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| Fond-Rec_e | | **International Telecommunication Union** | | |
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| **ITU-T** |  | |
| TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU | |  |
|  | WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION ASSEMBLY  Hammamet, 25 October – 3 November 2016 | | | |
|  | **Resolution 90 – Open source in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector** | | | |
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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.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

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resolution 90 (Hammamet, 2016)

Open source in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

(Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Hammamet, 2016),

recalling

*a)* § 10e) and § 23o) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

*b)* § 29) of the Tunis Commitment of WSIS;

*c)* § 49) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of WSIS;

*d)* Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of this assembly, on bridging the standardization gap between developing[[1]](#footnote-1)1 and developed countries;

*e)* Resolution 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of World Telecommunication Development Conference, which resolves to invite Member States to promote and undertake research and development of ICT-accessible equipment, services and software, with emphasis on free and open-source software and affordable equipment and services,

resolves

that the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) continue to work on the benefits and disadvantages of the implementation of open-source projects in relation with the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), as appropriate,

instructs all applicable study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, within available financial resources

1 to provide inputs to TSAG enquiries on open source as listed in TSAG Report 8, July 2016;

2 to consider output from TSAG on open source, in order to study the value of using open source to develop reference implementations of ITU‑T Recommendations, as appropriate;

3 considering the output of the studies under *instructs*2 above, to continue using open source as appropriate;

4 to support the use of open-source projects in their work, as appropriate, taking into account the outcome of the TSAG study;

5 to continue engaging with open-source projects,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to provide open source related training (e.g. tutorials, seminars, workshops) to ITU‑T participants, in collaboration with open-source communities and the Telecommunication Development Bureau, taking into account the ITU‑T objective to bridge the standardization gap and digital gender gap and the budgetary constraints of the Union;

2 to submit a report to TSAG annually on progress achieved in implementing this resolution,

instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

to continue fulfilling of the outcomes of TSAG Report 8 concerning open source,

invites the ITU Council Working Group on financial and human resources

to evaluate any potential financial implications for the Union of implementing this resolution,

invites the ITU membership

to contribute to the implementation of this resolution.

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