

International Telecommunication Union

ITU-T and its Standardization Work

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Agenda

- o ITU-T Overview
- NGN study in ITU-T
- ITU-T workshops and new study topics



ITU-T Overview

ITU Landmarks

1837	Invention of the first electric telegraph			
1844	Samuel Morse sent his first public message over a telegraph line			
	between Washington and Baltimore			
1865 F	Soundation of the International Telegraph Union by twenty			
Stat	tes with the adoption of the first Convention. First Telegraph			
Reg	gulations.			
1876	Alexander Graham Bell patents his invention of the telephone			
1924	Paris - Creation of CCIF (International Telephone Consultative Committee)			
1925	Paris - Creation of CCIT (International Telegraph Consultative Committee)			
1927	Washington - Creation of the CCIR (Intl. Radio Consultative Committee)			
1932	Madrid - Plenipotentiary Conference. Telegraph Union changes name to			
	International Telecommunication Union - ITU			
1947	ITU becomes a Specialized Agency of the United Nations			
1956	Geneva - CCIF and CCIT merged into CCITT (International Telegraph and			
	Telephone Consultative Committee)			
1992	Geneva - Plenipotentiary Conference. Creation of 3 Sectors:			
ITU	V-T (CCITT), ITU-R (IFRB, CCIR), and ITU-D (TCD)			



ITU Structure

Plenipotentiary Conference

ITU Council

General Secretariat

ITU-T

ITU-R

ITU-D

12 Offices in the Regions

World
Telecommunic.
Standardizatio
n Assembly
(WTSA)

World
Radiocommunic.
Conference
World Radio
Assembly

World
Telecommunic.
Development
Conference

ITU-T Workshop on Telecommunication Management and Operations Supporting Systems 22-23 May 2006, Beijing



ITU-T Functions

"The functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfill the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization, as stated in Article 1 of this Constitution, by studying technical, operating and tariff Questions and adopting Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis"

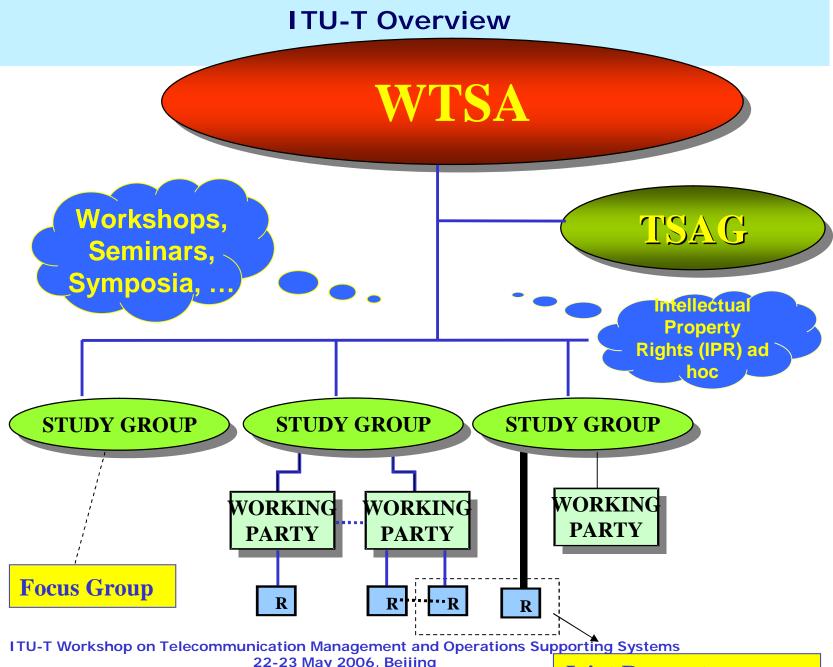


ITU-T Overview - Membership (19-May-2006)

ITU is "membership-driven"!

- o Member States: Governments [190]
- o Sector Members: [352]
 - Recognized Operating Agencies (ROA), 157
 - Scientific or Industrial Organizations (SIO), 147
 - Other entities dealing with telecommunication matters: Regulators, Regional and other international telecommunication, standards, financial or development organizations, 48
- o Associates: [107]
 - Associates as a way for small entities or organizations to participate in the work of a single ITU-T Study Group at a reduced financial contribution.





22-23 May 2006, Beijing

Rapporteur Group

Joint Rapporteur group 7



Study Groups

Study Group 2: Operational aspects of service provision,

networks and performance

Study Group 3: Tariff and accounting principles,

telecommunication economic and policy issues

Study Group 4: Telecommunications Management

Study Group 5: Protection against electromagnetic

environment effects

Study Group 6: Outside Plant and related indoor installations

Study Group 9: Integrated broadband cable networks and

television and sound transmission

Study Group 11: Signalling requirements and protocols



Study Groups

Study Group 12: Performance and Quality of Service

Study Group 13: Next Generation Networks

Study Group 15: Optical and other Transport Network Infrastructures

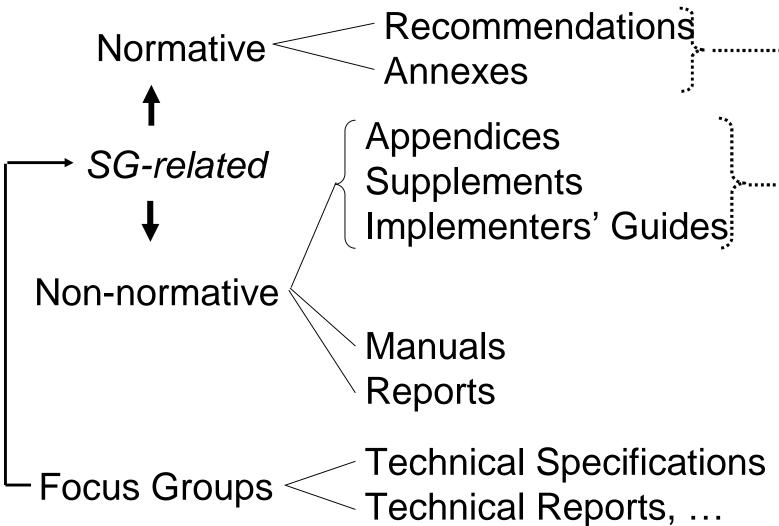
Study Group 16: Multimedia Terminals, Systems and Applications

Study Group 17: Security, Languages and Telecommunications Software

Study Group 19: Mobile telecommunication networks



Products



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Approval of Recommendations

o Alternative Approval Process (AAP)

For <u>technical</u> Recommendations

Once the text is considered to be mature, it is submitted for AAP at an SG or WP meeting (Rec A.8)

o Traditional Approval Process (TAP)

For Recommendations subject to <u>policy or regulatory</u> implications

Initiated at any SG or WP meeting and completed, for final approval, at the subsequent SG meeting (WTSA- Res 1)



Approval and Publication of Recommendation

	time	before1998	1989 - 1993	1993 - 1996	1997 - 2000	2001 - 2004
	Approval	4 years	2 years	18 months	9 months (exeptional cases 5 months)	2-9 months
	Publication time	2- 4 years	2 years	1 - 1.5 year	6-12 months	3-9 months

Notes:

- Pre-published Recommendations, available on ITU-T website, from a few days to four weeks after approval of the text
- Recommendations in force, pre-published, superseded/obsolete: available on the ITU-T website
- Forms of publications: Paper, CD-ROM, electronic bookshop, on-line, etc.
- Free on line access since January 2001 (one free access per member and 3 free downloads for public)
- "Approval time" counted between "Determination/consent" and final approval
- Av. Approval time under AAP = 9.5 Weeks



Cooperation

- o International SDOs:
 - ISO, IEC, WSC; ISO/IEC JTC1
- o Regional & National SDOs:
 - ATIS, TIA, TSACC, TTA, TTC, ARIB, CCSA, ETSI, ACIF, GSC
- oMany Fora/SDOs:
 - IETF/ISOC, IEEE, 3GPPs, MPLS/FR, MEF, TMF, DSLF, OMA...
- o Regional Telecom Organizations:
 - APT, ATU, CITEL, RCC, CEPT, ETNO, ...

(SDO = Standards Development Organization)



Main Study Groups addressing NGN

- o SG 13
 - Functional requirements, services and architectures
- o SG 11
 - Network Signalling and Control functional architectures in emerging NGN environments
 - Signalling and control requirements and protocols to support user attachment in NGN environments
- o SG 19
 - Vision for IMT-2000
 - Mobility Management
 - Convergence of Fixed and Mobile
- SG16 has developed MM Services specifications directly applicable to NGN with the H.323 system, H.248 gateway control protocol, QoS, Security, Services & Applications
- o N.B: <u>all</u> SGs have an "NGN" aspect to their work



- NGN work in the ITU-T started in Study Group 13 mid 2003 and an NGN Joint Rapporteur Group was established in October 2003
- In May 2004 in Beijing, ITU-T Director launched the NGN Focus Group in response to a strong membership demand for NGN standards
- o Key topics addressed:
 - Functional & Nomadicity Architecture (base on IMS & non-IMS)
 - QoS (include the xDSL Access)
 - Security Capability (inc. Authentication)
 - NGN Control and Signaling Capability
 - Evolution from CGN to NGN
- At the WTSA-04 the revised study group structure was agreed, Study Group 13 was given the task to lead the NGN work in the ITU-T and to be the parent study

ITU-T More hope of the comment of th



NGN Study in ITU

- Highly flexible means to progress technical work
 - Meeting almost every two months:
 - -FGNGN meeting in 6, 7, 9, 11/2004 and 3, 5, 6, 9, 11/2005
 - Open to any individual from a country which is a member of ITU:
 - Release-based deliverable: time to market
- o The NGN Focus Group, at end of 2005, handed over its results to Study Group 13 and other relevant study groups to continue the development of global NGN standards under the new brand of "NGN-Global Standards Initiative (NGN-GSI)"



Definition of NGN

Definition of NGN (Rec. Y.2001)

A NGN is a packet-based network able to provide Telecommunication services and able to make use of multiple broadband,

QoS-enabled transport technologies and in which service-related functions are independent from underlying transport-related technologies.

It enables unfettered access for users to networks and to competing service providers and/or services of their choice.

It supports generalized mobility which will allow consistent and ubiquitous provision of services to users.

Target Standards Area

Generalized Mobility Convergence btw. Fixed & Mobile

Unfettered Access C Open Access I/F

Separation Services with Transport Architecture and Open API

QoS-enabled Transport Manageable Broadband

Multiple-Broadband
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Analysis of Input Documents and Participants

	Total Input	Contribution (China)	Liaison Statement	Others	Participants (China)
1 st (06-2004)	33	17 (1)	10	6	99(11)
2 nd (07-2004)	79	37 (9)	5	37	66(7)
3rd (09/10-2004)	150	122 (39)	10	18	121(25)
4 th (11/12-2004)	129	98 (26)	11	20	123(25)
5 th (03-2005)	176	138(29)	26	12	142(21)
Total	567	412(104)	62	93	551(89)



Analysis of IDs by organizations and regions

	ROA	SIO	Others
1 st	1	12	20
2 nd	3	29	47
3 rd	21	84	45
4 th	12	73	44
5 th	22	88	66
Total	59	286	222

	Asia	North America	Europe	Others
1 st	2	12	2	17
2 nd	12	21	3	43
3 rd	60	49	10	31
4 th	47	41	10	31
5 th	75	36	22	43
Total	196	159	47	165



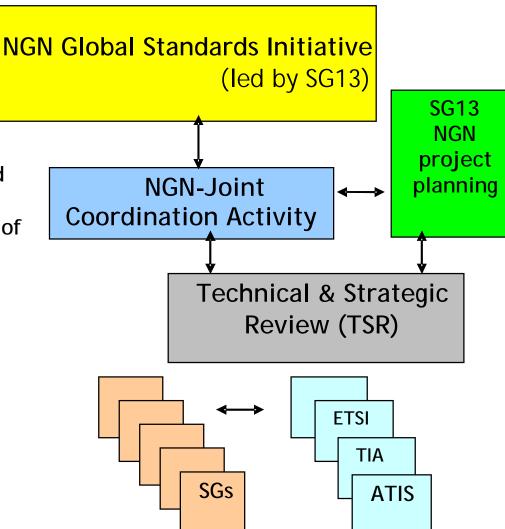
Organization of Current NGN Study

GSI: Umbrella over the NGN standardization programme

JCA: ITU-T, GSC PSO's and IETF managers: oversees coordination and planning of work

TSR: Review results, identify issues to JCA

Technical Standardization work



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NGN-GSI Schedule

- January 2006 Study Group and Rapporteur meeting
- April 2006 NGN Rapporteur meetings
- July 2006 Study Group and Rapporteur meetings
- October 2006 NGN Rapporteur meetings
- January 2007 NGN Rapporteur meetings
- April 2007 Study Group and Rapporteur meetings: approval of NGN release 1
- September 2007 NGN Rapporteur meetings



ITU-T&IETF Joint NGN Workshop 1-2 May 2005, Geneva, Switzerland

- Sessions co-chaired by ITU-T and IETF experts:
 - Requirements & Functional Architecture
 - Nomadicity & Mobility
 - QoS, Control & Signalling Capabilities
 - Network Management
 - Security Capabilities
 - Evolution
- Prior to NGNFG meeting, 230+ participants
- Better understanding between ITU-T and IETF of related work
- Identified detailed topics for discussion between ITU-T and IETF in technical areas of mobility, QoS, management, and security



ITU-T & ATIS Joint Workshop on NGN 19-20 March 2006, Las Vegas, USA

- Sessions co-chaired by ITU-T and ATIS experts on:
 - Updates of NGN work
 - NGN architecture & capabilities
 - Service Enablers
 - Signalling and Control
 - Interconnection, Interworking and Evolution
- Prior to TelecomNext show and ATIS Techthink conference, 170 participants
- particular emphasis given to NGN requirements and standards objectives from a North American perspective
- enhanced/extended ITU-T and ATIS cooperation



NGN and its Transport Networks April 20-21,2006, Kobe, Japan

- o 7 technical sessions with 30 high-quality presentations on:
 - Japan's NGN strategy
 - NGN architecture & requirements
 - Network QoS & Control
 - Transport Network control
 - Market Opportunities & challenges
 - Broadband Access
 - Data over Transport Network
- Prior to NGN-GSI event, 432 participants from 22 countries
- Disseminate information of ITU-T NGN Study to Japan
- Japan's vision and experience shared with participants worldwide



- NGN technical workshop in Korea
 - 14-15 March 2005, prior to NGNFG meeting
 - 350 participants
- NGN standardization seminar in Uzbekistan
 - 5-7 July 2005, invited by Communication & Informations Agency of Uz. for CIS&Baltic states
 - 86 participants
- NGN training seminar in Iran
 - 25-28 July 2005, invited by Telecommunication Infrastructure Company of Iran
 - 120 participants
- o NGN Industry Event
 - 18 November 2005, London, UK
 - Celebration of NGN Release 1 proceedings
- o NGN workshop in Vietnam
 - 15-16 May 2006, invited by MPT Viet. for Asia Pacific countries
 - 100 participants



Summary of ITU-T NGN work

- Many organizations working on NGN, future generation technologies, while ITU is the leading and pre-eminent one.
- ITU providing global perspectives for an overall framework
- ITU leveraging near term detailed and wellfocused technical work of relevant bodies into this consistent global framework



ITU-T Workshops

- Open to the public and free of charge
- o ITU-T's prime service means with 2-folds of functions/objectives:
 - 1. gather information from a wide variety of participants
 - Review point of cutting-edge technology development
 - Networking opportunity for key industry experts and policy makers from around the world
 - Identify new standardization topics to shape the future of ICT
 - 2. share its technical expertise and leadership with the global communications community
 - play an important role to disseminate information and up-to-date knowledge of ICT development, especially for developing countries
 - to maintain ITU-T pre-eminence by attracting new and forwardlooking study



ITU-T Workshops

year	Number of workshops
2000	1
2001	10
2002	12
2003	14
2004	15
2005	18

Started with "IP-Telecoms Interworking Workshop" in 2000

Getting more and more 'popular'



ITU-T workshops in the regions (besides NGN)

- o IMT-2000 and beyond systems Fix-mobile convergence:
 - Kyiv, Ukraine, 12 14 September 2005
 - Ottawa, 28 May 2002
 - Rio de Janeiro, 6 September 2001
- Training seminar on Standardization, ITU-T activities, etc for developing countries:
 - Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Iran, Uzbekistan, Brazil, Malaysia, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Cambodia, Vietnam, Uganda, Spain, Botswana, Portugal, Cuba, Senegal, India, Russia, Venezuela
- USA, UK, Norway, Germany, Korea, Japan, Canada have hosted ITU-T workshop events



ITU-T workshops & new study

Most recent hot topics

- o IPTV:
 - ITU-TSB director's consultation meeting on 4-5 April 2006
 - Creation of IPTV Focus Group
- o RFID
 - Creation of TSAG Correspondence Group on RFID in July 2005
 - Workshop on "Networked RFID" in Geneva, 14-15 February 2006
- Conformance and Interoperability testing: Geneva, Jan. 2006
- o Home Networking:
 - Workshop in Geneva, 13 14 October 2005 creation of HN-JCA
 - Tokyo, Japan, 17-18 June 2004
- o Video and Image coding
 - San Diego, USA, 9 11 May 2006
 - San Diego, USA, 31 July 4 August 2005
 - Geneva, 22 23 July 2005



ITU-T workshops & new study

- o Security:
 - Geneva, 3 4 October 2005
 - Moscow, Russian Federation, 29 March 2005
 - Florianópolis, Brazil, 04 October 2004
 - Seoul, Korea, 13-14 May 2002
- o IPv6, ENUM & Domain Names
 - Geneva, 22-23 June 2005
 - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 24 July 2004
 - Geneva, 15-16 September 2003
 - Geneva, 3-4 March 2003
 - Geneva, 6 May 2002
 - Geneva, 8 February 2002



ITU-T workshops

- O Upcoming ITU-T workshops:
 - End-to-End QoE/QoS, 14-16 June 2006
 - Workshop on emergency telecommunication service, Oct. 2006
 - Grid Workshop, 23-24 Oct. 2006
 - Broadband Europe 2006, 12-14 Dec. 2006
 - The Fully Networked Car II, March 2007
 - NGN workshop in Africa



ITU-T added value to global standardization

Leadership through coordination, governments and private sector consensus building, and collaborative working arrangements with external organizations, forums and consortia

Facilitating adoption of appropriate external specifications as ITU-T Recommendations

Facilitating interoperability and interworking

Developing requirements and architectural framework Recommendations as needed and appropriate

Identifying emerging industry needs for global standards and proposing efficient and coordinated work planning and sharing arrangements with external forums to meet needs



For more information

http://www.itu.int

o ITU-T web site:

http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/index.html

o NGN Project:

http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ngn/index.html

o ITU-T workshops and seminars:

http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/index.html





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