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| itu_logo | World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-16) Hammamet, 25 October - 3 November 2016 | | CCITT/ITU-T 60th Anniversary logo |
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| PLENARY MEETING | | Addendum 27 to Document 42-E | |
|  | | 10 October 2016 | |
|  | | Original: English | |
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| African Telecommunication Union Administrations | | | |
| Proposed modification of Resolution 60 - Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks | | | |
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| **Abstract:** | The revisions proposed to this resolution define the responsibility of ITU-T Study Group 20 in leading the efforts of ITU-T in the area of IoT Identifiers and Identification Schemes, to develop appropriate Recommendations, and to address the issues of interoperability of heterogeneous Identification Schemes; taking into consideration the evolution of technologies and identification schemes. |

# 1 Introduction

Evolution of Numbering and Identification is necessary to cope with the latest advances in technologies. ITU-T has a great role in developing standards to ensure connectivity and interoperability of networks and systems. The newly established ITU-T Study Group 20 is mandated to study issues related to Internet of Things (IoT) and Smart Cities and Communities (SC&C). Among its area of studies is the Identification Systems for IoT.

# 2 Proposal

It is necessary for such a vertical study group to take the responsibility of such an evolving area of IoT identification in a holistic manner for increased focusing, efficiency and efficacy of the work. Therefore amendments to Resolution 60 reflect the importance of assignment of this specific mandate to the specialized Study Group 20.

MOD AFCP/42A27/1

RESOLUTION 60 (REV. HAMMAMET, 2016)

The evolution of the identification and numbering systems to meet the emerging technological trends including Internet of Things (IoT)

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

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Hammamet, 2016),

recognizing

*a)* Resolution 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, with regard to the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;

*b)* Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c)* the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, as reflected in Resolution 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

*d)* Resolution 197 (Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on facilitating the Internet of Things to prepare for a globally connected world,

noting

*a)* the work in Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T), on investigating the evolutionary aspect of the numbering system, including the "future of numbering", considering next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks (FN) as the working environment of the numbering system in the future;

*b)* the establishment of ITU-T Study Group 20 on Internet of Things and Smart Cities and Communities;

*c)* that the transition from traditional networks to IP-based networks is taking place at a fast pace, whilst there is a transition to NGN and FN;

*d)* the emerging issues concerning administrative control for international telecommunication service-based numbers;

*e)* the forthcoming issues concerning the convergence of numbering, naming, addressing and identification systems along with the development of NGN and FNs, and associated issues concerning security, signalling, portability and migration;

*f)* the growing demand for numbering and identification resources for Internet of Things (IoT) in general and for communications referred to as machine-to-machine (M2M);

*g)* the need for principles and a roadmap for the evolution of international telecommunication resources, which would be expected to help the timely, predictable deployment of advanced identification technologies,

bearing in mind

*a)* the information about each "thing" in the Internet of Things environment would have its own unique, persistent identifier, which could be obtained by resolving the identifier;

*b)* the difference between object identifier and object address;

*c)* the need for a platform which enables interoperability of heterogeneous identity management systems on a global scale,

recognizing further

*a)* that Recommendation ITU-T X.1255, which is based on the Digital Object Architecture (DOA), provides a framework for discovery of identity management information;

*b)* that DOA key features include security, integrity and privacy of data, Unicode-based multilingual support of all types of languages and scripts, open architecture, interoperability of heterogeneous systems, quality of information and its scalability;

*c)* ongoing work and studies in Study Group 20 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IoT Identification, and standards on Interoperability for IoT and smart cities including those standards based on DOA;

*d)* that the Handle System is a component of the DOA which has many benefits, including facilitating the interoperability of heterogeneous systems,

resolves to instruct ITU-T Study Group 20

1 to continue its activities on IoT Identification and to lead the ITU-T efforts in this subject;

2 to develop the necessary Recommendations regarding IoT Identifiers and identification schemes;

3 to study ways and means to overcome the challenges of interoperability between/among heterogeneous identification schemes, taking into account the Handle System in this context,

further instructs ITU-T Study Group 2, within the mandate of ITU‑T

1 to continue studying, in liaison with the other relevant study groups, the necessary requirements for the structure and maintenance of telecommunication identification/numbering resources in relation to the deployment of IP-based networks and the transition to NGN and FN;

2 to ensure the development of the administrative requirements for identification/numbering resource management systems in NGN and FN;

3 to continue developing guidelines, as well as a framework, for the evolution of the international telecommunication numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems, in coordination with related study groups and associated regional groups, so that a basis for any new application can be provided,

instructs relevant study groups, and in particular ITU-T Study Group 13

to support the work of Study Group 2, to ensure that such applications identified in *further instructs Study Group* 2are based on appropriate guidelines, as well as a framework, for the evolution of the international telecommunication numbering/identification system, and to help investigate their impact on the numbering/identification system,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to take appropriate action to facilitate the foregoing work regarding the evolution of the numbering/identification system or its converged applications,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to contribute to these activities, taking into consideration their national concerns and experiences;

2 to participate in and to contribute to regional groups discussing the issue and to promote the participation of developing countries in those discussions.

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