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|  | INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**TELECOMMUNICATIONSTANDARDIZATION SECTOR**STUDY PERIOD 2022-2024 | SCV-TD29 |
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| **Source:** | ITU-T Study Group 5 |
| **Title:** | LS on SG5 Recommendations appearing in the AAP 2022 processing list |
| **LIAISON STATEMENT** |
| **For action to:** | SCV |
| **For information to:** | ITU-T SG2, SG3, SG5, SG9, SG11, SG12, SG13, SG15, SG16, SG17, SG20, CCV |
| **Approval:** | ITU-T Study Group 5 meeting, (Rome, 27 October 2022) |
| **Deadline:** | N/A |
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| **Abstract:** | At the SG5 meeting, the SG5 Recommendations appearing in the AAP 2022 processing list were reviewed for Author’s Guide compliance. This document contains the review results. In addition, a tutorial on “Applying the Author's Guide” (TD457) presented to SG5 to improve compliance. |

ITU-T Study Group 5 would like to provide the Standardization Committee for Vocabulary (SCV) information on the Recommendations that were approved, and perceived problems related to the compliance of the Author’s Guide.

**1 Recommendation ITU-T K.21 (K.21)**

No new terms and definitions.

**2 Recommendation ITU-T K.76 (K.76)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**3 Recommendation ITU-T K.87 (K.87) Guide for the application of electromagnetic security requirements – Overview**

Two sentences in definitions 3.2.1 EMSEC are not explained and 3.2.3 is recursive.

**3.2.1 confidentiality**: Ensuring that information is accessible only to those authorized to have access. EMSEC deals with the risk of losing this confidentiality.

**3.2.3 EM mitigation**: The preparations made to avoid either a malfunction due to a vulnerability caused by high-altitude electromagnetic pulses (HEMPs), high-power electromagnetic (HPEM) emissions or the lack of confidentiality due to insufficient emanation security (EMSEC). The level of the EM mitigation of the equipment can be calculated from the threat level and the vulnerability level.

**4 Recommendation ITU-T K.114 (Revision of ITU- T K.114) Electromagnetic compatibility requirements and measurement methods for digital cellular mobile communication base station equipment**

Two sentence definitions.

**3.2.4 customer premises environment**: Physical location in the residential, commercial, public, and light-industrial locations where telecommunication equipment is installed or used. In this environment the electromagnetic disturbance protection and earthing and bonding conditions might be uncontrolled.

**3.2.7 integral antenna base station**: Base station with integral antenna, and antenna is portion of the RF unit. For this type of base station, antenna port and the enclosure ports are equivalent.

Littered with unexplained abbreviations.

**3.2.21 OTA AAS BS:** AAS BS which has ≥ 8 transceiver units for E-UTRA, NR or MSR and ≥ 4 transceiver units for UTRA per cell and has a radiated RF interface only and conforms to the OTA requirements set.

**5 Recommendation ITU-T K.123 (Revision of ITU- T K.123)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**6 Recommendation ITU-T K.152 (ex.K.power\_emc)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**7 Recommendation ITU-T L.1034 (ex. L.Counterfeit)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide

**8 Recommendation ITU-T L.1040 (ex. L.AUVE)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide

**9 Recommendation ITU-T L.1230 (ex. L.10kVAC\_up to 400VDC)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide

**10 Recommendation ITU-T L.1240 (ex. L.ESE)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**11 Recommendation ITU-T L.1318 (ex. L.TIME)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**12 Recommendation ITU-T L.1333 (ex. L.NCIe)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**13 Recommendation ITU-T L.1390 (ex. L.5G\_sav)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**14 Recommendation ITU-T L.1480 (ex. L.Enablement) Enabling the Net Zero transition: Assessing how the use of ICT solutions impacts GHG emissions of other sectors**

Wrong formatting, source document information not part of definition. Repeated source information. More than one sentence

**3.1.1 activity data**: A quantitative measure of a level of activity that results in GHG emissions. See [b-GHG Protocol CVCS], clause 7.2. See [L.1410]

**3.1.2 CO2 equivalent (CO2e)**: The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of each of the seven greenhouse gases, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide. It is used to evaluate releasing (or avoiding releasing) different greenhouse gases against a common basis. See [L.1410]

NOTE – See [b-GHG Protocol CS], glossary.

**3.1.3 comparative analysis**: Analysis aiming to compare two different product systems based on the same functional unit. See [L.1410]

**3.1.4 cut-off**: Amount of energy or material flow, or the level of environmental significance associated with unit processes or product systems excluded from the study. See [L.1410]

NOTE – Unit processes excluded from the studied product system in an LCA.

**3.1.5 emission factor**: A factor allowing GHG emissions to be estimated from a unit of available activity data (e.g., tonnes of fuel consumed, tonnes of product produced) and absolute GHG emissions. See [b-GHG Protocol CS], glossary and [L.1410]

NOTE – Another example is: kgCO2e/kWh electricity, kgCO2e/(tonne×km).

**3.1.6 functional unit**: quantified performance of a product system for use as a reference unit. See [ISO 14040], clause 3.20.

NOTE: In an assessment of second order effects, the ICT solution scenario and the reference scenario are considered product systems, and the functional unit must be chosen in a way that makes it applicable to both.

NOTE: The functional unit defines the performance characteristics delivered by the ICT solution scenario and the reference scenario. The functional unit shall have a function and a quantifiable unit measuring the performance of that function. L.1410 Clause 6.2.2 gives guidance on the functional unit.

**3.1.7 environmental impact**: Impact including positive and negative aspects on the environment. See [L.1410]

**3.1.8 environmental load**: Environmental aspect, which potentially causes interference with environmental conservation. See [L.1410]

**3.1.9 global warming potential (GWP)**: Ratio of the warming of the atmosphere caused by one greenhouse gas to that caused by a similar mass of carbon dioxide. GWP is calculated over a specific time frame, generally 100 years. See [L.1410]

**3.1.10 ICT goods**: Tangible goods deriving from or making use of technologies devoted to or concerned with:

• the acquisition, storage, manipulation (including transformation), management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or reception of a diversity of data;

• the development and use of the hardware, software, and procedures associated with this delivery; and

• the representation, transfer, interpretation, and processing of data among persons, places, and machines, noting that the meaning assigned to the data is preserved during these operations.

See [L.1410]

NOTE – [b-ETSI TS 103 199] used the word "equipment" instead.

Would the shorter **ICT product** [ISO/IEC 25030:2019]: *product which uses information and communication technologies (ICTs) and can be a part of information system*. be an alternative?

**3.1.11 ICT network**: Set of nodes and links that provide physical or over-the-air information and communication connections between two or more defined points. See [L.1410]

EXAMPLE – Wireless network, fixed network, local area network (LAN), home network and server network, access networks, core networks, cloud computing networks.

**3.1.12 ICT organization** [ITU-T L.1420]: An ICT organization is an organization the core activity of which is directly related to the design, production, promotion, sales or maintenance of ICT goods, networks or services. See [L.1420]

**3.1.13 ICT project** [ITU-T L.1430]: A set of activities intended to implement a specific task that uses mainly ICT goods, networks and services. The task may consist of undertaking one or more ICT project activities with the ICT goods, networks and services. See [L.1430]

**3.1.14 ICT sector:** A combination of manufacturing and services industries that capture, transmit and display data and information electronically. See [L.1410]

NOTE: See the OECD definition of the ICT sector https://www.oecd.org/sti/ieconomy/2771153.pdf

**3.1.15 ICT service (application)**: Use of ICT goods and/or networks to provide value to one or more users. See [L.1410]

EXAMPLE – Teleconferencing, teleworking, e-ticketing, e-learning, e-health care, smart transport and logistics, procurement systems, supply chain management systems, music/film distribution over the Internet or voice over IP, machine-to-machine systems.

**3.1.16 ICT-specific data**: Data emerging from ICT-specific applications and processes. See [L.1410]

NOTE –This data could be either primary or secondary.

**3.1.17 infrastructure**: Basic structures needed for the operation of the society. See [L.1410]

EXAMPLE – Transportation systems, buildings, and power plants.

**3.1.18** **life cycle**: consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal. See [ISO 14040], clause 3.1.

NOTE – Recommendation ITU L.1410 defines the life cycle of ICT goods, networks, and services.

**3.1.19 life cycle stage**: One of several consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system. See [L.1410]

**3.1.20 metadata** [b-ISO/IEC 2382]: Data about data or data elements, possibly including their data descriptions, and data about data ownership, access paths, access rights and data volatility.

NOTE – In this Recommendation, metadata regarding ownership, access and violation is not addressed.

**3.1.21 modelled data**: Assumption-driven estimates, such as estimates resulting from scenarios, which are forward looking or scaled up from smaller pilot studies. See [L.1410]

**3.1.22 operator**: Organization operating networks and services. See [L.1410]

**3.1.23 primary data**: See [b-ISO 14046], clause 3.6.1. See [L.1410]

NOTE 1 – In practice, primary data may be emission factors and/or activity data.

NOTE 2 – Primary data includes site-specific data, i.e., data from one specific unit process within a site; and site‑average data, i.e., representative averages of site-specific data collected from organizations within the product system, which operate equivalent processes.

**3.1.24 product system**: See [ISO 14040], clause 3.28.

**3.1.25 raw material**: See [ISO 14040], clause 3.15.

**3.1.26 raw material extraction**: Production of extracted raw materials used in raw material processing. See [L.1410]

**3.1.27 raw material processing**: Production of processed raw materials used in the production of a part. See [L.1410]

**3.1.28 reference product system**: System (basically non-ICT but can also be ICT), which is replaced by ICT. See [L.1410]

EXAMPLE – Traditional service, which is replaced by an ICT service.

**3.1.29 secondary data:** See [b-ISO 14046], clause 3.6.2.

NOTE – Such sources can include databases (a list of LCA databases (publicly available and licence based) provided by the EU, published literature, national inventories, and other generic sources. See [L.1410]

**3.1.30 traffic**: Total volume of cells, blocks, frames, packets, calls, messages, or other units of data carried over a circuit or network, or processed through a switch, router or other system. See [L.1410]

**3.1.31 unit process**: Smallest element considered in the life cycle inventory analysis for which input, and output data are quantified (see also [ISO 14040],[ISO 14044]).

EXAMPLE – Part unit process such as IC Encapsulation and Display module assembly.

**3.1.32 waste**: substances or objects which the holder intends or is required to dispose of. See [ISO 14040], clause 3.35.

**15 Recommendation ITU-T L.1481 (ex. L.Connect2030)**

Uses non-compliant L.1480 definition

**3.1.3. second order effects [ITU-T L.1480]**: The indirect impact created by the use and application of ICTs. This includes changes of environmental load due to the use of ICTs that could be positive or negative.

**16 Recommendation ITU-T L.1604 (ex. L.FUB)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**17 Recommendation ITU-T L.1610 (ex. L.CSAF)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

**18 Recommendation ITU-T L.1620 (ex. L.GCC)**

Terms and definitions comply with Author’s Guide.

SG5 looks forward to continued cooperation on terms and definitions with other SGs, SCV and CCV.

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