and climate change

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 73

Information and communications technologies and climate change

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) that the issue of climate change is rapidly emerging as a global concern and requires global collaboration;
- b) that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;
- c) that ITU, at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Bali, Indonesia, on 3-14 December 2007, highlighted the role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) as both a contributor to climate change, and an important element in tackling the challenge;
- d) the work being undertaken following agreement to the Bali roadmap, and the importance of reaching international agreement on an effective post-2012 outcome;
- e) the role that ICTs and ITU can play in contributing to the implementation of such an agreement;
- f) the importance of promoting sustainable development and the ways in which ICTs can enable clean development;
- g) the initiatives taken in some regions,

considering also

- a) the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) Technology Watch Briefing Report No. 3 (2007), which highlighted the issue of climate change and the role of ICTs;
- b) in addition to the work in ITU-T, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) initiatives in considering climate change and the role of ICTs;
- c) that ITU Recommendations, which focus on energy-saving systems and applications, can play a critical role in the development of ICTs;
- d) the leadership of ITU-R, in collaboration with the ITU membership, in identifying the necessary radio-frequency spectrum for climate monitoring and disaster prediction, detection and relief, including the establishment of cooperative arrangements with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in the field of remote-sensing applications;
- e) the report entitled, "Strategy for a climate-neutral United Nations", prepared by the Environment Management Group, and the endorsement by the Chief Executives Board (CEB) in October 2007 of the strategy committing the United Nations system to attain climate neutrality within three years;
- f) the standards-development activities on ICTs and climate change by, for example, relevant ITU-T study groups in work related to ubiquitous sensor networks (USN), which allow the detection, storage, processing and integration of situational and environmental information gathered from sensor devices connected to telecommunication networks;

- g) the outcomes of the Symposia on "ICTs and Climate Change", held in Kyoto, Japan, on 15-16 April 2008, and in London, United Kingdom, on 17-18 June 2008;
- h) the establishment of a Focus Group on ICTs and Climate Change by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) at its July 2008 meeting,

noting

that, in the report of the conclusions from the Global Standards Symposium (GSS), it was recognized that the ICT industry and its members can set an example by committing to specific programmes, with objectives, that reduce overall GHG emissions (e.g., the power consumption of ICT devices) and to ensuring that the expansion of the global communications network is done in an environmentally-friendly manner,

recognizing

- a) that ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change;
- b) that ICTs play a vital role in monitoring and addressing climate change by supporting basic scientific research, which has helped to bring the issue of climate change into the public domain and to raise awareness of future challenges;
- c) that a future high-bandwidth, lower-carbon information society offers a platform for economic, social and cultural development that is sustainable;
- d) that the adverse effects of climate change may be uneven in their impact and may fall disproportionately on the most vulnerable countries, mainly the developing countries¹, given their limited capacity to adapt;
- e) that ICTs contribute approximately 2 - 2.5 per cent of GHG emissions, which may grow as ICTs become more widely available;
- f) that ICTs can, however, be a major mitigating factor in efforts to moderate climate change and to limit and ultimately reduce GHG emissions through, for example, the development and introduction of energy-efficient devices, applications and networks;
- g) that the use of ICTs as a key component of energy-efficient work methods could include the reduction of emissions through, for example, paperless meetings, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc, which in turn would be beneficial in terms of reducing the need to travel,

resolves

- 1 to continue and further develop the ITU-T work programme initially launched in December 2007 on ICTs and climate change, as a high priority, in order to contribute to the wider global efforts to moderate climate change, as part of the United Nations processes;
- 2 to take into account the progress already made in the international symposia on ICTs and climate change, held in Kyoto, Japan, 15-16 April 2008 and in London, United Kingdom, 17-18 June 2008, by distributing their outcomes as widely as possible;
- 3 to create, within ITU-T, a repository and knowledge base on the relationships between ICTs and climate change;
- 4 to promote the adoption of Recommendations for enhancing the use of ICTs to serve as a potent and cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

5 to increase awareness and promote information sharing on the role of ICTs in combating climate change, in particular by promoting the use of more energy-efficient¹ devices and networks and more efficient working methods, as well as ICTs that can be used to replace or displace higher energy consuming technologies/uses;

6 to work towards the reductions in emissions of GHGs arising from the use of ICTs that are necessary to meet the goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

1 to review the results of the Focus Group on ICTs and Climate Change and take appropriate actions in accordance with Resolution 22 of this assembly, including, for example, the identification of possible structural mechanisms and a lead study group, and to progress the work on this topic by encouraging the involvement of all ITU-T study groups;

2 to ensure that study groups carry out a review of both the appropriate existing ITU-T Recommendations and all future Recommendations to assess their implications and the application of best practices in the light of climate change;

3 to consider possible changes to working procedures in order to meet the objective of this resolution, including and extending the use of electronic working methods to reduce the climate change impact, such as paperless meetings, virtual conferencing, teleworking, etc.,

invites all ITU-T study groups

1 to develop appropriate Recommendations on climate-change issues within the mandate and competency of ITU-T, including telecommunication networks used for monitoring climate change, for example signalling and quality of service issues, taking into account any economic impact on all countries and in particular on developing countries;

2 to identify best practices and opportunities for new applications using ICTs to reduce the impact of climate change and to identify appropriate actions;

3 to commence such studies prior to the approval of the necessary Questions, taking into consideration the output of the Focus Group, in accordance with Resolution 1 of this assembly;

4 to liaise with the relevant ITU-R and ITU-D study groups and promote liaison with other standards development organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and to optimize the use of resources,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to report on progress on the application of this resolution annually to the ITU Council and to the 2012 world telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

2 to establish a calendar of events relevant to ICTs and climate change based on proposals by TSAG and in close collaboration with the other two Sectors;

3 to organize, in close collaboration with the Directors of the Telecommunication Development (BDT) and Radiocommunication (BR) Bureaux, workshops and seminars for developing countries, to raise awareness and identify their needs in this domain, as they are the most vulnerable countries affected by climate change;

4 to report to TSAG on the progress regarding *invites the Secretary-General* below,

¹ With respect to efficiency, promotion of efficient use of materials used in ICT devices and network elements should also be a consideration.

invites the Secretary-General

1 to bring the content of this resolution to the attention of the Council and invite it to study the issue of climate neutrality for all ITU activities and take appropriate actions, taking into consideration the United Nations commitment to lead by example, to achieve climate-neutral status within three years;

2 to continue to cooperate and collaborate with other entities within the United Nations in formulating future international efforts for the effective addressing of climate change,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to continue to contribute actively to the ITU-T work programme on ICTs and climate change;

2 to continue or initiate public and private programmes that include ICTs and climate change, giving due consideration to relevant ITU-T Recommendations and relevant work;

3 to support and contribute to the wider United Nations process on climate change, such as the United Nations Climate Change conferences in Poznan, Poland (1-12 December 2008) and Copenhagen, Denmark (30 November-11 December 2009).



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WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 74 – Admission of Sector Members from developing countries in the work of ITU-T

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

This prepublished Resolution is not yet completely finalized and slight typographical and formatting corrections may be made for the final publication.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 74

Admission of Sector Members¹ from developing countries² in the work of ITU-T

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) that Article 1 of ITU Constitution establishes that the Union will facilitate the worldwide telecommunication standardization process with a satisfactory quality of service, and will promote and enhance participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union and foster a fruitful cooperation and partnership between them and Member States for the fulfilment of the overall objectives as embodied in the purposes of the Union;
- b) Goal 3 of Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the Strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011;
- c) the spirit of Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- d) the objectives of Resolutions 17, 44 and 54 of this assembly,

considering

- a) that relevant entities or organizations from developing countries are interested in the standardization work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and would be willing to join if more favourable financial conditions existed for their participation in the work of ITU-T;
- b) that the aforementioned entities or organizations could have a relevant role in research and development of new technologies, and that the participation of entities from developing countries in the work of ITU-T helps to bridge the standardization gap,

resolves

to encourage the adoption of the necessary measures to enable new members from developing countries to join ITU-T and to be entitled to take part in the work of the ITU-T study groups and other groups within ITU-T, taking into consideration levels of financial contributions equal to those applied for developing countries for admission to the study groups in the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D),

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to propose to the ITU Council that it consider the admission of such a category in the work of ITU-T, based on an appropriate level of financial contribution equal to that applied to developing countries for admission to take part in the work of the study group in ITU-D, and that it include its

¹ Such Sector Members from developing countries shall not be affiliated in any way to any Sector Member of a developed country, and shall be limited to those Sector Members of developing countries classified by the United Nations Development Programme as low-income countries.

² These include the least developed countries, small island developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

consideration of this matter in the work of the Council for preparation of the 2010 plenipotentiary conference.



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ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

**Resolution 75 – ITU-T’s contribution in
implementing the outcomes of the World
Summit on the Information Society, and the
establishment of a Dedicated Group on Internet-
related Public Policy Issues as an integral part
of the Council Working Group on the World
Summit on the Information Society**

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

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RESOLUTION 75

ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and the establishment of a Dedicated Group on Internet-related Public Policy Issues as an integral part of the Council Working Group on the World Summit on the Information Society

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

considering

- a) the relevant outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- b) the relevant resolutions and decisions related to the implementation of relevant outcomes of both phases of WSIS and to international Internet-related public policy issues adopted at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006):
 - i) Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the Strategic plan of the Union for 2008-2011;
 - ii) Resolution 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on Internet protocol-based networks;
 - iii) Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;
 - iv) Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies;
 - v) Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names;
 - vi) Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of WSIS;
 - vii) Decision 9 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the convening of the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum;
- c) the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes, adaptation of ITU's role and development of telecommunication standards in building the information society;
- d) that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda,

considering further

- a) that the creation of a group, open for Member States only, is needed to promote enhanced cooperation and to foster the participation of governments in addressing international Internet public policy issues;

b) that there is a perceived need to improve coordination, dissemination and interaction: (i) by avoiding duplication of efforts through focused coordination between ITU's relevant study groups that deal with international Internet public policy issues; (ii) by disseminating relevant international Internet public policy information to the ITU membership, the General Secretariat and the Bureaux; (iii) by promoting an enhanced cooperation and technical-oriented interaction between ITU and other relevant international organizations and entities,

recognizing

a) that all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet, while also recognizing the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders, as expressed in § 68 of the Tunis Agenda;

b) the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues, as expressed in § 69 of the Tunis Agenda,

recognizing further

a) that, using relevant international organizations, such cooperation should include the development of globally applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of critical Internet resources, in which regard the organizations responsible for essential tasks associated with the Internet are called upon to contribute to creating an environment that facilitates this development of public policy principles, as expressed in § 70 of the Tunis Agenda;

b) the process towards enhanced cooperation, to be started by the United Nations Secretary-General, involving all relevant organizations by the end of the first quarter of 2006, will involve all stakeholders in their respective roles, will proceed as quickly as possible consistent with legal process, and will be responsive to innovation, that relevant organizations should commence a process towards enhanced cooperation involving all stakeholders, proceeding as quickly as possible and responsive to innovation, and that the same relevant organizations shall be requested to provide annual performance reports, as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda,

noting

a) that ITU Council Resolution 1282 on ITU's role in implementing the WSIS outcomes instructs the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) to continue to provide inputs and guidance on the ITU implementation of WSIS outcomes and adaptation of ITU's role in building the information society, as part of its terms of reference outlined in the Annex to Council Resolution 1282;

b) that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, whose role is to formulate strategies and coordinate ITU's policies and activities in relation to WSIS, as noted by Council Resolution 1282,

resolves

1 to continue ITU-T's work on WSIS implementation and follow-up activities within its mandate;

2 that ITU-T should carry out those activities that come within its mandate and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of all relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes,

resolves to request the Council

to establish, as an integral part of WG to WSIS, a Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, open only to all Member States, tasked to identify, study and develop matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, to disseminate its outputs throughout ITU's membership, and to contribute to the work of WG to WSIS on international Internet-related public policy issues within the mandate of ITU pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and Council Resolution 1282,

requests the Secretary-General

to provide to this Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues all administrative and other necessary support for its effective functioning within the budgetary allocation of ITU,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to prepare an annual report to the Council on WSIS implementation and follow-up activities, taking into account input from relevant study groups, that provides a comprehensive summary of the activities undertaken by the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) and the activities of ITU-T with respect to information and communication infrastructure and building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and with respect to activities relevant to WSIS outcomes and resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

2 to appoint focal points within TSB for relevant WSIS action lines within the mandate of ITU-T, working closely with other focal points in other Sectors of ITU and contributing to and facilitating the work of the ITU WSIS Task Force created by the ITU Secretary-General;

3 to take appropriate action to facilitate the activities in implementing this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to submit contributions to relevant ITU-T study groups and contribute to WG to WSIS on implementing WSIS outcomes within the ITU mandate;

2 to support and collaborate with the Director of TSB in implementing relevant WSIS outcomes in ITU-T,

invites Member States

to submit contributions to the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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Johannesburg, 21-30 October 2008

Resolution 76 – Studies related to conformance and interoperability testing, assistance to developing countries, and a possible future ITU mark program

PREPUBLISHED RESOLUTION

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FOREWORD

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RESOLUTION 76

Studies related to conformance and interoperability testing, assistance to developing countries¹, and a possible future ITU mark programme

(Johannesburg, 2008)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008),

recognizing

- a) that interoperability of international telecommunication networks was the main reason to create ITU in the year 1865 (International Telegraph Union), and that this remains one of the main goals in the ITU strategic plan;
- b) that conformity assessment is the accepted way of demonstrating that a product adheres to an international standard and is increasingly important in the context of World Trade Organization members' international standardization commitments under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade;
- c) that Recommendations ITU-T X.290 to X.296 specify a general methodology for conformance testing of equipment to Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- d) that conformance testing would increase the chance of interoperability of equipment conforming to ITU standards;
- e) that very few of the current ITU-T Recommendations identify interoperability or conformance testing requirements;
- f) that Resolution 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- g) that technical training and institutional capacity development for testing and certification are essential issues for countries to improve their conformity assessment processes, to promote the deployment of advanced telecommunication networks and to increase global connectivity;
- h) that it is not appropriate for ITU itself to enter into certification and testing of equipment and services that many regional and national standards bodies also provide for conformance testing;
- i) that Article 17 of the ITU Constitution, while providing that the functions of ITU-T shall fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization, stipulates that such functions are to be performed "bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries";
- j) the excellent results achieved by ITU in implementing the mark for Global Mobile Personal Communications Systems (GMPCS),

further recognizing

that providing for interoperability should be the ultimate aim of future ITU-T Recommendations,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

considering

- a) that there is an increasing number of complaints that equipment is often not fully interoperable with other equipment;
- b) that some countries, especially the developing countries, have not yet acquired the capacity to test equipment and provide assurance to consumers in their countries;
- c) that increased confidence in the conformance of information and communication technologies (ICT) equipment with ITU-T Recommendations would increase the chances of end-to-end interoperability of equipment from different manufacturers, and would assist developing countries in the choice of solutions,

noting

- a) that conformance and interoperability requirements to support testing are essential components for developing interoperable equipment that is based on ITU-T Recommendations;
- b) that considerable practical experience exists within the ITU-T membership regarding the production of relevant testing standards and the testing procedures on which the actions proposed in this resolution are based;
- c) the need to assist developing countries in facilitating solutions which will exhibit interoperability and reduce the cost of systems and equipment procurement by operators, particularly in the developing countries, whilst improving product quality;
- d) that when interoperability experiments or testing have not been performed, users may have suffered from the lack of interconnection performance between equipment from different manufacturers,

taking into account

- a) that ITU-T has in the past occasionally initiated conformity and interoperability tests, as reported in ITU-T A-series Recommendation, Supplement 2;
- b) that the ITU standardization resources are limited and interoperability testing requires specific technical infrastructure;
- c) that a different set of experts is required for interoperability testing standardization, product development, and product testing;
- d) that it is of advantage if interoperability testing is done by users of the standard, who were not involved in the standardization process itself, rather than the standardization experts who have written the specifications;
- e) that collaboration with external testing bodies is therefore necessary,

resolves

- 1 that ITU-T study groups develop the necessary conformance testing Recommendations for telecommunication equipment as soon as possible;
- 2 that ITU-T Recommendations to address interoperability testing shall be progressed as quickly as possible;
- 3 that ITU-T, in collaboration with the other Sectors as appropriate, shall develop a programme to:
 - i) assist developing countries in identifying human and institutional capacity-building and training opportunities in conformity and interoperability testing;

ii) assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform conformity and interoperability testing as appropriate;

4 that conformance and interoperability testing requirements shall provide for verification of the parameters defined in the current and future ITU-T Recommendations for telecommunication/ICT equipment and services, and for interoperability testing to ensure full compatibility,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 in cooperation with the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Development Bureau, to conduct exploratory activities in each region in order to identify and prioritize the problems faced by developing countries related to achieving interoperability of ICT equipment and services;

2 based on results of *instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau* 1 above, to study the following items:

- i) the overall effect on ITU and manufacturers
- ii) legal and national and international regulatory implications
- iii) cost of set up of facility
- iv) location of testing facility
- v) measures to be taken to build the necessary human-resource capacities;

3 to carry out the necessary studies with a view to introducing the use of ITU Mark for a possible future ITU-T Mark programme as a voluntary programme permitting manufacturers and service providers to make a visible declaration that their equipment conforms to ITU-T Recommendations, and to increasing the probability of interoperability, and to consider its possible application as an indication of a degree of interoperability capability in the future;

4 to study the financial and legal implications for ITU-T and for ICT industries, and all other concerns raised with regard to this proposal on the possible introduction of the ITU-T Mark for a possible future ITU-T Mark programme;

5 to involve experts and external entities as appropriate;

6 to submit the result of these studies to the 2009 session of the ITU Council for its consideration and required actions,

instructs the study groups

1 to identify as soon as possible existing and future ITU-T Recommendations that would be candidates for interoperability, taking into account the needs of the membership (e.g. interoperability of next-generation network (NGN) equipment, terminals, audio video codecs, access and transport network), that are capable of providing end-to-end interoperable services on a global scale, adding to their content if necessary specific requirements within their scope;

2 to prepare those ITU-T Recommendations, identified in *instructs the study groups* 1 above, with a view to conducting conformity and interoperability tests as appropriate,

invites the Council

1 to consider the Director's report referred to in *instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau* 6 above;

2 to report as appropriate on this matter to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, taking into account Resolution 158 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on financial issues for consideration by the Council,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU-T in implementing this resolution.