ITU-D REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FORUM
FOR THE AFRICA REGION:
"NGN AND BROADBAND, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES"
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"WTSA-08 Outputs and Resolution 76: a way to conformance and interoperability testing"

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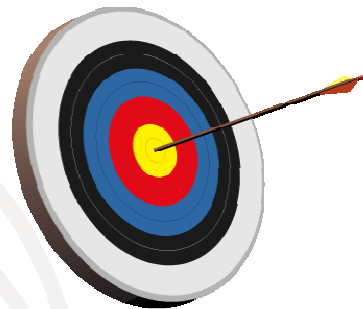

ITU-T Objectives

- Develop and publish standards for global ICT interoperability
- Identify areas for future standardization
- Provide an attractive and effective forum for the development of international standards
- Promote the value of ITU standards
- Disseminate information and know-how
- Cooperate and collaborate
- Provide support and assistance

1

WTSA-08 Statistics

- Five regional preparatory meetings (Brazil, Ghana, Uzbekistan, Syria, Viet Nam) in association with Regional Development Forums on Bridging the Standards Gap in collaboration with BR, BDT and Regional Offices

- Resulted in regional common proposals from five regions

- WTSA adopted 21 new Resolutions, revised 27 existing Resolutions, adopted two new Recommendations and revised 7 existing Recommendations

- Total of 350 contributions

- 99 participating countries

- Over 1000 attendees

- 13 Ministers/Vice-Ministers

- VIPs spanning the world and the ICT industry sector

Key Resolutions

- **Resolution 44** Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

- **Resolution 58** to encourage the creation of national Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) particularly for developing countries

- **Resolution 64** instructs ITU-T Study Groups 2 and 3 to study the allocation and economic aspects of IP addresses taking account of the ITU workshop on IPv6 in September 2008

- **Resolution 69** invites Members to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State to access public Internet sites, within the spirit of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution and WSIS principles and to report any such incident to TSB.

Key Resolutions (2)

- **Resolution 70** encourages more work in the field of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities
- **Resolution 71** to encourage cooperation between ITU-T and academia, universities and their associated research establishments, and invite Council to consider reduced fee
- **Resolution 73** on ICTs and Climate Change encourages the membership to work towards reductions in greenhouse gas in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- **Resolution 74** instructs Director TSB to propose to Council reduced ITU-T fee for Sector Members from developing countries based on ITU-D model, and that it include its consideration of this matter in preparation of PP-10
- **Resolution 76** requires ITU-T to develop conformance and interoperability testing Recommendations as quickly as possible

Assistance to Developing Countries

- **Resolutions 17, 44, 56, 59, 72** and more:

  - Organize workshops and seminars in the regions concerns (including related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields)
  - Support regional activities and study group VCs from developing countries
  - More meetings in regions
  - Regional and Flagship groups
  - Remote participation
  - Provide fellowships to all ITU-T Study Group and TSAG meetings

Actions

- Increased number of study group meetings in the regions planned
- New regional group meetings planned
- Workshops in regions on implementation of WTSA-08 actions and application of ITU-T Recommendations in regions
- Fellowships now available for all ITU-T study group meetings
- New ITU-T Flagship Group for Latin America
- Study Group 3 Regional Group for Latin America
  Lima, Peru - 22 to 26 June 2009
- ICT and Climate Change Symposium, Quito, Equator 9 to 11 July 2009 preceded on 8 July by a briefing on the ITU implementation of the WTSA-08 decisions
- NGN-GSI and ITU-T SGs 11 and 13 - Mar del Plata, Argentina 2 to 12 September preceded by the "Kaleidoscope" 31 August and 1 September 2009

WTSA-08 Resolution 76
(known as the Resolution on the ITU mark)

STUDIES RELATED TO CONFORMANCE AND INTEROPERABILITY TESTING, ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES [1], AND A POSSIBLE FUTURE ITU MARK PROGRAM

(1) - These include the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition.

Conformity

Ability of a product to meet the requirement(s) of a standard

Interoperability

Ability of two or more systems or applications or network management products and services from different suppliers to exchange information and to mutually / fruitfully make use of it
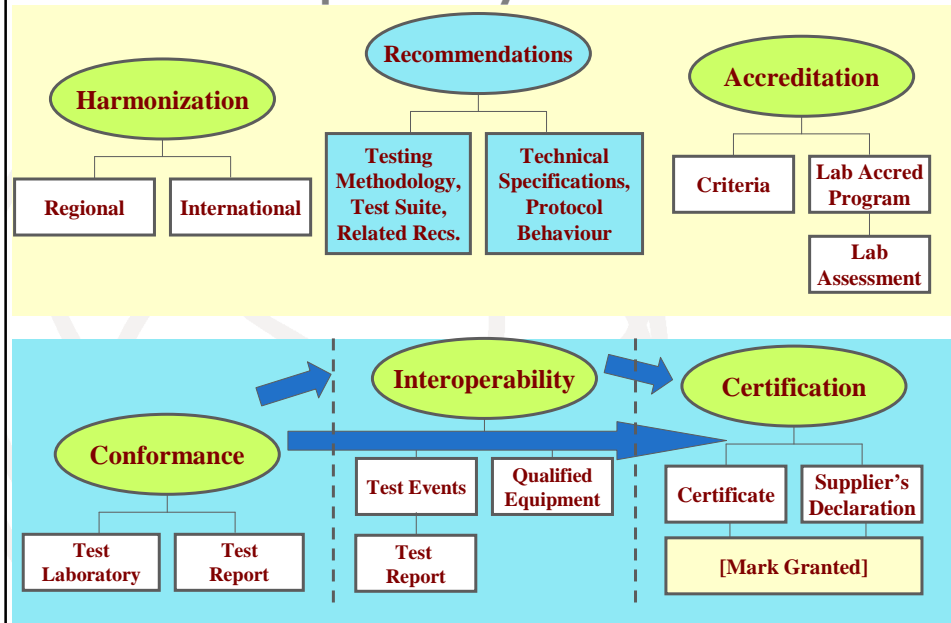

ITU – IEC - ISO

- In June 2008, the 7th meeting of the World Standards Cooperation (WSC) recognized that:

  - **global conformity assessment**: the accepted way of demonstrating that a product or service adheres to an International Standard, and its increasing importance in the context of the commitments of WTO Member States under the TBT Agreement.
  - The **promotion of standardization** and conformity assessment was seen as facilitating global trade and providing tangible benefits to users of both standards and conformity assessment.

ISO/CASCO

- ISO/CASCO is ISO's policy development committee on conformity assessment preparing documents concerning the practice and operation of conformity assessment, and to promote their use.

- **Study** means of assessing the conformity of products, processes, services and management systems to appropriate standards or other technical specifications

- **Prepare** standards and guides relating to the practice of testing, inspection and certification of products, processes and services, and to the assessment of management systems, testing laboratories, inspection, certification and accreditation bodies, and their operation and acceptance

- **Promote** mutual recognition and acceptance of national and regional conformity assessment systems, and the appropriate use of International Standards for testing, inspection, certification, assessment and related purposes.

ITU-T is an "A" liaison organization of CASCO

Components of Conformity and Interoperability Assessment

Qualification

- Product or service supplier must prove conformance to one or more ITU-T Recommendations

- Third-party and First-party conformance test laboratories and interoperability test events

- Claims of conformance to be supported by
  - Certificate of Conformance from an accredited certifier
  - Supplier's Declaration issued by a high-ranking executive

- Claims of interoperability to be supported by
  - Certificate of Interoperability from an accredited certifier
  - Supplier's Declaration issued by a high-ranking executive

WTSA-08 Resolution 76

resolves

- 1 that ITU-T Study Groups develop the necessary conformance testing ITU-T Recommendations for telecommunications equipment asap;
- 2 that ITU-T Recommendations to address interoperability testing shall be progressed asap;
- 3 that ITU-T in collaboration with the other Sectors as appropriate, shall develop a program to:

  - assist developing countries in capacity-building and training opportunities in conformity and interoperability testing;
  - assist developing countries in establishing regional or sub-regional centres suitable to perform conformity and interoperability testing as appropriate;

WTSA-08 Resolution 76

4   that conformance and interoperability testing requirements shall provide for verification of the parameters defined in the current and future ITU-T Recommendations

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1   in cooperation with the BR & BDT, to conduct exploratory activities in each region to identify and prioritizing the problem faced by developing countries related to achieving interoperability of ICT equipment and services;

2   based on results of instructs the Director of TSB 1 above, to study the items below:
- **a)   the overall effect on ITU and manufacturers**
- **b)   legal and national and international regulatory implications**
- **c)   cost of set up of facility**
- **d)   location of testing facility**
- **e)   measures to be taken to build the necessary human resource capacities**

WTSA-08 Resolution 76

- 3   to carry out the necessary studies with the view to introduce the use of ITU Mark as a voluntary program permitting manufacturers and service providers to make a visible declaration that their equipment conform to ITU-T Recommendations, and to increase the probability of interoperability; and to consider its possible application as an indication of a degree of interoperability capability in the future;
- 4   to study the financial and legal implications for the ITU-T and ICT industries, and all other concerns raised with regard to this proposal regarding the possible introduction of the ITU-T Mark;

- 5   to involve experts and external entities as appropriate;
- 6   to submit the result of these studies to Council-09 for its consideration and required actions;

WTSA-08 Resolution 76

instructs the study groups
- 1   to identify as soon as possible those existing and future ITU-T Recommendations candidates for interoperability tests e.g. interoperability of NGN equipment, terminals, audio video codecs, access and transport network that are capable of providing end-to-end interoperable services on a global scale;
- 2   to prepare those ITU-T Recommendations with a view to conducting conformity and interoperability tests as appropriate

invites the Council
- 1   to consider the report of the TSB Director above,
- 2   to report as appropriate on this matter to the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference taking into account Resolution 158 (Antalya, 2006) "Financial issues for consideration by the Council";

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.

Implementation

Work has started on Resolution 76 Report

1st step: creation of an ad hoc
"TSB Director's Expert group" to help in the preparation of the TSB Director's report to the Council (instructs 5 TSB DIR)

- TSB, BDT,BR and Legal Affairs experts
- Representatives of Administrations
- Experts in training, testing, certification, market analysis
- Representatives of Regulators
- Industry

Report Contents 1/2

- Introduction and Background
  - Conformity and interoperability testing (experience in ITU and other Organizations, Accredited Laboratories and role of national Bodies , GMPCS, SGs 11,12,13,15,16)
  - Lessons from other marks such as FCC, EU, ISO 9000, Intel Inside, Energy savings marks, safety, interferences,…

- Problems faced by developing countries in achieving interoperability of ICT equipment and services

- Legal and national and international regulatory implications with reference to the WTO, TBT, CE, APEC

- Establishment of testing facilities depending on Regional requirements, cost of set up of facility and location of testing facilities (Accredited Labs). IAF, ILAC

- measures to be taken to build the necessary human-resource capacities : Training, role of the Centres of Excellence, regional organizations and flagship groups, fund raising

Report Contents 2/2

- Participation on a voluntary basis in an ITU mark program

- Study Group activities on conformance and interoperability
  - what we did
  - what we are doing
  - what SGs are requested to to do on technical issues

- Administrative procedures:
  - Acceptance & Granting criteria, Data base

- Legal implications: Misuse, Admission, Refusal, Resignation

- Financial implications: Members, Associates, non-members, ITU human resources

- Effects on ICT industries and market
  - Manufacturers, operating companies and service providers
  - business users and consumers

"ITU inside concept"

- ITU Mark displayed on products and services based on ITU-T Recs

- Reinforce the use of ITU-T Recs as specifications rather than guidelines

- Promote interoperability on a global scale through strict conformance to ITU-T Recommendation

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ITU Marks

Conformance

Interoperability

ITU Mark Program
Main Objectives

- Help Developing Countries, Industry, operators, service providers, end users, customers in establishing a "conform-to-standards" environment
- Increase worldwide awareness for standards, the quality of Recommendation, provide capacity building opportunities.
- Reduce the need of multiple testing reducing costs for manufacturers in an MRAs environment
- Increase the confidence in the ITU-T Recommendations and their visibility in the marketplace

After Council-09:
Initial Offering

- Individuate market needs (Res.76)
- Identify already existing standards and test suites
  - Advice from ITU-T SGs
- Availability of 1st party or 3rd party (accredited) labs
  - Perform conformance and interoperability testing (successful → results into certification)
- Receiving requests to participate in the ITU mark programme (→ supplier's declaration)
- Granting of the ITU mark, under licence agreement, as recognition that ITU-T Recommendations were duly implemented
- Availability of ITU-T web site for participants in the ITU mark programme

Conclusions

- The Res. 76: standardization, testing programme and supplier's declaration to meet the needs of Developing Countries for conformance and interoperability
- The conformity as a first step to increase the probability of interoperability between different manufacturers, vendors, service providers
- The identification of Labs able to carry out tests according to the ITU-T Recommendations requirements
- The voluntary based ITU mark programme as the acknowledgment of the correct ITU-T Recommendations implementation
- The increased business opportunities and benefits to both suppliers and customers

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Thank you!

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