Bridging the Standardization Gap

ITU-T Study Group Chairmen and Vice Chairmen Training

An Introduction
ITU- Who are we- Our Membership

193 MEMBER STATES
800+ PRIVATE SECTOR
150+ ACADEMIA

ITU Radiocommunication
Coordinating radio-frequency spectrum and assigning orbital slots for satellites

ITU Standardization
Establishing global standards

ITU Development
Bridging the digital divide

A unique platform for governments, private sector and academic institutions to build consensus on important and pressing ICT technical and regulatory issues facing our society today
<table>
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<th>ITU-T Objectives</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Development of Standards</strong></td>
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<td>Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications</td>
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<td><strong>Bridging the Standardization Gap</strong></td>
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<td>Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards with a view to bridging the standardization gap</td>
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<td><strong>Telecommunication Resources</strong></td>
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<td>Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T recommendations and procedures</td>
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<td><strong>Knowledge-Sharing</strong></td>
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<td>Foster the acquisition, awareness, sharing of knowledge and know how on the standardization activities of ITU-T</td>
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<td><strong>Cooperation with SDOs</strong></td>
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<td>Extend and facilitate cooperation with international, regional and national standardization bodies</td>
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RESOLUTION 123 (REV. DUBAI, 2018) Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

- to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities carried out by the ITU regional offices to that end;

- to provide developing countries with assistance to enhance capacity building in the standardization field, including through collaboration with the relevant academia;

- to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries, including prioritizing fellowships for those who submit contributions to attend the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;

- to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;
ANNEX: Action plan for the implementation of Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference
Action Plan – Bridging the Standardization Gap

1. Making standards
   - “Assisting Developing Countries with respect to the application of standards”

2. Applying standards
   - “Fundraising for bridging the standardization gap”

3. Building Capacity
   - “Strengthening standard-making capabilities”

4. Fundraising
   - “Human resources capacity building”
The Standardization Ladder Concept

Plenipotentiary Resolution 123
Empowering participation in standards-making from all corners of the world

Raising international acceptance of ITU-T Standards

BSG Value Proposition

Bridging the Gap for Global Reach

Empowered Participation

Acceptance and Buy-in

GLOBAL REACH

Informs and Fuels Innovation

Is inclusive of needs and requirements of established & emerging markets

Ensures wider standards adoption and implementation
As of April 2020, BSG Training are being carried out remotely
Regional Standardization Forum and Inter-regional Standardization Forums
The “Guidelines on the establishment of a National Standardization Secretariat (NSS) for ITU-T” was updated in 2019.

It underscores how to establish an NSS and provides a roadmap for the same.
The standardization work of the ITU-T is organized by Study Groups (SGs), which act as “building blocks” of the standardization process.

Members of the ITU-T Study Groups develop Recommendations (i.e. standards) for the various fields of international telecommunications, in a spirit of consensus.

Each study group (or SG) has its own area of responsibility, leadership, and authority to initiate, develop and propose ITU-T Recommendations and other deliverables.
The Rapporteur is Editor unless one is assigned. The Rapporteur always takes responsibility for quality.
Key message: Contributions should be concise and universal

Concisely drafted and clearly written, comprehensive, universally understood

Using international terminology and units (e.g. ISO/IEC system of units and UTC universal time)

In one or more of the official languages of the Union
A contribution should start with a **Heading (title)**.

It should then contain an **Abstract** as independent section at the start of the document.

The main text should have **2** key sections:

- 1. **Rationale** (also known as Discussion)
- 2. **Proposal** (and/or sometimes a conclusion)

- Supplementary sections such as **Annexes**, if required
- Patent and licensing declaration, if relevant
Management team and membership:
• Study-group chairmen (and vice-chairmen)
• Working-party chairmen (and vice-chairmen)
• Rapporteurs (and associate rapporteurs)
• Liaison Rapporteurs
• Editors
• Delegates

Secretariat:
• Counsellor/Advisor/Engineer/ Project Officer/Assistant
Study Groups could create Focus Groups to advance the work of the ITU-T and to encourage the participation of experts who may not be ITU members.

Focus Groups serve as an instrument to provide an additional working environment for the quick development of standards in specific areas.
Key Differences between Study Groups and Focus Groups

**Focus Groups**

Open to **non-members** of the ITU from an ITU Member State

**Some Flexibility/independence** concerning working methods, outputs, financing, administration…

Outputs are non-normative

Outputs (aka deliverables) can stand-alone or feed into the work of Study Groups

**Defined lifetime** (9-12 months initially with extension possible)

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**Study Groups**

Open to **members** of the ITU only

**Limited flexibility** concerning working methods, types of outputs, financing, administration…

Main outputs are ITU-T (normative) Recommendations or standards + Technical Papers, Supplements and other non-normative publications

Study Groups are created for an **indefinite duration**, and only WTSA (and in some cases TSAG) can create or disband SGs
The new normal…..

Virtual Study Group Meetings

Virtual SG meeting enabled progress and decision-making on existing work items during the COVID-19 period.

These meetings facilitated additional participation from developing countries and allow for their involvement in SG work without the constraints associated with travel.
Watch our videos to find out more about:

1. The BSG Programme
2. The structure of ITU-T and its Study Groups
3. Key documents for ITU-T Study Groups
4. How to draft a contribution to ITU-T Study Groups
5. How to submit a contribution to a Study Group meeting?
6. Navigating a Study Group website
7. WTISD Five Decades of ITU Standards