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| **TD**  **(Ref.:** [**SG2-LS8**](https://www.itu.int/ifa/t/2025/ls/sg2/sp18-sg2-oLS-00008.docx)**)** | | | | | | |
| **Source:** | | ITU-T Study Group 2 | | | | |
| **Title:** | | LS/i on SCV activity in SG2 [from ITU-T SG2] | | | | |
| **LIAISON STATEMENT** | | | | | | |
| **For action to:** | | | | SCV, TSAG, ITU-T SG3, SG5, SG11, SG12, SG13, SG15, SG17, SG20, SG21 | | |
| **For information to:** | | | | - | | |
| **Approval:** | | | | ITU-T Study Group 2 meeting (Geneva, 14 February 2025) | | |
| **Deadline:** | | | | - | | |
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| **Abstract:** | Liaison to SCV regarding current terms and definition activities within SG2. |

ITU-T SG2 thanks CCT/SCV/CCV and SGs for the alignment terms and definitions work.

SG2 follows the formal structure of definitions based on the Author's Guide for drafting ITU-T Recommendations (June, 2023), Annex B, Guidance on the development of definitions.

Extract from Annex B Authors Guide:

A formal definition is a concise, logical statement that comprises three essential elements:

i) The term (word or phrase) to be defined;

ii) The class of object or concept to which the term belongs; and

iii) The characteristics that distinguish it from all others of its class.

Definitions with more than one explanation should be separated with semicolons.

Where abbreviations are used within a definition, an explanation or expansion of those abbreviations must be included. Standard symbols for measurement units should not be defined

At its meeting in Geneva, 5-14 February 2025, SG2 discussed new or amended terms and definitions developed in SG2’s Recommendations:

* 1. **Customer experience indicator (CEI):** The overall evaluation of customer experience of all services used
  2. **Customer experience indicator (CEI)**: The overall evaluation of customer experience of all services used.
  3. **customer needs identification**: a function set that is to determine the service requirements that will meet the customer’s needs and customer is willing to pay for.
  4. **service offloading**: Dividing a certain service into several tasks, implementing task offloading for a certain number of tasks. Offloading strategy determines the destination devices and offloading route based on task requirements, as well as resources provided by terminal and edge computing infrastructures.
  5. **service migration**: Pausing the execution of a service, transmitting data and models according to requirements for service continuous execution, from where the service is paused to the device it is going to be deployed, under circumstances of device overloading or damage and communication interruption.
  6. **aerial platform**: A system that operates in the air, including the airborne vehicle, communication equipment, and supporting equipment.  
     NOTE1 – This Recommendation focuses on telecommunication-service-oriented aerial platform, which is referred to as ‘aerial platform’ in this recommendation for brevity unless otherwise stated
  7. **telecommunication service design (TSD)**: Service provisioning information configuration for orchestration, which is performed in a hierarchical decoupling design method and is part of the management function set SDN/NFV aware orchestration within SOMM.
  8. **antenna azimuth angle**: The angle experienced when the vertical plane in true north direction rotates clockwise to coincide with the vertical plane where the antenna is located  
     antenna position: The installation position of the base station antenna, which is usually represented using WGS-84 latitude and longitude coordinates.
  9. **predicted antenna azimuth angle**: The antenna azimuth angle that is predicted based on some algorithm.
  10. **predicted antenna position**: The antenna position that is predicted based on some algorithm.
  11. **registered antenna azimuth angle:** The antenna azimuth angle that is recorded in the network management system
  12. **registered antenna position**: The antenna position that is recorded in the network management system.
  13. **preventive maintenance task**: A set of actions under the maintenance carried out according to prescribed criteria and intended to reduce the probability of failure or the degradation of the functioning of an item.
  14. **IT network**: A data communication network that connects information systems and end devices.
  15. **OT network**: An industrial communication network for connecting field devices and systems, enabling automated control and information acquisition.
  16. **network large model**: An artificial intelligence algorithm system for telecom management, which has the large-scale parameters and complex computational structure.
  17. **communication network health**: Operating state of a communication network based on availability, reliability, security and maintainability.
  18. **communication network health index**: A single summary indicator expressed in quantitative terms indicating the degree of communication network health.
  19. **network toughness**: The ability of a network to preserve its normal operating state.
  20. **network toughness index**: A single summary indicator expressed in quantitative terms indicating the degree of network toughness.
  21. **intent driven management**: A management function set that provides the capability for internal users and external customers to achieve desired operational goals and outcomes.   
      [NOTE]: The word “intent based” is used in the recommendation in IETF [RFC9315], which introduced the definition of intent and used intent in networking. The word “intent driven” is used in the recommendation in 3GPP [b-3GPP TS 28.312], which mainly study the intent driven management service. This recommendation is mainly study the new technology used in the telecom operation management, which is similar to that of 3GPP，so we used the intent driven in this recommendation.
  22. **cross-domain network slice**: an end-to-end network slice composed of multiple network slice subnets that belong to different administrative domains.
  23. **cross-domain network slices management**: managing the lifecycle of cross-domain network slices by a set of network slicing management components in collaborative manner.
  24. **cross-domain network slices interworking**: the capability of fulfilling seamless connection of cross-domain network slice subnet instances that belong to the same network slice instance.
  25. **interworking identifier**: a kind of network slice subnet instance mapping identification used by packet encapsulation to realize cross-domain network slices interworking.
  26. **telecom operation and management knowledge graph**: structured representation of knowledge utilizing a graph data structure and formal logic to represent entities and their relationships within telecomunication operation, management and maintenance activities. This knowledge graph facilitates the integration, organization, and retrieval of information related to telecom operation and management, enabling more efficient scenario application.
  27. **UAV telecom service**: specialized telecommunication service designed for UAVs, facilitating data exchange between UAVs and ground stations.
  28. **UAV telecom service management system (U-TSMS**): A specific operator's system that can connect with the telecom operation and management system to provide UAV service management, UAV information management, UAV operation and maintenance management, business operation support and other service capabilities for third-parties.
  29. **stock keeping unit (SKU**): The unit of measure in which the stocks of a material are managed, which is a distinct type of item for sale, purchase, or tracking in inventory (such as a product or service).  
      NOTE – An example of SKU is an annual 300M bps home broadband package.
  30. **standard product unit (SPU**): The unit of product aggregation, which is a set of reusable and easily retrievable standardized information that describes the characteristics of a class of products.  
      NOTE 1 – An example of SPU is home broadband. The attribute of this SPU may include bandwidth: 300M bps / 1000M bps, charging period: monthly / annual.

NOTE 2 – One SPU may include multiple SKUs. In the above SPU example, there can be four SKUs. The first SKU is a 300M bps monthly home broadband package. The second SKU is a 300M bps annual home broadband package. The third SKU is a 1000M bps monthly home broadband package. The fourth SKU is a 1000M bps annual home broadband package.

* 1. **Dedicated Network Element**: The network element that is only used and managed by the owner operator.
  2. **Shared Network Element**: The network element whose usage and access are shared by multiple operators, and the management of which requires the collaboration of multiple operators.
  3. **service opening**: The act or process of making a set of functions from artificial intelligence enhanced telecom operation and management (AITOM) available and accessible more easily to the applications.
  4. **knowledge service**: A kind of service on telecommunication operation and management knowledge which is used as fundamental and reusable capability to enable knowledge application and utilization.
  5. **knowledge question and answering:** A service that provides answers to questions in natural language by analysing the questions and leveraging structured knowledge (such as knowledge graphs and vector embeddings) from external knowledge bases to enhance understanding and accuracy.

SG2 looks forward to collaborating closely with all the relevant parties.

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