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| World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-20) Geneva, 1-9 March 2022 |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | Addendum 26 to Document 39-E |
|  | **24 March 2021** |
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| Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) | |
| Proposed modification of Resolution 92 | |
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| **Abstract:** | CITEL proposes modifications to WTSA Resolution 92, taking into consideration progress of IMT studies in ITU-T and ITU-R. |

Introduction

Resolution ITU-R 56 (Rev. Geneva, 2015) clarifies the relationship among the terms “IMT-2000”, “IMT-Advanced” and “IMT for 2020 and beyond”. It states that International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) is the root name that encompasses all IMT systems and their enhancements and further development, including IMT-2000, IMT-Advanced, and IMT-2020, and future IMT systems beyond 2020. To align with the intent of Resolution ITU-R 56, the proposed modified text includes the removal of specific IMT systems and, instead, the root name IMT is used in the *resolves* and *instructs* clauses.

The proposed modification to WTSA Resolution 92 includes updated text to reflect general study areas to be addressed by the relevant ITU-T Study Groups. Detailed study topics are left for the study groups to define as part of their study Questions and work item formulation.

Modified text is also proposed in the *instructs study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector* to strengthen collaboration and coordination with other standards bodies so as to mitigate duplication of work in the formulation of study Questions and work items.

Proposal

Modify WTSA Resolution 92 to clarify the concept of IMT systems and provide guidance to ITU-T future work on non-radio aspects of IMT.

MOD IAP/39A26/1

RESOLUTION 92 (Rev.Geneva, 2022)

Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international   
mobile telecommunications

(Hammamet, 2016;Geneva, 2022)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022),

considering

*a)* that International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) is the root name that encompasses all IMT systems and their further development, including IMT-2000, IMT-Advanced, IMT-2020 and beyond (see Resolution ITU‑R 56 (Rev. Geneva, 2015) of the Radiocommunication Assembly);

*b)* that IMT systems have contributed to global economic and social development, and are intended to provide telecommunication services on a worldwide scale, regardless of location, network or terminal used;

*c)* that Recommendation 207 (Rev. Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019) of the World Radiocommunication Conference, on the future development of IMT for 2020 and beyond, is foreseen to address the need for higher data rates, corresponding to user needs, as appropriate, than those of currently deployed IMT systems;

*d)* that IMT-2020 is being deployed in some Member States and it will be utilized widely in the near future to build a user-centred information ecosystem, and it will make a positive and important contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;

*e)* that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) is actively continuing its studies on non-radio aspects of standardization for IMT for year 2020 and beyond;

*f)* that the development of a roadmap for all standards activities relating to IMT in ITU‑R and ITU‑T, to independently manage and advance their work on IMT and to coordinate it so as to ensure full alignment and harmonization of the work programmes within a complementary framework, is an efficient means of achieving progress in both Sectors, and that such a roadmap concept facilitates the communication of issues relating to IMT with organizations external to ITU;

*g)* that the ITU‑T study groups and ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) Study Group 5 have had, and continue to have, effective informal coordination via liaison activity with respect to the development of Recommendations relating to IMT for both Sectors;

*h)* that Resolution 43 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) acknowledged the continuous need to promote IMT throughout the world, and in particular in developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1;

*i)* that the ITU‑R Handbook on Global Trends in International Mobile Telecommunications defines IMT and provides general guidance to relevant parties on issues related to the deployment of IMT systems and for the introduction of their IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced networks;

*j)* that Study Group 1 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) is currently involved in activities closely coordinated with ITU‑T Study Group 13 and ITU‑R Study Group 5 in order to identify the factors influencing the effective development of broadband, including IMT, for developing countries;

*k)* that IMT systems are now being evolved to provide diverse usage scenarios and applications such as enhanced mobile broadband, massive machine-type communications and ultra‑reliable and low-latency communications, and a substantial number of countries have started implementing these;

*l)* that ITU T Study Group 13 has taken a lead role on non-radio aspects of IMT- 2020 project management coordination across all ITU-T study groups and progressed the study of network aspects of IMT-2020, which includes studies on network requirements and functional architecture; network softwarization including software-defined networking, network slicing and orchestration; fixed-mobile convergence; and emerging network technologies for IMT-2020;

*m)* that ITU-T Study Group 11 progressed the study of signalling and control protocol aspects of IMT-2020, which includes studies on protocols supporting control and management technologies, signalling requirements and protocols for network attachment including mobility and resource management, protocols supporting distributed content networking and information centric network (ICN), and protocol testing;

*n)* that ITU-T Study Group 17 has continued addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of IMT-2020 systems. This includes studies on security and trust frameworks, guidelines and capabilities for IMT-2020 networks and edge computing,

noting

*a)* Resolution 18 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of this assembly, on principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, ITU‑R and ITU‑T;

*b)* Resolution 59 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of WTDC, on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest;

*c)* Recommendation ITU‑T A.4, on the communication process between ITU‑T and forums and consortia;

*d)* Recommendation ITU‑T A.5, on generic procedures for including references to documents of other organizations in ITU‑T Recommendations;

*e)* Recommendation ITU‑T A.6, on cooperation and exchange of information between ITU‑T and national and regional standards development organizations;

*f)* Recommendation ITU‑T A.7, on the establishment and working procedures of focus groups, and Amendment 1: Appendix I Guidelines for the efficient transfer of focus group deliverables to its parent group;

*g)* Recommendation ITU-T A.25, on generic procedures for incorporating text between ITU-T and other organizations in ITU-T Recommendations,

resolves to invite the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

1 to facilitate coordination of the standardization activities related to the non-radio side of IMT among all relevant study groups, focus groups, joint coordination activities, etc.;

2 to encourage, in cooperation with Study Group 13 and other relevant study groups, collaboration with other standards development organizations (SDOs) on a wide range of issues associated with the non-radio aspects of IMT for year 2020 and beyond,

instructs study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

1 to strengthen the collaboration and coordination on IMT standardization activities with other relevant standards organizations, in order to ensure a productive and practical standard solution for the global ICT industry, and mitigating standards work duplications in the formulation of study Question and work items;

2 to promote efficient and effective standardization work on the non-radio aspects of IMT, including application of relevant network technologies;

3 to be responsible for the development and annual reporting of ITU‑T's standards strategy on IMT,

instructs Study Group 11

to continue the studies on standardization activities related to the non-radio aspects of IMT signalling requirements, protocols and testing,

instructs ITU‑T Study Group 12

to promote the studies on standardization activities related to the non-radio aspects of IMT service, QoS and quality of experience (QoE),

instructs Study Group 13

1 to maintain the roadmap of IMT standardization activities in ITU‑T, which should include work items to progress standardization work related to the non-radio network aspects of IMT, and share this with relevant groups of ITU‑R and ITU‑D;

2 to promote the studies on non-radio aspects of IMT network requirements and architecture, including network softwarization, network slicing, open network interconnection, network management and orchestration, fixed-mobile and satellite convergence and application of emerging technologies to IMT network;

3 to coordinate the standardization activities of non-radio network aspects of IMT among all relevant study groups and focus groups and with other SDOs,

instructs Study Group 15

to promote the studies on non-radio aspects of IMT's network standardization activities to progress the standards work on transport network architecture, functional requirements, management and control, network synchronization and time distribution performance, etc., for IMT,

instructs Study Group 17

to promote the studies on standardization activities related to IMT network security and security of applications,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Telecommunication Development Bureau;

2 to conduct seminars and workshops on the non-radio aspects of IMT standard strategic, technical solutions and network applications, taking into account specific national and regional requirements,

encourages the Directors of the three Bureaux

to investigate new ways to improve the efficiency of ITU work on IMT,

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and academia

1 to participate actively in the standardization activities of ITU‑T on developing Recommendations on non-radio aspects of IMT;

2 to share non-radio standard strategy, network evolution experience and application cases of IMT in relevant seminars and workshop events.

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