|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **电信标准化局** | **logo_C_** |
|  |  |

 2010年4月23日，日内瓦

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 文号： | **电信标准化局第100号通函**TSB Workshops/PR  | - 致国际电联各成员国主管部门； - 致ITU-T部门成员；- 致ITU-T部门准成员； |
| 电话：传真：电子邮件： | +41 22 730 5235+41 22 730 5853tsbworkshops@itu.int | **抄送：**- ITU-T研究组主席和副主席；- 电信发展局主任；- 无线电通信局主任；- 厄瓜多尔常驻日内瓦代表团； |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 主题： | **国际电联有关合规性评估和互操作性测试的磋商会，****2010年7月6日，厄瓜多尔，基多** |

尊敬先生/女士，

1 我谨通知您，国际电联电信标准化部门（ITU-T）准备于**2010年7月6日在厄瓜多尔基多**组织一个为期一天的**合规性评估和互操作性测试的磋商会**，作为对世界标准化全会（WTSA-08）第76号决议的回应。此次会议将由“国际电信信息技术科研中心（CITIC）”在希尔顿科隆基多酒店（[Hilton Colon Quito Hotel](http://www1.hilton.com/en_US/hi/hotel/QUIHIHF-Hilton-Colon-Quito-hotel/index.do%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)）承办，酒店地址为：Amazonas N 1914 y Avenida Patria 1。

此次磋商会面向业界、ICT产品和服务的用户和终端用户、测试实验室、监管机构、政府、认证机构、标准机构、运营商、业务提供商和民间团体的代表。

2 讨论将用英文和西班牙文进行。

3 国际电联成员国、部门成员和部门准成员以及愿参加此工作的来自国际电联成员国的任何个人均可参加此次会议。这里所指的“个人”亦包括作为国际、区域和国家组织成员的个人。此次会议不收取任何费用。

4 此次磋商会将提供一个讨论平台，帮助指导国际电联实施其合规性和互操作性项目的。有意向磋商会提交文稿的与会者应在**2010年6月25日**前将文稿发送到电子邮箱：tsbworkshops@itu.int。

磋商的主要目标是：

• 为发展中国家提供一个机会，反映他们因缺乏对合规和互操作性而给其网络带来的负面影响的关切，同时给厂商一个提出建议的机会以便在对其市场战略造成最小影响的情况下顺利落实第76号决议；

• 展示各主要组织在合规性评估和互操作活动方面的全球最佳做法以及监管机构的作用；

• 评估施行合规行和互操作性评估对生产厂商和终端用户可能产生的经济影响；

• 审议人力资源能力建设项目和协助发展中国家建设测试设施的项目。

5 **附件1**列出了讲习班的初步项目草案。更新的项目、发言和其它信息见讲习班网站，网址：<http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/wtsa-08/res76/201007/index.html>.

包括与此次会议相关的后勤详细信息在内的实用信息见**附件2**。

6 **住宿**：CITIC已在[Hilton Colon Quito Hotel](http://www1.hilton.com/en_US/hi/hotel/QUIHIHF-Hilton-Colon-Quito-hotel/index.do)为讲习班批量预订了少量酒店房间。预订采用先到先得，额满为止的原则。请联系**Bernardo de la Calle（电子邮件：****bernardo.delacalle@hiltoncolon.com****）**，直接通过酒店预订房间，或联系CITIC的**Lorena Palma（电子邮件：****lorena.pr@citic.org.ec****）**，说明您将参加讲习班，以便获得特价房。特价优惠期为**2010年7月5日至2010年7月9日**。会场附近其它酒店的清单见**附件2**的实用信息。

7 **与会补贴**：ITU-T将在预算允许的情况下，向**每个符合条件的国家（仅限美洲区域）**的**一名与会者**提供数量有限的全额与会补贴。与会者必须持有属于人均收入在2 000美元以下的最不发达国家和发展中国家的国际电联主管部门的正式授权。虽然与会补贴仅提供给每个国家的一名与会者，但一个国家的参会代表人数不限，但附加代表的费用由该国自负。需要与会补贴的与会者需填写**附件3**中的与会补贴申请表，并最迟在**2010年6月15日（星期二）**前通过传真+41 22 730 5778发至国际电联。

8 为便于电信标准化局就该讲习班的组织做出必要安排，我希望您能通过<http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/wtsa-08/res76/201007/index.html>网址，利用在线表格尽早、但**不迟于2009年6月28日进行注册。请注意，讲习班与会者的预注册仅以在线方式进行**。

9 请注意，须持有效护照方可入境厄瓜多尔。护照的有效期必须超出入境厄瓜多尔之日后的三个月。逗留期在90天之内的外国人无需签证（中国公民的护照需在所驻国的厄瓜多尔领事馆或使馆加盖专用章）。如需其它详细信息，请联系：**Lorena Palma，电子邮件：lorena.pr@citic.org.ec；电话：+593 2 2 333 103**（CITIC）。

顺致敬意！

电信标准化局主任
 马尔科姆•琼森

**附件：3件**

ANNEX 1

(to TSB Circular 100 )

**ITU Consultation on Conformity Assessment and Interoperability Testing,**

**Quito, Ecuador, 6 July 2010**

# [Hilton Colon Quito Hotel,](http://www1.hilton.com/en_US/hi/hotel/QUIHIHF-Hilton-Colon-Quito-hotel/index.do)  Amazonas N 1914 y Avenida Patria 1, Quito, Ecuador 1701-3103

**Draft Programme**

|  |
| --- |
| **Opening Ceremony**  |
| **Keynote address** |
| **Session 1: The ITU Conformity and Interoperability Programme** Objectives: This session will review the WTSA-08 Resolution 76 and the action lines endorsed by the Council 2009. It will show the ITU programme for conformity and interoperability and the ITU Conformity Pilot Database.  |
| **Session 2: Conformity assessment, Interoperability, Certification views from the industry** Objectives: This session will consider Conformity Assessment testing, Interoperability, Certification and Mutual Recognition Agreements and Arrangements, Accreditation issues. The role of international organizations such as ISO, IEC, ILAC and IAF and global best practice. It will also address the point of view of the industry, the potentially additional costs associated to testing and certification, time to market. Focused approach to specific technologies more than a wide “everything on board” method. |
| **Session 3: Views from regulators, governments end users and civil society**Objectives: This session will address the concerns from the end users, civil society concerning the lack of no-conformity and no-interoperability and its impact on services. The views of regulators and governments will also be shown.  |
| **Session 4: Capacity building and test laboratories in developing countries**Objectives: Few developing countries have test laboratories and these are mostly found in countries with a significant manufacturing base. Many lack even the minimum facilities needed to ensure public safety. There are shortages of people, equipment and systems. This session addresses the measures that need to be undertaken to set up laboratories in the regions, including capacity building opportunities.  |
| **Session 5: Panel Discussion: Proposals to improve the implementation of the ITU conformity and interoperability programme**Objectives: Improving the implementation of the ITU conformity and interoperability programme. Improving the functionality and effectiveness of the pilot conformity database as a tool to permit industry to show products declaring conformity to one or more ITU-T Recommendations. Solutions for the concerns shown by some industries in terms of costs, time to market, participation in interoperability events (ITU interop).  |
| **Closing Ceremony** |

**ANNEX 2**
(to TSB Circular 100)

**ITU Consultation on Conformity Assessment and Interoperability Testing,**

**(Quito, Ecuador, 6 July 2010)**

Practical information for participants

[www.cambioclimatico.citic.org.ec](http://www.cambioclimatico.citic.org.ec)

cambioclimatico@citic.org.ec

[www.citic.org.ec](http://www.citic.org.ec)

# 1 Introduction

The “Centro Internacional de Investigación Científica en Telecomunicaciones, Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones (CITIC)” of Ecuador is pleased to welcome participants to the **ITU Consultation on Conformity Assessment and Interoperability Testing** which will take place in Quito, Ecuador, on 6 July 2010.

This document provides some practical information on frequently asked questions about the workshop including logistical details.

# 2 Workshop venue

Hilton Colon Hotel Quito- Ecuador

Amazonas N 1914 Y Avenida Patria 1, Quito, Ecuador 1701-3103

The event will take place at: Room “Los Shyris”

Tel: 593-2-2560666
Fax: 593-2-2563903
Link: <http://www1.hilton.com/en_US/hi/hotel/QUIHIHF-Hilton-Colon-Quito-hotel/index.do>

*The hotel will offer special rates to delegates who are staying there during the event*

# 3 Transportation to the venue

For foreign participants entering by plane, there is one major international airport: Mariscal Sucre International Airport (Quito, Ecuador). The directions from the Airport to the Hilton Colon Quito Hotel are: take Amazonas Avenue and keep straight up to Patria Avenue, where you will see the Hilton Colon Quito Hotel, the distance is 5 miles and the drive time is approximately 20 minutes. It is recommended to take a taxi from the taxi company at the airport, the usual minimum charge is approximately 6.00 USD.

From the hotels to the venue

The workshop venue is located in a very strategic place of Quito, near to the business and financial center, the Historical Old Town a UNESCO World Heritage Site (10 minutes walk) and the touristic area of the city, which makes other possible hotels relatively close by.

List of hotels near the venue

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HOTEL** | **LINK** |
| Hotel Le Parc  | <http://www.leparc.com.ec/leparc3/> |
| Hotel [Mercure Alameda](http://www.in-quito.com/hoteles/alameda.html) | <http://www.mercure.com/gb/hotel-5111-grand-hotel-mercure-quito/index.shtml> |
| [Hotel Swissotel](http://www.in-quito.com/hoteles/swissotel.html) | <http://www.swissotel.com/> |
| JW Marriott Hotel Quito | <http://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/uiodt-jw-marriott-hotel-quito/> |
| Hotel Quito | <http://www.hotelquito.com/> |
| [Holiday Inn Express Quito](http://www.in-quito.com/hoteles/holiday-inn.html) | [www.hiexpress.com/](http://www.hiexpress.com/) |
| [Hotel Akros](http://www.in-quito.com/hoteles/akros.html) | <http://www.hotelakros.com/> |

# 4 Hotel accommodation

CITIC has block-booked a limited number of hotel rooms in the Hilton Colon Quito Hotel for the workshop. Reservations will be made on a first-come, first-served basis. Please get in touch with CITIC at **lorena.pr@citic.org.ec** or directly with the hotel at **bernardo.delacalle@hiltoncolon.com** indicating your participation at the workshop to be able to obtain the special rate. Special rates start from **5 to 9 July 2010.**

# 5 Passports and Visas

A valid passport is required to enter Ecuador. The expiry date of the passport must not be less than three months later than the arrival date in Ecuador. **Foreigners don’t require visas for a stay of up to 90 days (Chinese citizens will require a special stamp that can be obtained at an Ecuadorian consulate or diplomatic mission in their country of residence). For any further information, please contact Lorena Palma, Email:** **lorena.pr@citic.org****, Tel: 593 2 2 3331 03 in CITIC.**

# 6 Contact point

For any further information, please contact:

Contact in Quito:

**Lorena Palma**,
**Email:** **lorena.pr@citic.org.ec**

Contact at the Hilton Colon Quito Hotel

**Bernardo de la Calle
Email**: **bernardo.delacalle@hiltoncolon.com**

# 7 Language

Spanish is the dominant language in Ecuador. English is spoken in major hotels, other major organizations and tourist locations. The conference will be held in English with simultaneous translation in Spanish and vice versa.

# 8 Currency and Banking

Only US Dollars are accepted at stores and restaurants. Major foreign currencies may be exchanged to USD at hotels and foreign exchange banks in Quito and at the International Airport. Regular banking hours are 9 am – 5 pm, Monday - Friday.

# 9 Credit cards

Most hotels, restaurants, car rental agencies, department stores and shops accept major credit cards (American Express, Diners Club, JCB, MasterCard, VISA). Usually there is a sticker at the entrance indicating which cards are accepted.

# 10 Climate

Average temperature and rainfall by month in Quito can be found at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/world/city_guides/results.shtml?tt=TT001830>. See also: ([Weather](http://weather.msn.com/local.aspx?wealocations=wc:ECXX0008&setunit=C))

# 11 Local time

Local time is ECT (UTC-5).

# 12 Tipping

Tipping is not customary in Ecuador.

# 13 Taxes

Sales tax in Ecuador is 12% VAT.

**14 Electrical appliances**

The standard power supply in Ecuador is 110 volts, 60 cycles. An electrical converter will be necessary to run small 110 volt 100 volts.

**15 Calling code and Internet TLD**

Ecuador calling code is +59 and Quito 32. The Internet TLD is .ec.

**16 Drivers**

The cars in Ecuador have their steering wheel on the right.

**17 About Ecuador**

**Ecuador**, (*República del Ecuador),* is a representative democratic republic in [South America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_America), bordered by [Colombia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colombia) on the north, by [Peru](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peru) on the east and south, and by the [Pacific Ocean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean) to the west. The country also includes the [Galápagos Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gal%C3%A1pagos_Islands) in the Pacific, about 965 kilometers (600 miles) west of the mainland. Ecuador straddles the [equator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equator), from which it takes its name, and has an area of 256,371 square kilometers (98,985 mi²). Its capital city is [Quito](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quito); its largest city is [Guayaquil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guayaquil). (Wikipedia)

[Map-Ecuador](http://maps.google.ch/maps?hl=en&q=ecuador+map&um=1&ie=UTF-8&split=0&gl=ch&ei=g5WSSe7KHpir-ga8spivCw&sa=X&oi=geocode_result&resnum=1&ct=title)

<http://www.turismo.gov.ec/>

**18 About Quito**

*“Ecuador's capital, Quito — the name itself resonates with wonder and romance — is regarded as the most beautiful and stylish city in the Andes.”*

**San Francisco de Quito**, most often called **Quito**, is the [capital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_%28political%29) city of [Ecuador](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecuador) in northwestern [South America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_America). It is located in north-central Ecuador in the [Guayllabamba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guayllabamba_%28river%29) [river basin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_basin), on the eastern slopes of [Pichincha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pichincha_%28volcano%29), an active [strato volcano](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stratovolcano) in the [Andes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andes) mountains. With a population of approximately 1,397,698 according to the last census (2001), and, as estimated by the municipality, approximately 1,504,991 in 2005, Quito is the second most populous city in Ecuador, after [Guayaquil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guayaquil). It is also the capital of the [Pichincha province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pichincha_Province) and the seat of [Quito Canton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quito_Canton), which since the 1993-12-27 passage of the municipal law known as "Ley de Régimen para el Distrito Metropolitano de Quito" is also known as *Metropolitan District of Quito*. The canton had 1,842,201 residents in the 2001 national census. In 2008 the city was designated as the headquarters of the [Union of South American Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_of_South_American_Nations).

The elevation of the city's central square (*Plaza de La Independencia* or *Plaza Grande*) is 2,850 m (about 9,350 ft), making Quito the second-highest administrative capital city in the world (after [La Paz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Paz), [Bolivia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolivia)), and the highest legal capital (ahead of [Sucre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sucre), also in Bolivia, and [Bogotá](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bogot%C3%A1), [Colombia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colombia)).

Quito is located about 25 km (15 miles) south of the [equator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equator). A monument and museum marking the general location of the equator is known locally as [*la mitad del mundo*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mitad_del_Mundo) (the middle of the world), to avoid confusion, as the word *ecuador* is [Spanish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_language) for equator. (Wikipedia)

[**World heritage**](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/2)

Quito, the capital of Ecuador, was founded in the 16th century on the ruins of an Inca city and stands at an altitude of 2,850 m. Despite the 1917 earthquake, the city has the best-preserved, least altered historic centre in Latin America. The monasteries of San Francisco and Santo Domingo, and the Church and Jesuit College of La Compañía, with their rich interiors, are pure examples of the 'Baroque school of Quito', which is a fusion of Spanish, Italian, Moorish, Flemish and indigenous art.

**Altitude**

Quito is located at **2800mts from sea level.**

**Transportation**

**Taxis: Better taken at the hotel.**

**Bus:** Two classes of color-coded buses run in Quito: popular and selectivo (sometimes called ejecutivo). Popular buses (blue) are the less expensive and correspondingly, are considerably less comfortable.

[Map-Quito](http://www.quito.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_gmaps&task=viewmap&Itemid=97&mapId=1)

<http://www.quito.gov.ec/>

<http://www.quito.com.ec/>

**19 Vaccinations and Health Requirements**

### Food and Drink

It is advisable to drink only bottled or sterilized water in Ecuador. Avoid unpasteurized dairy products.

### Health Care

There are plenty of pharmacies in urban areas.

Good medical care is available in Quito, Guayaquil, and most of the big cities.

Medical facilities outside the major towns are limited.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Yellow Fever** | **Malaria** |
| **Requirements** | **CDC recommendations** | **Area of risk** | **Chloroquine resistance** | **Recommended prophylaxis** |
| If traveling from an endemic zone and >1 year of age | For all travelers >9 months of age who are traveling to the following provinces in the Amazon Basin: Morona-Santiago, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Sucumbíos, and Zamora-Chinchipe, and all other areas in the eastern part of the Andes Mountains, **NOT including the cities of Quito and Guayaquil or the Galápagos Islands** | Risk in all areas at altitudes below 1,500 m (<4,921 ft). **No risk in the cities of Guayaquil and Quito, the central** highland tourist areas, and the Galápagos Islands. | Confirmed | Atovaquone/ proguanil, doxycycline, or mefloquine |

**ANNEX 3**(to TSB Circular 100)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ITU globe2 | **ITU Consultation on Conformity Assessment and Interoperability TestingQuito, Ecuador, 6 July 2010** | ITU globe2 |
| **Please return to:** | **Fellowships ServiceITU/BDTGeneva (Switzerland)** | **E-mail :** **bdtfellowships@itu.int****Tel: +41 22 730 5095** **Fax: +41 22 730 5778**  |
| **Request for a fellowship to be submitted before Tuesday, 15 June 2010** |
| **Participation of women is encouraged** |
| Country:  ……………………………………………………………….………..……………………………..Name of the Administration or Organization: ………...……………….…..………………………………Mr. / Ms.: ……………….………………………………….…………………………………………………. (family name) (given name)Title: ………………………………………………..…………………………….……………………………Address: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………….………………………………………………………..…………………………………………………………Tel: ……………………….……. Fax: …………..…….………... E-Mail: …...………………………………………………………………………………….PASSPORT INFORMATION:Date of birth: ……………………………. Nationality: ……………………………….……………………Passport Number: ……………….…………… Date of issue: ……………………...….………..………In (place): ……………………………….…..… Valid until (date): ………….……………………………. |
| CONDITIONS 1. **One full** fellowship per eligible country within the **Americas region** **only.**
2. It is imperative that fellows be present for the entire duration of their fellowship.
 |
| Signature of fellowship candidate: ………………………………………….. Date: ……...……………... |
| TO VALIDATE FELLOWSHIP REQUEST, NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CERTIFYING OFFICIAL DESIGNATING PARTICIPANT MUST BE COMPLETED BELOW WITH OFFICIAL STAMP.Signature: ……..………………………………………. Date: …………………………………………….. |