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| **TSAG** | |
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| **CONTRIBUTION** | | | | | |
| **Source:** | | | University of Nigeria, Nigeria | | |
| **Title:** | | | Implementation of WTSA-16 Resolution 44 | | |
| **Purpose:** | | | Proposal | | |
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| **Keywords:** | WTSA-16 Resolution 44 |
| **Abstract:** | The spirit of Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) is to help mostly developing countries who may not have sufficient capacity to implement ITU-T recommendation. However it should be understood that some developed countries may also be finding it difficult to understand Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) because it is not well understood as not all ITU-T recommendations are well crafted. It is therefore believed that the lack of capacity to understand these recommendations contributes to low implementations of the recommendations. |

**Rationale**: It is a fact that ITU-T recommendations are used by a number of players, mostly manufacturers, policy makers, regulators, and Network operators. Manufacturers and Network operators have capacity to comprehend recommendations easily. It is the other remaining groups that have limited capacity to comprehend these recommendations. It is a fact that today there are several thousand recommendations which have been approved, and writing guide lines for each of them is too much work and may be costly. Therefore, in responding to Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), it is important to consider the importance of the resolution to member states and the cost of implementing the resolution.

**Purpose of contribution:** in the understanding of Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016), two parts has to be considered – the implementation part and the creation of awareness at Administrations level need.

Things to be considered as the appropriate mechanism to ensure effective implementation of a recommendation include: 1. That the Recommendations which are for the use of manufacturers should not be considered for the production of guidelines; 2. There should be a cutoff date for the production of guidelines for recommendations to be written; 3. Considerations should be made at what point guide lines should be written. Therefore, is it during discussion and deliberation on the adoption of the recommendation, or after approval by member state, or by the members or editors writing it that guidelines should be written.

**Proposal:** The University ofNigeria therefore proposes

1. that a new work item be introduced in the TSAG Work plan on production of guidelines on which ICT issues can be best championed by the High Level delegates;
2. to conduct survey on the implementation by administrations in adopting the age long guidelines and establishment of national Standardization secretariat for ITU-T;
3. call for proposals on how to reduce the cost of equipment and of rolling out networks and facilities taking into account the needs and requirements of developing countries;
4. conduct gap analysis on participation in the establishment and widespread use of telecommunication standards, and enhancing contribution in ITU-T study groups by developing countries in order to contribute to work in ITU-T;
5. to call for contributions on the cause of low participation in ITU-T study group activities from developing countries;
6. that the Regional office for ITU in Africa should have a very strong link with the Africa Union (AU). A permanent office in the AU on ICT/Telecommunications has to be created in the AU and maned by personnel approved and or appointed by ITU. The role of the ITU office in AU should be to hold and host constant conferences, workshops etc. for the High Level delegate on ICT (Head of States inclusive) on a regular bases on developments in ITU;
7. to call for contributions for the creation of sub-regional offices, for sub-regional group activities on ITU–T issues.

* This offices can be integrated into the sub-regional bodies, for example for Africa, ECOWAS, SADEC, EAST AFRICA NORTH AFRICA.
* WTSA (Hammamet, 2016) RECALLED THAT: Resolution 1353 of the Council recognizes that telecommunications and ICT are essential components for developed and developing countries for achieving sustainable development, and instructs the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, to identify new activities to be undertaken by ITU to support the developing countries to achieve sustainable development through telecommunications and ICT.

**Conclusion:**

The University ofNigeria propose to establish a new work item under TSAG

* on need to create awareness of the implementation, benefits and impact both to ITU-T and member states of Resolution 44 through, for instance, the establishment of offices at the regional entities like AU in Africa and sub-regional levels in Africa as well at the other continents;
* invite ITU-T to the identify, particularly training needs to be required at ITU-T RGs meetings for support particular in capacity building towards effective contributions of proposal that is of interest to each region, and the provision of more fellowship awards.

**Reference**: Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016).

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