

International Telecommunication Union

ITU Standardization and its new Environment

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International Telecommunication Union, Geneva
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ITU-T NGN Technical Workshop 14-15 March 2005, Jeju Island, Korea

TOTAL OF	1837
TTU-T	1837 1844

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					
	Foundation of the International Telegraph Union by twenty 1865					
	States with the adoption of the first Convention. First Telegraph					
Regu	lations.					
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					
1 956	Geneva - CCIF and CCIT merged into CCITT (International Telegraph and					
	Telephone Consultative Committee)					
1992	Geneva - Plenipotentiary Conference. Creation of 3 Sectors:					
	ITU-T (CCITT), ITU-R (IFRB, CCIR), and ITU-D (TCD)					



ITU Structure

Plenipotentiary Conference

ITU Council

General Secretariat

ı

ITU-T

ITU-R

ITU-D

Headquarters and 12 Offices in the Regions World
Telecommunic.
Standardization
Assembly
(WTSA)

World Radiocommunic. Conference

World
Telecommunic.
Development
Conference



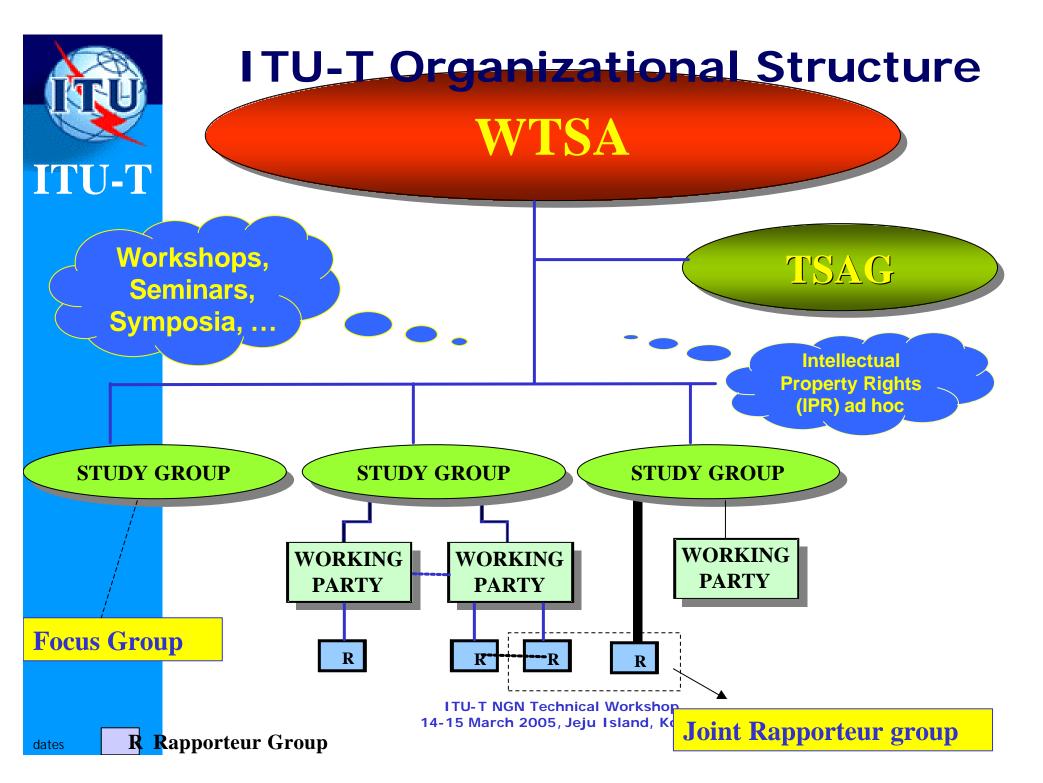
Functions of ITU-T

"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 Membership (3-March-2005)

- Member States: Governments [189]
- Sector Members: [357]
 - Recognized Operating Agencies (~ROA-160), Scientific or Industrial Organizations(~SIO-154) and Financial or Development Institutions (FDI);
 - Other entities dealing with telecommunication matters;
 - Regional and other international telecommunication, standards, financial or development organizations (~31).
- Associates: [90]
 - 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.





WTSA

- o Meets every four years
- Defines study group structure and chairmen
- o Resolutions
- o May approve Recommendations



TSAG

- o Meets about every nine months
- Power to modify study group structure between WTSAs
- Maintains A-series Recommendations
- o Monitor SG progress
- o Coordination of activities



ITU Telecom Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

- Standardization activities are segmented into "Study Groups" that focus on different topic areas (e.g., security, access & transport networks, multimedia, signalling, numbering, naming and addressing, tariffs, IP and NGN)
- Unique forum for public-private partnership
- Cooperative activities with many organizations and forums including regional telecom forums, IETF, ISO, IEC, ETSI, etc.
- Workshops and seminars on matters of particular interest to the market

Process of Development of Recommendations

Questions Approval and Allocation to

Member Contributions

ITU-T



SGs define work program





Rapporteur Group activities

Contributions **Submitted**

Recommendations, Reports, Handbooks, etc.

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Approval of Recommendations

■ <u>Alternative Approval Process</u> (AAP)

For technical Recommendations

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

■ <u>Traditional Approval Process</u> (TAP)

For Recommendations subject to <u>policy or</u> <u>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 Recs.

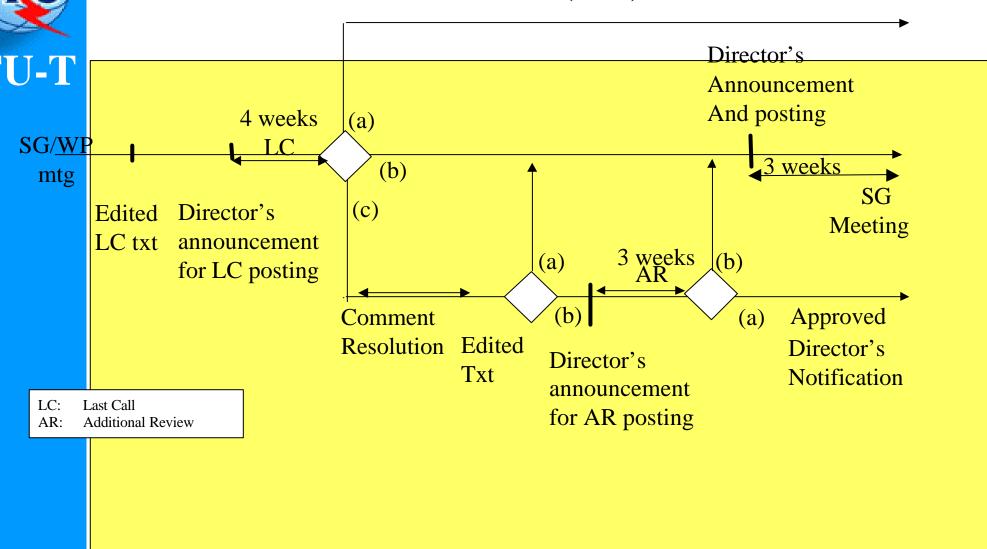
time	before1998	1989 - 1993	1993 - 1996	1997 - 2000	2001 - 2004
Approval	4 years	2 years	18 months	9 months (exeptional cases 5 months)	2-9 months
Publication time	2- 4 years	2 years	1 - 1.5 year	6-12 months	3-9 months

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, superseeded/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



Approval of new and revised Recommendations Sequence of events (AAP)





International Cooperation

- > International SDOs: ISO, IEC, WSC; ISO/IEC JTC1
- > Regional SDOs: ATIS, TIA, TSACC, TTA, TTC, ARIB, CCSA, ETSI, ACIF, GSC
- > For internet: IETF/ISOC, ICANN, ccTLDs, etc.
- Many Forums/SDOs: such as IEEE, 3GPPs, ATM, MPLS/FR, MEF, TMF, ...
- ➤ Regional Telecom organizations: APT, ATU, CITEL, RCC, CEPT, ETNO, ...
- > etc...

(SDO = Standards Development Organization)



Challenges to ITU-T

Continue to be the pre-eminent inter-governmental and private sector body for worldwide standards

- > facing the rapid development of new technology, rapid change in environment
- Many SDOs; de-facto standards
- > The limited resources, limited budget and additional tasks
- > To increase Membership and participation of delegates in ITU-T activities
- > Ensure the stability of members' commitment to ITU-T Study Group positions
- > Harmonise views and positions of Members on the products and results of Study Groups



Main results from WTSA-04

- Next-Generation Networks (NGN) focus spanning the work programme of all study groups
- •The creation of a new Study Group on NGN/SG13 (also parent of FGNGN)
- •The adoption of new resolutions on Internet-related issues (ENUM, spam, internationalized domain names, country code top level domain (ccTLD) names)
- •The adoption of a resolution on cybersecurity
- •The adoption of measures aimed at enhancing a greater involvement of developing countries in standardization activities



Main results from WTSA-04

- •The setting up of 13 Study Groups with their areas of responsibility and the designation of their chairmen and vice- chairmen. WTSA also designated the chairman and vice- chairmen of the telecommunication standardization advisory group (TSAG)
- •The inclusion of a gender perspective in the work of the ITU- T with the adoption of a resolution on gender mainstreaming
- •A request for a study on the economic effect of call-back and other similar calling practices in developing countries and how they impact on their ability to develop their telecommunication networks and services



Main results from WTSA-04

- AAP for non-approval > 1 Member State
- TAP no changes
- Electronic Documents Handling (EDH) to be further strengthened
- Workshops and seminars as important parts of regular activities, establishment of a coordination group for seminars coordination to be created, additional function of Technology Watch.
- Enhance the regional presence, and encourage regional activities also by creating regional groups for special issues
- Establish "Groups" to deal with urgent market needs (focus groups, project groups, etc...)



ITU-T Study Groups and TSAG

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



ITU-T Study Groups and TSAG

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

TSAG: Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

ITU-T

ITU-T Products

Normative



SG-related



Non-normative

-Focus Groups

Recommendations Annexes

Appendices
Supplements
Implementors Guides

Manuals Reports

Technical Specifications Technical Reports, ...

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ITU-T added value to the 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



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