|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| itu_logo | World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-16)Hammamet, 25 October - 3 November 2016 | CCITT/ITU-T 60th Anniversary logo |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| PLENARY MEETING | Addenda 1 to 11 ofDocument 42-E |
|  | 28 September 2016 |
|  | Original: English |
|  |
| African Telecommunication Union Administrations |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
|  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abstract:** | In this document, African administrations propose (a) One new resolution; (b) Modifications to Res 11, 18, 29, 31, 32, 69, 72 and 76; (c) Supression of Res 57; and (d) One general matter. |

TSB NOTE – These Proposals will be posted separately as Addenda 1-11 of WTSA-16 Document 42.

ADD AFCP/42A1/1

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [AFCP-1]

**Evaluation of the implementation of WTSA resolutions**

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

*recognizing*

1. that the resolutions adopted by this Assembly contain many instructions to TSAG, TSB, and invitations to Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia;
2. the sovereignty of Member States in the implementation of WTSA Resolutions,

*noting*

1. it is in the common interest of the ITU-T Membership that WTSA Resolutions:
2. are known, recognized and applied by all;
3. be implemented to promote the development of telecommunications and for bridging the digital divide, taking into consideration the concerns of developing countries;
4. that Article 13 of the Convention provides that the WTSA may assign specific matters within its competence to TSAG,

*considering*

that TSAG shall submit proposals to improve the efficiency of operation of the ITU-T,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

1. to develop, as part of the preparatory meetings for WTSA, a state of the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the previous study period;
2. to make proposals to improve the implementation of resolutions,

*instructs*

1. the TSAG in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and in cooperation with the Directors of the other Bureaux to take the necessary steps to assess the implementation of the Resolutions of WTSA;
2. the TSAG to take account of the implementation of the Resolutions of WTSA and submit proposals for improvement,

**Reasons:**

# 1 Introduction

It have been noted that the resolutions adopted by this Assembly contain many instructions to TSAG, TSB, and invitations to Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia. And while the TSB Director maintains an implementation record of all the actions needed to be taken by the TSB, however the level of implementation of these Resolutions by the other addressed parties, e.g. Member States, Sector Members …etc. is not apparent.

#  2 Challenges

When WTSA Resolutions are known, recognized and applied by all, this will promote the development of telecommunications and will help in bridging the digital divide, taking into consideration the concerns of developing countries.

# 3 Conclusion and Proposals for a new draft Resolution

It is proposed to adopt a new WTSA Resolution aiming to assess the level of implementation of WTSA Resolutions by all, with the support of the TSAG and collaboration of the Directors of the three Bureaux.

MOD AFCP/42A1/2

RESOLUTION 11 (REV. YASMINE HAMMAMET, 2016)

Collaboration with the Postal Operations Council of the
Universal Postal Union in the study of services concerning both
the postal and the telecommunication sectors

(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984; Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000;
Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

considering

*a)* that within the United Nations system, both the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU), as organizations specialized in communications, have been collaborating to identify synergies with a view to achieving the objectives of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), each within its specific sphere of competence;

*b)* that postal and telecommunication administrations, the relevant operating agencies authorized by Member States and service providers need to keep themselves informed of technical progress liable to improve or harmonize existing services in both the postal and telecommunication sectors;

*c)* the usefulness of examining jointly the implications of any new Recommendations or modifications to current Recommendations made in this connection,

recognizing

*a)* the cooperation that has existed between the two organizations in regard, *inter alia,* to the use of new technologies by the postal sector and the fostering of its role in projects on the introduction and sustainable use of high-speed traffic, cybersecurity and currency transfer by mobile telephony;

*b)* that the changes in postal and telecommunication services in recent years have increased the synergies between the two sectors and consequently the need for greater coordination and joint work between both organizations,

recalling

that, under No. 9 of the ITU Constitution, one of the purposes of the Union is "to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, by cooperating with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications",

observing

that it is necessary to update the topics of interest with a view to developing common activities between both organizations and the efficient use of their resources,

resolves

that the relevant ITU-T study groups should continue to collaborate with the Postal Operations Council (POC) committees as necessary, on a reciprocal basis and with a minimum of formality, in particular by investigating issues of common interest such as quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE), electronic services and security, digital financial services and transaction costs, of mobile payment,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to encourage and assist this collaboration between the two organs.

**Reasons:**

# 1 Introduction

# In order to explore the possibilities of technical cooperation, the Postal and telecommunications sectors are expected to work more closely in a world of increasingly specialized technologies, introducing various digital postal products, services and innovative.

# Both sectors should focus on interoperability of telecommunications networks in the context of monetary services on mobile and on the regulation of areas such as data access, privacy protection and transaction security, using all the potential of the two networks to reach citizens and bridge the gaps in the information society. They must prepare not only new projects but submit them to the UPU and ITU for funding by the QSF (Fund for the Improvement of Quality of Service) but also consider an evolution in synergy with a view to achieve the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and in particular those of the information society.

# It should be noted that security of mobile payments can boost this sector and provide an opportunity to expanded/widely spread access to digital banking service.

# 2 Proposal

# Africa supports encouraging collaboration with the Council of Postal Operations (CPO), and strengthening the mandate of ITU-T Study Groups 2, 3, 17 and 20 in *Resolution 2 in Annex A* by including relevant questions such as:

# Digital financial services;

# Transaction costs of digital financial services;

# Aspects such as Quality of Service (QoS) and quality of experience (QoE);

# International cooperation in the provision of digital financial services;

# 3 Conclusion and Proposals for a new draft Resolution

The above proposed revision of Resolution 11 reflects the above principles for the enhancement of alternative banking services, and Africa proposes consideration of questions dealing with topics such as those mentioned in 2 above.

MOD AFCP/42A1/3

RESOLUTION 18 (REV. YASMINE HAMMAMET, 2016)

Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and strengthening
coordination between, the ITU Radiocommunication, ITU Telecommunication Standardization and ITU Development Sectors

(Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012, Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on "Strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest"

*b)* Resolution 17, 26, 44 and 45 (Rev. Tunisia, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on mutual cooperation and integration of activities between ITU-T and ITU-D

considering

*a)* the responsibilities of the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R), the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) and the Development Sector (ITU-D) according to the principles laid down in the ITU Constitution and Convention, i.e.:

• that the ITU‑R study groups are charged (Nos. 151 to 154 of the Convention) to focus on the following in the study of Questions assigned to them:

i) use of the radio-frequency spectrum in terrestrial and space radiocommunication (and of the geostationary-satellite orbit);

ii) characteristics and performance of radio systems;

iii) operation of radio stations;

iv) radiocommunication aspects of distress and safety matters;

• that the ITU‑T study groups are charged (No. 193 of the Convention) to study technical, operating and tariff questions and prepare Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis, including Recommendations on interconnection of radio systems in public telecommunication networks and on the performance required for these interconnections;

• That the ITU-D study groups shall deal (No. 214 of the Convention) with specific telecommunication questions of general interest to developing countries, including the matters enumerated in No. 211 of the Convention. Such study groups shall be limited in number and created for a limited period of time, subject to the availability of resources, shall have specific terms of reference on questions and matters of priority to developing countries and shall be task-oriented;

*b)* Taking into account No. 119 of the Constitution, the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Sectors shall keep the matters under study under continuing review with a view to reaching agreement on the distribution of work, avoiding duplication of effort and improving coordination. The Sectors shall adopt procedures to conduct such reviews and reach such agreement in a timely and effective manner;

*c)* that joint meetings of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG), Telecommunication Standardization (TSAG) Advisory Groups and Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) shall review the distribution of new and existing work between the Sectors, subject to confirmation by the applicable procedures of each Sector, the objective being to:

• minimize the overlap of activities of the Sectors;

• group the standardization activities in order to foster cooperation and coordination of the work of ITU‑T with regional standardization bodies,

*d)* that there is a growing number of issues of mutual interest and concern to all Sectors including the following: electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT); middleware; audio-visual delivery; accessibility for persons with disabilities; emergency communications; ICTs and climate change; and cybersecurity,

recognizing

*a)* that there is a need to improve the participation of developing countries in the work of ITU, as outlined in Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

*b)* that one such mechanism – the Inter-sectoral Emergency Telecommunication Team – has been established to ensure close collaboration within the Union as a whole, as well as with interested entities and organizations outside ITU, on this key priority issue for the Union;

*c)* that all advisory groups are collaborating in the implementation of Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

taking into account

*a)* that mechanisms for cooperation, beyond those already established, need to be identified to address a growing number of subjects of mutual interest and concern in ITU‑R, ITU‑T and ITU‑D;

*b)* the ongoing consultation among representatives of the three advisory bodies in the discussion of modalities for enhancing cooperation among the advisory groups,

resolves

1 that TSAG , TDAG and RAG, meeting jointly as necessary, shall continue the review of new and existing work and its distribution between ITU‑T, ITU-D and ITU‑R, for approval in accordance with the procedures laid down for the approval of new and/or revised Questions;

2 that, if considerable responsibilities in the three Sectors in a particular subject are identified:

i) the procedure as given in Annex A to this resolution should be applied; or

ii*)* a joint group should be established; or

iii) the matter should be studied by relevant study groups of the three Sectors, with appropriate coordination (see Annexes B and C to this resolution).

3 to invite the Directors of the Radiocommunication (BR), Telecommunication Standardization (TSB) and Telecommunication Development (BDT) Bureaux to collaborate and report to the respective Sector advisory bodies on options for improving cooperation at the secretariat level to ensure that close coordination is maximized.

Annex A
(to Resolution 18)

Procedural method of cooperation

With respect to *resolves* 2 i), the following procedure should be applied:

*a)* The joint meeting, as indicated in *resolves* 1, will nominate the Sector, which will lead the work and will finally approve the deliverable.

*b)* The lead Sector will request the other Sectors to indicate those requirements, which it considers essential for integration in the deliverable.

*c)* The lead Sector will base its work on these essential requirements and integrate them in its draft deliverable.

*d)* During the process of development of the required deliverable the lead Sector shall consult with the other Sectors in case it has difficulties with these essential requirements. In case of agreement on revised essential requirements, the revised requirements shall be the basis for further work.

*e)* When the deliverable concerned comes to maturity, the lead Sector shall once more seek the views of the other Sectors.

Annex B
(to Resolution 18)

Coordination of radiocommunication, standardization and development activities
through intersector coordination groups

With respect to *resolves* 2 ii), the following procedure shall be applied:

*a)* The joint meeting of the advisory groups as indicated in *resolves* 1, may, in exceptional cases, establish an intersector coordination group (ICG) coordinate the work of two or the three Sectors and to assist the advisory groups in coordinating the related activity of their respective study groups.

*b)* The ICG shall at the same time, nominate the Sector, which will lead the work.

*c)* The mandate of each ICG shall be clearly defined by the joint meeting, based on the particular circumstances and issues at the time the group is established; the joint meeting shall also establish a target date for termination of the ICG.

*d)* The ICG shall designate a chairman and a vice‑chairman, one representing each Sector.

*e)* The ICG shall be open to members of the engaged Sectors in accordance with Nos. 86 and 110 of the Constitution

*f)* The ICG shall not develop Recommendations.

*g)* The ICG shall prepare reports on its coordinating activities to be presented to each Sector's advisory group; these reports shall be submitted by the Directors to the engaged Sectors.

*h)* An ICG may also be established by the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly or by the Radiocommunication Assembly or by the World Telecommunication Development Conference following a recommendation by the advisory group of the other two Sectors.

*i)* The cost of an ICG shall be supported by the engaged Sectors on an equal basis and each Director shall include budgetary provisions for such meetings in the budget of their Sector.

Annex C
(to Resolution 18)

Coordination of radiocommunication, telecommunication standardization, and development activities through intersector rapporteur groups

With respect to *resolves* 2 iii), the following procedure shall be applied when work on a specific subject could be best performed by bringing together technology experts from the study groups or working parties concerned of two or the three Sectors to cooperate on a peer-to-peer basis in a technical group:

*a)* the study groups concerned in each Sector may, in special cases, agree by mutual consultation to establish an Intersector Rapporteur Group (IRG) to coordinate their work on a specific technical subject, informing TSAG, TDAG and RAG of this action through a liaison statement;

*b)* the study groups concerned in each Sector shall, at the same time, agree on clearly defined terms of reference for the IRG, and establish a target date for completion of the work and termination of the IRG;

*c)* the study groups concerned in each Sector shall also designate the chairman (or co-chairmen) of the IRG, taking into account the requested specific expertise and ensuring equitable representation of each Sector;

*d)* an IRG shall be regulated by the provisions applicable to rapporteur groups, given in Resolution ITU-R 1-6 and in Recommendation ITU-T A.1 and in Resolution ITU-D 1-2; participation is limited to members of ITU-T, ITU-D and ITU-R;

*e)* in fulfilling its mandate, an IRG may develop draft new Recommendations or draft revisions to Recommendations, as well as draft technical reports, to be submitted to its parent study groups for further processing as appropriate;

*f)* the results of an IRG's work should represent the agreed consensus of the IRG or reflect the diversity of views of the participants in the IRG;

*g)* an IRG shall also prepare reports on its activities, to be submitted to each meeting of its parent study groups;

*h)* an IRG shall normally work by correspondence and/or by teleconference; however, it may occasionally hold short face-to-face meetings, preferably collocated with meetings of the parent study groups.

**Reasons:**

MOD AFCP/42A1/4

RESOLUTION 29 (REV. YASMINE HAMMAMET, 2016)

Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks

(Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012, Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 1099, adopted by the Council at its 1996 session, concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, which urged the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) to develop, as soon as possible, the appropriate Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures;

*b)* Resolution 22 (Rev. Dubai , 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, identification of origin and apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services,

*c)* Resolution 21 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on measures concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks,

recognizing

*a)* that the alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, are not permitted in many countries and permitted in some others;

*b)* that although the alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, they may be attractive for users;

*c)* that the alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful and may impact the revenue of operating agencies authorized by Member States, which may seriously hamper, in particular, the efforts of developing countries[[1]](#footnote-2)2, for the sound development of their telecommunication networks and services;

*d)* that distortions in traffic patterns resulting from some forms of the alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, may impact traffic management and network planning;

*e)* that some forms of the alternative calling procedures seriously degrade the performance and quality of the Telecommunication Networks,

*f)* that the major role of Internet networks in the international arena, which impact the calling procedures format and reform the structure and technology of calling procedures,

*considering*

a) the results of the ITU workshop on alternative calling procedures and origin identification held in Geneva on 19-20 March 2012,

1. that calling procedures should maintain acceptable quality of service (QoS) levels , quality of experience (QoE), calling line identification (CLI), and origin identification (OI)

*reaffirming*

*a)* that it is the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications and as such it may permit, prohibit or otherwise regulate matters related to caller identification in its territory;

*b)* that the ITU Constitution, in its Preamble, gave regard to "the growing importance of telecommunication for the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all States", and that Member States agreed in the Constitution with "the object of facilitating peaceful relations, international cooperation among peoples and economic and social development by means of efficient telecommunication services",

noting

that in order to minimize the effect of alternative calling procedures:

 Administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should, within their national law, follow the guidelines, developed by Member States, on the measures that can be considered to address the impact of alternative calling procedures; make every effort to establish the level of collection charges on a cost-oriented basis, taking into account Article 6.1.1 of the International Telecommunication Regulations and Recommendation ITU‑T D.5;

resolves

1 to continue identifying and defining all forms of alternative calling procedures and study their impact on all parties, and developing Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take, to the furthest extent practicable, all measures to suspend the methods and practices of any alternative calling procedures which seriously degrade the quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE) of telecommunications Network or hinder calling line identification (CLI), and origin identification (OI);

2 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take a cooperative approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others, and suggested guidelines for this collaboration are attached; and to provide an acceptable level of QoS and QoE, in order to ensure the delivery of international calling line identification (CLI) and origin identification (OI) information

3 to instruct ITU-T Study Group 2 to study other aspects and forms of alternative calling procedures; to cooperate with ITU-D SG1 and SG2 on issues related to alternative calling procedures, telecommunication origin identification (OI), and calling line identification (CLI), and to develop the appropriate Recommendations and guidelines;

4 to instruct ITU-T Study Group 3 to study the economic effects of all forms of alternative calling procedures, as well as origin non-identification or spoofing, on the effort of developing countries for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services, and to develop the appropriate Recommendations and guidelines;

5 to instruct ITU-T Study Group 2 and Study Group 3 to collaborate in their studies of *resolves 4* and *5* above,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue to cooperate with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in order to facilitate the participation of developing countries in these studies and to make use of the results of the studies, and in the implementation of this resolution.

Invites Member States

1 To encourage their administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to follow the instructions, within their national laws, in order to ensure providing the good QoS and QoE; and to provide International Calling Line Identification (CLI) and Origin Identification (OI) information for the international traffic;

2 To contribute on this issue.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |

**Reasons:**

# 1 Introduction

Alternative Calling Procedures (ACP) has been experienced over international networks in different ways; due to the increasing complexity of networks, and the advent and proliferation of IP based infrastructures and services, characterization of ACP are becoming more difficult. The impact of ACP on all parties is yet not very clear; it has an economical aspects as well as operational aspects that may degrade performance of networks.

# 2 Discussion

While at the early stages call back was one of the main forms of ACP, yet the current advances in network infrastructures has introduced other forms of ACP which is not very obvious to regulators and administrations, hence it is becoming more difficult to develop the proper regulations to have a healthy competitive market and to safeguard the citizens’ rights.

It is felt that additional studies are still needed in the relevant ITU-T Study Groups to study the new mechanisms for ACP, to characterize them and study the economic effects of ACP on all parties, including weighing the benefits against drawbacks, accordingly to develop the appropriate Recommendations.

**3 Conclusion and Proposals for a revised Resolution**

The above annexed revised Resolution 29 addresses the above issues form a wider perspective than the traditional call-back scenario.

MOD AFCP/42A1/5

RESOLUTION 31 (REV. YASMINE HAMMAMET, 2016)

Admission of entities or organizations to participate as
Associates in the work of the ITU Telecommunication
 Standardization Sector

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012, Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

considering

*a)* that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment and in industry groups dealing with telecommunications demand the increased participation of interested entities and organizations in the standard-making process of ITU;

*b)* that entities or organizations with highly focused areas of activity may be interested only in a small part of the standardization work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) and, therefore, do not intend to apply for membership in the Sector, but would be willing to join if simpler conditions existed;

*c)* that No. 241A of the ITU Convention enables the Sectors to admit participation of entities or organizations in the work of a given study group as an Associate;

*d)* that Nos. 241A, 248B and 483A of the Convention describe the principles for the participation of Associates,

recognizing

that organizations and entities from developing countries[[2]](#footnote-3)1 have found great difficulty in playing an active role in ITU‑T activities and, as a consequence, in meeting the goals of Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

resolves

1 that an interested entity or organization may join ITU‑T as an Associate and be entitled to take part in the work of a selected single study group;

2 that Associates are limited to the study group roles described below and excluded from all others:

• Associates may take part in the process of preparing Recommendations within a study group, including the following roles: meeting participant, contribution submitter, Recommendation editor, and, during the alternative approval process, provider of comments during the last-call period (but not during the additional review period);

• Associates may have access to documentation required for their work;

• an Associate may serve as rapporteur, responsible for directing the studies for the relevant study Question within the selected study group, except for taking part in any decision-making or liaison activities which are to be handled separately, in accordance with No. 248B of the Convention;

3 that the amount of the financial contribution for Associates be based upon the contributory unit for Sector Members as determined by Council for any particular biennial budgetary period,

4 that Associates [and Academia] from developing countries, who are non-profit making, may be waived from the financial contribution on a case-by-case basis, [subject to Council decision upon advice from the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group],

requests

1 the Secretary-General to admit entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of a given study group or subgroups thereof following the principles set out in Nos. 241B, 241C, 241D and 241E of the Convention;

2 the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to review on an ongoing basis the conditions governing the participation (including financial impact on the Sector budget) of Associates based on the experience gained within ITU‑T,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to prepare the necessary logistics for the participation of Associates in the work of ITU‑T, including possible impacts of study group reorganization.

**Reasons:**

# 1 Introduction

The issue of financial contributions to join the ITU-T is still making it difficult for most non-profit organizations and entities from developing countries to play an active role in ITU-T activities; and, as a consequence, in meeting the goals of Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

From the list of Associate members, it is very clear that that only big and/or profitable organizations can afford to become ITU-T Sector Members or Associates.

# 2 Proposal

There is a need for consideration of permanent waiving of the financial contributions by Associate members from developing countries who are non-profit making.

MOD AFCP/42A1/6

RESOLUTION 32 (REV. YASMINE HAMMAMET, 2016)

Strengthening electronic working methods for the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

(Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012, Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

considering

*a)* the rapid pace of technology change and the consequent need for improved and more rapid standards development;

*b)* that electronic working methods (EWM) enable open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T);

*c)* that the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements will have significant benefits for the ITU‑T membership, including resource-limited individuals, organizations and states, by allowing them timely and effective access to standards information and the standards-making and approval process;

*d)* that EWM will be advantageous for improving communication among members of ITU‑T and between other relevant standardization organizations and ITU, towards globally harmonized standards;

*e)* the key role of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) in providing support to EWM capabilities;

*f)* the decisions contained in Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*g)* the budgetary difficulty developing countries[[3]](#footnote-4)1 have in participating actively in face-to-face ITU‑T meetings;

*h)* Resolution 167 (Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolves that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council,

noting

1. the desire of members to receive documents in electronic format in a timely manner and the need to reduce the increasing amount of hard copy documentation generated during meetings and dispatched by mail;
2. that many forms of EWM have already been implemented by ITU‑T, such as electronic document submission and the electronic forum service;that there are still some difficulties in conducting e-Meetings, due to persisting or intermittent deterioration in Quality of Service, in particular in meetings with live interpretation;
3. the desire of ITU‑T members to conduct electronic meetings;
4. the increasing use of portable computers and smart mobile phones by members during meetings and elsewhere;
5. the advantage to the membership of facilitating greater electronic participation in the development and approval of Recommendations, in particular by members unable to participate in study group meetings in Geneva and elsewhere;
6. the difficulties in terms of bandwidth availability and other constraints, particularly in developing countries;
7. the difficulties in searching for documents relevant to a specific subject, topic or issue, and the need for a smart solution for classification and easy mining for such documents;
8. the economies possible from enhancing ITU‑T EWM capabilities (e.g. reduced costs for distribution of paper documentation, travel costs, ITU-T logistics costs etc.);
9. the encouragement by other telecommunication standardization organizations of collaboration using EWM;
10. that the alternative approval process (AAP) (Recommendation ITU‑T A.8) is conducted primarily by electronic means,

resolves

1 that the principal EWM objectives of ITU‑T are:

• that collaboration between members on development of Recommendations should be by electronic means;

• that TSB, in close collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), should provide facilities and capabilities for EWM at ITU-T meetings, workshops and training courses, particularly to assist developing countries that have bandwidth limitations and other constraints including remote participation in through smart mobile devices, and e-access via LINUX based platforms;

• to encourage electronic participation of developing countries in ITU-T meetings, by providing simplified facilities and guidelines, and by waiving any expenses for those participants, other than the local call or Internet connectivity charges;

• that TSB, in close collaboration with BDT, should provide facilities and capabilities for EWM at ITU-T meetings, workshops and training courses, and encourage participation of developing countries, by waiving, within the credits that the Council is empowered to authorize, any expenses for those participants, other than the local call or Internet connectivity charges;

• that TSB should provide all members of ITU‑T with appropriate and ready access to electronic documentation for their work, including a global, unified and consolidated view of document traceability;

• that TSB should provide appropriate systems and facilities to support the conduct of ITU‑T's work by electronic means; and

• that all activities, procedures, studies and reports of ITU-T study groups be posted on the ITU-T website so as to facilitate navigation to find all relevant information,

* to consider developing a mobile friendly version of the ITU-T website to facilitate easy access by smart mobile devices to information; and
* to simplify and assist in enhanced searching for documents that are related to a specific subject, topic or issue,

2 that these objectives should be systematically addressed in an EWM action plan, including individual action items identified by the ITU‑T membership or TSB, and prioritized and managed by TSB with the advice of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG),

instructs

1 the Director of TSB to:

• maintain the EWM Action Plan to address the practical and physical aspects of increasing the EWM capability of ITU‑T;

• identify and review costs and benefits of the action items on a regular basis;

• report to each meeting of TSAG the status of the Action Plan, including the results of the cost and benefit reviews described above;

• provide the executive authority, budget within TSB, and resources to execute the Action Plan with all possible speed;

• develop and disseminate guidelines for the use of ITU‑T EWM facilities and capabilities;

• take action, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities (e.g. webcast, audioconference, webconference/document sharing, videoconference, etc.) in ITU‑T meetings, workshops and training courses for delegates unable to attend events in person and to coordinate with BDT to assist in the provision of such facilities; and

* • provide an ITU-T website that is easy to navigate to find all relevant information; and in particular a classification mechanism and an enhanced search engine to fetch for documents that are related to a specific subject, topic or issue ; and
* provide a mobile friendly version of the ITU-T website to facilitate easy access to information and documents using smart mobile devices,

2 the TSAG EWM Working Party to continue to:

• act as the point of contact between ITU‑T membership and TSB on EWM matters, in particular providing feedback and advice on the contents, prioritization and implementation of the Action Plan;

• identify user needs and plan the introduction of suitable measures through appropriate subgroups and pilot programmes;

• request study group chairmen to identify EWM liaisons;

• encourage participation by all participants in the work of ITU‑T, especially EWM experts from TSAG, the study groups, TSB and appropriate ITU Bureaux and departments;

• continue its work electronically outside TSAG meetings as necessary to carry out its objectives.

**Reasons:**

# 1 Introduction

# The African Member States recommend keeping in full Resolution 32 on strengthening electronic working methods for the work of ITU-T in order to address yet unachieved objectives of this resolution: to facilitate online participation of Member States to the work at various meetings. To this end, it should be noted that the proprietary applications developed for the participation of member states in line with the ITU needs, need more efforts to be stabilized through making available of applications in version compatible with Linux operating systems. Also developing the ITU website to be adapted to mobile devices on one hand and on the other, be popularized to enable the massive participation in meetings remotely.

# 2 Proposal

Keeping Resolution 32, but with editorial amendments only to the extent that electronic working methods become sufficiently developed and widely disseminated, taking into consideration the bandwidth limitations as well as other constrains and needs of developing countries.

In particular, developing or implementing EWMs that are compatible with LINUX operating system; and to facilitate access to ITU-T website through smart mobile devices in a mobile adapted format; and facilitating simple, easy and very affordable remote participation means, including smart mobile devices; to conduct awareness campaigns to promote and provide guidance about these facilities; and finally to enhance the search facility for documents related to a specific topic, e.g. using enhanced informatics systems;

# 3 Conclusion and Proposals for a new draft Resolution

The revision of Resolution 32 reflects the above principles for the enhancement of Electronic Working Methods (EWM), and Africa proposes consideration for enhancements, such as those mentioned in 2 above.

SUP AFCP/42A1/7

RESOLUTION 57 (REV. DUBAI, 2012)

Strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors
 on matters of mutual interest

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Dubai, 2012),

**Reasons:**

If the proposed revision of Res 18 is accepted, Res 57 would be redundant.

MOD AFCP/42A1/8

RESOLUTION 69 (REV. YASMINE HAMMAMET, 2016)

Non‑discriminatory access and use of Internet resources and ICTs

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012, Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

considering

that one of the purposes of ITU laid down in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution is "to maintain and extend international cooperation among all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds",

considering further

*a)* the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), Geneva 2003 and Tunis 2005, including the WSIS Declaration of Principles, especially §§ 11, 19, 20, 21 and 49 thereof;

*b)* the United Nations Human Rights Council resolution on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet (A/HRC/20/L.13),

c) resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of this conference establishes that access to ICT facilities and services should be of non-discriminatory nature;

d) the WSIS+10 High - Level Event outcomes (Geneva, 2014), especially those related to transfer of know-how and technology and to non-discriminatory access by conducting the needed activities in that regard;

noting

that § 48 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles recognized that: "The Internet has evolved into a global facility available to the public and its governance should constitute a core issue of the information society agenda. The international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations. It should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism",

recognizing

*a)* that the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, November 2005) identified ITU as the possible moderator/facilitator for the following WSIS action lines from the Plan of Action: C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in use of the ICTs);

*b)* that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Busan, 2014) entrusted the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) with a range of activities aimed at implementing the WSIS (Tunis, 2005) outcomes, a number of those activities having to do with Internet-related issues;

*c)* Resolution 102 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

*d)* that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders,

*e)* Resolution 64 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities, services and applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms;

*f)* Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on non-discriminatory access to telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;

*g)* Opinion 1 of the fourth World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum, on Internet-related public policy matters, and the Lisbon Consensus 2009 on the same matters,

taking into account

*a)* that ITU‑T is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the Internet and next-generation networks;

*b)* that a number of the resolutions of this assembly deal with Internet‑related issues;

*c)* the global and open nature of the Internet as a driving force in accelerating progress towards development in its various forms;

*d)* that discrimination in accessing the Internet could greatly affect the developing countries[[4]](#footnote-5)1;

*e)* that ITU-T is playing a key role in bridging standardization gap between developed and developing countries,

resolves to invite Member States

1 to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State from accessing public Internet sites and using resources, within the spirit of Article 1 of the Constitution and the WSIS principles;

2 to report to the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) on any incident of this kind referred to in *resolves* 1 above,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to integrate and analyse the information on incidents reported from Member States;

2 to report this information to Member States, through an appropriate mechanism;

3 to report to the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) on progress on this resolution, in order for TSAG to evaluate the effectiveness of its implementation;

4 to report on progress on this resolution to the next world telecommunication standardization assembly,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report annually to the ITU Council on progress on this resolution,

***invites Directors of (ITU-T/ITU-D/ITU-R)***

to contribute on the progress on resolution

invites Member States and Sector Members

to submit contributions to the ITU‑T study groups that contribute to the prevention and avoidance of such practices.

**Reasons:**

# 1 Introduction

It has been noticed that some Member States do not have access to some Internet resources across the public Internet as well as to ICT services and facilities; which is considered as an unjustified discriminatory action.

# 2 Discussion

Resolution 69 was adopted by WTSA-08 (Johannesburg, 2008); however it is still evident that there are still discriminatory actions, not only regarding access to Internet resources, but also extends to access to ICT facilities and services.

Accordingly Resolution 20 of the WTDC-10 (Hyderabad, 2010) called for access to ICT facilities and services should be of non-discriminatory nature.

Also WSIS+10 High-Level Event outcome (Geneva, 2014) ), which especially addressed the “transfer of know-how and technology”, as well as to “non-discriminatory access” by conducting the needed activities in that regard.

However, it is still noticed that some Member States still could not have access to such resources and information.

# 3 Conclusion and Proposals for a revised Resolution

The below annexed revised Resolution 69 to address these new resolutions and outcomes mentioned in 2 above, and to invite contributions on these issues by the ITU-T membership to support the prevention of such practices.

MOD AFCP/42A1/9

RESOLUTION 72 (REV. YASMINE HAMMAMET, 2016)

Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

considering

*a)* the importance of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress;

*b)* that a significant part of the infrastructure needed to help bridge the digital divide between developed and developing countries[[5]](#footnote-6)1 involves various wireless technologies;

*c)* that there is a need to inform the public of the potential effects of exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);

*d)* that an enormous amount of research has been carried out regarding wireless systems and health, and many independent expert committees have reviewed this research;

*e)* that the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) are three among a number of pre-eminent international bodies in establishing measurement methodologies for assessing human exposure to EMF, and they already cooperate with many standards bodies and industry forums;

*f)* that the World Health Organization (WHO) has issued fact sheets regarding EMF issues, including mobile terminals, base stations and wireless networks, referencing ICNIRP standards;

*g)* Resolution 176 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields;

*h)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields,

*e)* that there is ongoing work in the three sectors relating to human exposure to EMF, and that liaison and collaboration between the sectors with other specialized organizations is important, in order to avoid duplication of efforts,

recognizing

*a)* the work done within ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) study groups on radiowave propagation, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and related aspects, including measurement methods;

*b)* the work done within Study Group 5 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) on techniques for taking radio-frequency (RF) measurements;

*c)* that Study Group 5, in establishing measurement methodologies for assessing human exposure to RF energy, already cooperates with many participating standards organizations (PSOs),

recognizing further

*a)* that some publications about EMF effects on health create doubt among the population, in particular in developing countries;

*b)* that, in the absence of regulation, people, in particular in developing countries, become more and more doubtful and are increasingly opposing the deployment of radio installations in their neighbourhoods;

*c)* that the cost of the equipment used for assessing human exposure to RF energy is very high, and that the equipment is more likely to be affordable only in developed countries;

*d)* that implementing such measurement is essential for many regulatory authorities, in particular in developing countries, in order to monitor the limits for human exposure to RF energy, and that they are called upon to ensure those limits are met in order to license different services,

noting

*a)* the similar activities carried out by other national, regional and international standards development organizations (SDOs),

*b)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement methodologies in regard to human exposure to radio-frequency energy, in order to establish national regulations to protect their citizens,

resolves

to instruct ITU‑T, in particular Study Group 5, to cooperate with ITU-R Study Group 1 and 6, and with ITU-D Study Group 1 in order to expand and continue its work and support in this domain, including but not limited to:

i) disseminating information related to this topic through organizing workshops and seminars for regulators, operators and any interested stakeholders from developing countries;

ii) continuing to cooperate and collaborate with other organizations working on this topic and to leverage their work, in particular with a view to assisting the developing countries in the establishment of standards and in monitoring compliance with these standards, especially on telecommunication terminals;

iii) cooperating on these issues in the framework of Question 23/1;

iv) strengthening coordination and cooperation with WHO so that any fact sheet relating to human exposure to electromagnetic fields is circulated to Member States as soon as it is issued,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in close collaboration with the Directors of the other two Bureaux, and within the available financial resources

1 to support the development of reports identifying the needs of developing countries on the issue of assessing human exposure to EMF, and submit the reports as soon as possible to ITU-T Study Group 5 for its consideration and action in accordance with its mandate;

2 to hold workshops in developing countries with presentations and training on the use of equipment employed in assessing human exposure to RF energy;

3 to support developing countries while they establish their regional centres equipped with test benches for monitoring conformance of telecommunication terminal equipment and human exposure to electromagnetic waves using, among other things, the modalities listed in [Resolutions 44 (Rev. Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)] and [76 (Rev. Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)] of this assembly, in the context of the development of the regional test centres and of Resolution 177 ( Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Secretary-General

1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with the above;

2 to bring this resolution to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (2018) for consideration and required action, as appropriate, when reviewing Resolution 176 (Rev. Busan, 2014),

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to contribute actively to the work of Study Group 5 in providing relevant and timely information in order to assist developing countries in providing information and addressing measurement concerns related to RF exposure and electromagnetic fields,

2 to conduct periodic reviews to ensure that ITU Recommendations and other relevant international standards related to the exposure to EMF are followed;

3 to raise public awareness of the health effects of human exposure to nonionizing EMF, by conducting different types of awareness-raising campaigns;

4 to cooperate and share expertise and resources between developed and developing countries in order to help governmental administrations, especially in developing countries, to establish an appropriate regulatory framework for protecting people and environment from non-ionizing radiation,

further invites Member States

to adopt suitable measures in order to ensure compliance with relevant international recommendations to protect health against the adverse effect of EMF.

**Reasons:**

# 1 Introduction

Taking into account the concerns of people living at the vicinities of telecommunications facilities such as schools, homes, etc. and obstacles that sometimes operators face to install new facilities due to discharges from local residents, it is necessary that the countries have a regulatory framework that meets the growing needs of telecom operators, taking into account control exposure of Humans to RF energy to reassure and protect people.

# 2 Proposal

Accordingly, it is proposed to amend Resolution 72 by an addition of references and decisions, and recall the need for coordination between the three ITU sectors to avoid duplication of efforts.

The urgent need for regulators in many developing countries is to obtain information on EMF measurement methods regarding human exposure to RF energy to establish national regulations to protect their citizens.

And That ITU-T takes into account the needs of developing countries regarding the measurement of electromagnetic fields associated with human exposure and transmit, by the Secretary-General, the resolution to the attention of the Conference of Plenipotentiary (2018) for consideration and necessary action, as appropriate, when considering Resolution 176 (Rev. Busan, 2014).

MOD AFCP/42A1/10

RESOLUTION 76 (REV. YASMINE HAMMAMET, 2016)

Studies related to conformance and interoperability testing, assistance to developing countries[[6]](#footnote-7)1, and a possible future ITU Mark programme

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Yasmine Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Yasmine Hammamet, 2016),

recognizing

*a)* that interoperability of international telecommunication networks was the main reason to create the International Telegraph Union in the year 1865, and that this remains one of the main goals in the ITU strategic plan;

*b)* that conformity assessment is the accepted way of demonstrating that a product adheres to an international standard and is increasingly important in the context of World Trade Organization members' international standardization commitments under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade;

*c)* that Recommendations ITU‑T X.290 to ITU-T X.296 specify a general methodology for conformance testing of equipment to Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T);

*d)* that conformance testing does not guarantee interoperability but would increase the chance of interoperability of equipment conforming to ITU standards;

*e)* that very few of the current ITU‑T Recommendations identify interoperability or conformance testing requirements;

*f)* that Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

*g)* that technical training and institutional capacity development for testing and certification are essential issues for countries to improve their conformity assessment processes, to promote the deployment of advanced telecommunication networks and to increase global connectivity;

*h)* that it is not appropriate for ITU itself to enter into certification and testing of equipment and services that many regional and national standards bodies also provide for conformance testing;

*i)* that Article 17 of the ITU Constitution, while providing that the functions of ITU‑T shall fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization, stipulates that such functions are to be performed "bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries";

*j)* the excellent results achieved by ITU in implementing the mark for Global Mobile Personal Communications Systems (GMPCS),

further recognizing

that providing for interoperability should be the ultimate aim of future ITU‑T Recommendations,

considering

*a)* that there is an increasing number of complaints that equipment is often not fully interoperable with other equipment;

*b)* that some countries, especially the developing countries, have not yet acquired the capacity to test equipment and provide assurance to consumers in their countries;

*c)* that increased confidence in the conformance of information and communication technologies (ICT) equipment with ITU‑T Recommendations would increase the chances of end-to-end interoperability of equipment from different manufacturers, and would assist developing countries in the choice of solutions;

*d)* that the 2012 session of the ITU Council in reviewing the ITU Conformance and Interoperability Business Plan for the long-term implementation of the conformance and interoperability (C&I) programme agreed on an action plan which in particular invited this assembly to identify the appropriate study group to address the Sector’s activities related to the ITU C&I programme across all study groups,

*e)* that the Plenipotentiary Conference adopted Resolution 177 (Rev. Busan, 2014);

*f)* that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014);

*g)* that the ITU Radiocommunication Assembly adopted Resolution ITU-R 62 (Geneva, 2015);

*h)* the progress reports presented by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau to the Council at its 2013, 2014 and 2015 sessions and to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

*i)* the importance, especially to developing countries, that ITU takes up a leading role in interoperability issues, and that this is an objective expressed by the approval of the resolutions listed under *d)*, *e)*, *f)* and *g)* above and the proposed C&I programme is intended to address these demands;

*j)* the executive summary of the ITU Conformance and Interoperability Business Plan report, highlighting important issues regarding the four pillars of the ITU C&I programme, namely: 1- Conformance assessment; 2- Interoperability events; 3- Capacity building; and 4- Establishment of test centres in developing countries,

*considering further*

 the decision of the ITU council 2012 concerning the postponement of the implementation of the ITU Mark until that pillar 1 (conformity assessment) of the action plan reach a more mature stage of development,

noting

*a)* that conformance and interoperability requirements to support testing are essential components for developing interoperable equipment that is based on ITU‑T Recommendations;

*b)* that considerable practical experience exists within the ITU‑T membership regarding the production of relevant testing standards and the testing procedures on which the actions proposed in this resolution are based;

*c)* the need to assist developing countries in facilitating solutions which will exhibit interoperability and reduce the cost of systems and equipment procurement by operators, particularly in the developing countries, whilst improving product quality;

*d)* that when interoperability experiments or testing have not been performed, users may have suffered from the lack of interconnection performance between equipment from different manufacturers,

*e)* that availability of equipment tested as per ITU Recommendations for conformance & interoperability will not only introduce more modularity in the telecom network but also provides basis to achieve the ultimate objectives of more choices, more competitiveness and more economies of scale, as well as will help in combating counterfeit;

*f)* that enhancing Member States capabilities for conformance assessment and testing, and availability of national and regional testing conformance assessment facilities will help combating counterfeit communication/ICT devices and equipment,

taking into account

*a)* that ITU‑T has in the past occasionally initiated conformance and interoperability testing, as reported in Supplement 2 to the ITU‑T A-series Recommendations;

*b)* that the ITU standardization resources are limited and interoperability testing requires specific technical infrastructure;

*c)* that a different set of experts is required for writing test suites, interoperability testing standardization, product development and product testing;

*d)* that it is of advantage if interoperability testing is done by users of the standard who were not involved in the standardization process itself, rather than the standardization experts who have written the specifications;

*e)* that collaboration with external accreditation, conformity assessment and certification bodies is therefore necessary;

*f)* that forums, consortia and other organizations have already established certification programmes,

*g)* that several ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) study groups have already started pilot projects for conformity to ITU-T recommendations,

resolves

1 that ITU‑T study groups continue the pilot projects that they have already started for conformity to ITU-T recommendations and develop the necessary conformance testing Recommendations for telecommunication equipment as soon as possible;

2 that ITU-T Study Group 11 coordinate the Sector’s activities related to the ITU C&I programme across all study groups and review the recommendations in the Conformance and Interoperability Business Plan for the long-term implementation of the C&I programme;

3 that ITU‑T Recommendations to address interoperability testing shall be progressed as quickly as possible;

4 that ITU‑T, in collaboration with the other Sectors as appropriate, shall develop a programme to:

i) assist developing countries in identifying human and institutional capacity-building and training opportunities in conformance and interoperability testing;

ii) assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformance and interoperability centres suitable to perform conformance and interoperability testing as appropriate encouraging cooperation with governmental and non-governmental, national and regional organizations and international accreditation and certification bodies, to prevent any interference caused by or imposed on ICT equipment;;

5 that conformance and interoperability testing requirements shall provide for verification of the parameters defined in the current and future ITU‑T Recommendations as determined by the study groups developing the Recommendations, and for interoperability testing to ensure interoperability taking into account user needs and in consideration of the market demand, as appropriate,

6 that ITU, being a world standardization body, can address the impediments to harmonization and growth of worldwide telecommunications need to be removed, by way of having an ITU mark testing regime. This can act as an instrument of ensuring the interoperability of conforming equipment for successful accomplishment of the mandate of interoperability,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 in cooperation with the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), to continue to conduct as necessary exploratory activities in each region in order to identify and prioritize the problems faced by developing countries related to achieving interoperability of telecommunication/ICT equipment and services;

2 in cooperation with the Director of BDT, based on results of *instructs the* *Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau*1 above, to implement the action plan agreed by the Council at its 2012 session (Document C12/91) as referred to in the Report by the Secretary-General to the 2012 session of the Council (Document C12/48);

3 to accelerate the implementation of pillar 1, to ensure a gradual and smooth accomplishment of the other 3 pillars and the possible implementation of the ITU Mark;

4 in cooperation with the Director of BDT to implement an ITU conformance and interoperability programme for possible introduction of an ITU Mark in alignment with the Council 2012 decision in C12/91;

5 to involve experts and external entities as appropriate;

6 to submit the results of these activities to the Council for its consideration and required actions,

instructs the study groups

1 to continue and accelerate accomplishing the pilot projects they already have started, and to identify as soon as possible existing and future ITU‑T Recommendations that would be candidates for conformance and interoperability testing, taking into account the needs of the membership (e.g. interoperability of next-generation network (NGN) and future network (FN) equipment, terminals, audio/video codecs, access and transport network, other key technologies), that are capable of providing end-to-end interoperable services on a global scale, adding to their content, if necessary, specific requirements within their scope;

2 to prepare the ITU‑T Recommendations identified in *instructs the study groups* 1 above, with a view to conducting conformance and interoperability tests as appropriate;

3 to continue the cooperation, as appropriate, with interested stakeholders to optimize studies to prepare test specifications especially for those technologies in *instructs the study groups* 2 above, taking into account user needs and in consideration of the market demand for a conformity assessment programme,

invites the Council

to consider the Director's report referred to in i*nstructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau* 5 above,

*encourages Member States*

 to enhance its border control capabilities, as well as bi-lateral and regional cooperation, with regard to ensuring conformance of imported telecommunication/ICT equipment and devices to widely spread and globally accepted international standards, including ITU-T Standards (Recommendations);

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;

2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU‑T in implementing this resolution.

**Reasons:**

# 1 Introduction

In Resolution 76 of WTSA-12, it was decided "that the requirements for conformance and interoperability testing must provide verification of the parameters defined in the current or future ITU-T Recommendations, such that they have been set by the study groups developing these Recommendations, as well as interoperability testing, to ensure interoperability, taking account of user needs and market demand, as appropriate.

The Action Plan C&I (conformance & interoperability), approved by the Council at its session of 2012, provides that "all ITU T study will determine more precisely the technologies for which there is market an application for a conformity assessment program. They also ask if test specifications are available and if it does not, they will reflect on the possibility of providing such specifications. If such specifications exist, they may be transformed, for example, in ITU-T Recommendations or Supplements."

To implement the decisions taken by WTSA-12 and the Council, at its session in 2012, the ITU-T-T Study Group 11 (SG 11) established an Action Plan for the implementation of C&I program that will help to achieving the objectives of Resolution 76 and help study groups of the ITU-T in their work on the implementation of this program as part of their responsibilities. The Action Plan also seeks to help developing countries implement their C&I programs at regional level.

One of the most important parts of the action plan of the SG11 is the reference table, which contains a list of ITU-T and relevant parameters to be tested for conformance/interoperability, as well as references to applicable tests (ITU/other standardization organizations). This information will be used to feed the ITU database on compliance with the results of the assessment of conformance with ITU Recommendations.

The reference table is updated by the TSB in light of the information provided by all the study groups of the ITU-T and the JCA-CIT Group using the model in Annex B of the Action Plan of the SG11, in accordance with the request of the Study Group.

Whereas the SG11 developed the reference table which contains a list of ITU-T and relevant parameters to be tested for conformance/interoperability, and references to applicable tests (ITU/other standardization organizations), that provisions of resolution 76 of WTSA-12 have been reviewed by the study group 11, therefore enhancing this resolution in view of the latest developments in Study Group 11 is considered in the annexed revised Resolution 76.

# 2 Proposal

The proposed revisions to WTSA-12 Resolution 76, in particular consider:

* Encouraging implementation of C&I programs on regional level;
* Encouraging Regions and Member States to create Sub-regional laboratories (or centres) for conformance testing;
* preparing for the introduction of an ITU-T Mark after reasonable maturity of Pilar one of the TSB action plan, regarding conformity assessment, this will enhance the role of the ITU to remove the impediments to harmonization and growth of worldwide telecommunications;
* Encourage Member States to reinforce county border entrances to control penetration of electronic communications equipment and radio installations in their market based on conforming to the appropriate widely spread and globally accepted international standards, including ITU-T Standards (Recommendations). This could preferably be based on testing in national or regional test labs/canters for Conformance to the applicable standards/Recommendations. This will also reduce the penetration of counterfeit products and communication/ICT devices, and enhances compliance with national requirements.

# 3 Conclusion and Proposals for a revised Resolution

The annexed revised Resolution 76 reflects the views expressed above.

 AFCP/42A1/11

General Matters

**Introduction**

This contribution is based on the final report of the meeting of Study Group 3 of ITU-T, in which five draft Recommendations were considered mature and determined by the meeting.

This important contribution aims to ask WTSA-16 to approve these five draft Recommendations.

To recall, the Study Group 3 of ITU-T is the Study Group in charge on principles and methods of accounting, pricing, economies and related issues. To this end, it works to make the prices of telecommunications services as affordable as possible to enable access for all, taking into account the profitability of operators. In addition, the Recommendations developed by the Study Group targets for affordability, cost-oriented, a decrease or elimination of negative economic impacts on the populations for provision of services.

**Context**

The 4th meeting of ITU-T Study Group 3 in the study period 2013 to 2016, was held in Geneva, Switzerland from February 22 to March 1, 2016.

The last meeting in the 2012-2016 study period included over 138 delegates from fifty Member States. The Study Group has a record number of 141 contributions against 56 in 2015; a substantial increase of more than 40%.

The meeting of ITU-T Study Group 3 had numerous lengthy debates on topics, as varied as broadband internet connectivity, universal service, international roaming, the OTT (Over the Top) and mobile financial services. Africa has produced many contributions and recommendation on these topics, which are of interest to African people but also is challenging to operators in the region.

**Discussion**

The discussions in this 4th meeting of SG3 have yielded many results. Thus, nearly fourteen (14) temporary documents have been developed to address all issues, and five (05) draft Recommendations were considered mature and determined by the meeting. These are :

1. The draft Recommendations on the establishment and interconnection of regional exchange points for cost reduction of the International Internet connectivity;

2. Draft Recommendations on the international aspects of universal service;

3. Draft revised Recommendations D271 on the principles of cost accounting for NGN;

4. Draft Recommendations on methodological principles for determining costs of international roaming;

5. Draft Recommendations on the principles for determination of relevant markets and identification of Significant Market Power (SMP) operators.

Many African countries, have undertaken reforms for the development and accessibility of broadband and lower cost of roaming calls. All these reforms will be able to improve the living conditions, increase inclusion, improve the regional and international trade, and contribute to the improvement of governance and accountability.

The objective of Those African countries is for the provision of infrastructure and affordable telecommunications services for all of its population. This goal should be achieved with a favourable international regulation and Recommendations, which would facilitate implementation of this objective.

**Proposal**

Given the importance of these issues for the African countries as well as for the developing countries in general; and for the benefits that can be derived for their people, African Member States are proposing to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-16) to approves these five draft Recommendations

**Reasons:**

1. 2 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)