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| **Contact:** | Vladimir MinkinTSAG Vice Chairman | Tel: +7 (495) 261-9307E-mail: minkin-itu@mail.ru |

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| **Keywords:** | WTSA Resolution 68; |
| **Abstract:** | This TD provides the contact/focal points for WTSA Resolution 68, and the proposals in a side-by-side view. |

**Contact/focal points:**

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| **RTO** | **Proposal type** | **Contact(s)/focal point(s)** | **e-mail address** |
| **ATU** | MOD | ??? |  |
| **CITEL** | SUP | Glenn Parsons | glenn.parsons@ericsson.com;  |
| **TSB** | --- | Bilel Jamoussi | bilel.jamoussi@itu.int;  |

**Resolution 68 proposals side-by-side**

| **PROPOSAL 1 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-035 ATU Add16**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0035%21A16%21MSW-E.docx)**) (ATU)** | **PROPOSAL 2 (SUP,** [**WTSA C-039 IAP Add22**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0039%21A22%21MSW-E.docx)**) (CITEL)** |
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| MOD AFCP/35A16/1RESOLUTION 68 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Evolving role of industry in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | SUP IAP/39A22/1RESOLUTION 68 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016)Evolving role of industry in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Hammamet, 2016),**Reasons:** A key activity in preparation for WTSA-20 is the review of WTSA Resolutions, with a view towards identifying those which are candidates for streamlining, i.e., for suppression or removal, or modification. One such candidate is Resolution 68 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) on the evolving role of industry in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, which, in light of CITEL’s new proposed Resolution on the importance of industry engagement in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector in Addendum 17 to Document 39, is redundant and should be suppressed. The principal reason for this is that the text of Resolution 68 reflects in part the outcome of discussions held at WTSA-08 concerning the importance of organizing regular meetings of Chief Technology Officers with senior staff of the TSB including the Director. It also reflects the discussions held at Global Standardization Symposium (GSS) in 2012 that led to the refinement in Resolution 68 of the CTO experience and commitment to hold meetings at least each year and which have been expanded to include regional CxO meetings.The above references are captured in the new proposed Resolution outlined in the IAP within Addendum 17 to Document 39. A second issue discussed at the GSS in 2012 was how developing countries, in the context of bridging the standardization gap, can enhance their engagement in ITU‑T activities. References to these efforts in Resolution 68 have now been superseded by actions outlined in Resolution 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries and other related Resolutions.  |
| recognizing*a)* that Resolution 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), called also for the organization of the Global Standards Symposium (GSS);*b)* the objective of Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1;*c)* that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) is a unique international standardization organization comprising 193 Member States, and over 520 Sector Members, Associates and academia from all over the world;*d)* the important conclusions of GSS (Dubai, 2012), covering the two above-mentioned resolutions, in particular:– to facilitate an exchange of views with high-level industry representatives on the standardization scenario and consider in ITU's work the evolution of the industry and user needs; and– to carry out this work without affecting either the unique status of ITU as an intergovernmental United Nations agency that also incorporates other entities representing the private sector, the industry and the users, among others, or the traditional contribution-driven working procedures of ITU‑T;*e)* conclusions of GSS (Hammamet, 2016) on the crucial role played by standards in ensuring security, protecting privacy and establishing trust in ICT infrastructure and services, highlighting that security, privacy and trust are established areas of work in many international standards bodies that address ICT and other technology areas; and calling for standardization to address challenges to security, privacy and trust,*f)* GSS (Hammamet, 2016) conclusion that stressed on strengthening collaboration among standards bodies in the development of international frameworks for security, privacy and trust, recognizing their mandates and strengths and leveraging existing work;*g)* that since 2009 the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) has organized six meetings of high-level, private-sector executives to discuss the standardization landscape, identifying and coordinating standards priorities and ways to best address the needs of the private sector;*h)* that conclusions of chief technology officer (CTO) meetings have been reflected in official ITU‑T communiqués and, when relevant, have been taken into account by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory group (TSAG), |  |
| considering*a)* that developing countries participate in the standardization activities almost only of ITU‑T, and may not be able to participate in the increasingly fragmented global and/or regional standards development organizations (SDOs), as well as industry forums and consortia, or attend their meetings;*b)* that ITU‑T should continue to strengthen its role and evolve, as required by Resolution 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), and should repeat the gathering of private-sector executives, along the lines of GSS, but limited to the private sector, with the objective of strengthening the role of ITU‑T by taking appropriate measures to respond to the needs of such executives in terms of their identified requirements and priorities for standardization activities within ITU‑T, also taking into consideration the needs and concerns of developing countries;*c)* that ITU‑T should also encourage cooperation with other relevant SDOs;*d)* the outcomes of the CxO meeting 2019, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, such as, 5G security will demand significant industry collaboration and well-coordinated contributions from a wide range of standards bodies, but also, Open RAN could support industry in avoiding the challenges that may result from proprietary RAN interfaces, challenges such as RAN equipment vendor lock-in, limited interoperability between different vendors’ RAN equipment, and limited scope for active RAN sharing, |  |
| noting*a)* that, in order to encourage industry participation in ITU‑T, standards-making in ITU‑T should respond appropriately to the needs of the information and communication technology industry in a coordinated way;*b)* that an essential part of the work in the development of technical standards (ITU‑T Recommendations) is done by representatives of the information and communication technology industry;*c)* that Recommendations proposed in response to those coordinated needs will increase ITU's credibility and will respond to the needs of countries by deploying optimized technical solutions and reducing the proliferation of such solutions, which will also have economic advantages for developing countries;*d)* that TSAG has recognized the need for a strategy function in ITU‑T and that the input of industry into that strategy is highly desired;*e)* that TSB also organizes CxO meetings (executive meetings), |  |
| resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau1 to continue to organize meetings for industry executives, e.g. CTO group meetings, in order to assist in identifying and coordinating standardization priorities and subjects;2 to bring the needs of developing countries to those meetings by consulting them prior to the meetings and to encourage the participation of local industry representatives;3 to encourage participation in the CTO group of a wide representation of industry, from the ITU‑T Sector Members from all regions;4 to develop effective mechanisms to organize participation by industry representatives in those meetings (for example, having a stable composition and regular participation in the group by the CTO or alternate);5 to continue to include the conclusions of the CTO group meetings in an official ITU‑T communiqué;6 to take the conclusions of the CTO group into account in ITU‑T work, especially in the strategy function of TSAG and in the ITU‑T study groups as appropriate;7 to produce a regular report to TSAG on the follow-up of the CTO conclusions;8 to produce a report to the next WTSA, assessing the outcomes of the CTO group over the period and examining the need to continue or enhance its activities;9 to promote open standards such as open RAN, open optical and packet transport systems, etc., using general-purpose ‘white box’ hardware, for cost effective solutions, |  |
| encourages Sector Members from developing countriesto participate at the level of their executives in the CTO meetings, and to raise proposals in regard to their priority standardization areas as well as standardization priorities and needs of developing countries. |  |

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