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| **Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-15)Geneva, 26-30 October 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| **PLENARY MEETING** | **Addendum 7 toDocument RA15/PLEN/34-E** |
| **13 October 2015** |
| **Original: English** |
| CEPT – European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| PROPOSAL TO RECOMMEND AN UPDATING OFRESOLUTION ITU-R 9-4 |
| Liaison and collaboration with other relevant organizations, in particular ISO and IEC |
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# 1 Introduction

Article 11A of the ITU Constitution (paragraph 160F) includes, in the tasks of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group, to “recommend measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies, with the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat”.

CEPT, therefore, requests the Radiocommunication Assembly consider the following proposal for an updating of Resolution 9-4.

In the summary of conclusions of the 22nd Meeting of the RAG (RAG15, 5-8 May 2015) it is stated, “RAG noted the proposed revision to Resolution ITU-R 9-4 by the United Kingdom and, while agreeing with the spirit of the changes, made some comments on the proposal, notably on the inclusion of CISPR in the title of the proposed revised resolution, which could be considered in the preparation of a contribution on this issue to RA-15.”

# 2 Background

In respect of radio interference, the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR) was re-established in 1950 as a Special Committee under the sponsorship of the IEC, in order to secure greater uniformity in the method of measurement and stipulation of limits to avoid difficulties in the exchange of goods and services, while recognizing that the status of CISPR differs from other IEC Technical Committees in that CISPR Member Bodies not only comprised National Committees of the IEC, but also a number of international organizations, including ICAO and broadcasting unions, interested in the reduction of radio interference.

# 3 Proposal

CEPT proposes that it is timely to update Resolution ITU-R 9-4 in order to further improve on cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies and to better reflect the cross‑organizational work being undertaken on the compatibility of telecom systems.

CEPT proposes the following revisions to Resolution ITU-R 9-4.

**MOD EUR/XX/1**

RESOLUTION ITU‑R 9-4[[2]](#footnote-2)\*

Liaison and collaboration with other relevant organizations,
in particular ISO, IEC and CISPR

(1993-2000-2003-2007-2012)

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

bearing in mind

Article 50 of the ITU Constitution,

considering

*a)* Resolution 71 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2016-2019;

*b)* that a number of organizations, including ISO and IEC, including relevant committees and subcommittees therein, dealing with radiocommunications standardization, exist;

*bbis)* that, in respect of radio interference, the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR) was re-established in 1950 as a Special Committee under the sponsorship of the IEC, in order to secure greater uniformity in the method of measurement and stipulation of limits to avoid difficulties in the exchange of goods and services, while recognizing that the status of CISPR differs from other IEC Technical Committees in that CISPR Member Bodies not only comprised National Committees of the IEC, but also a number of international organizations, including ICAO and broadcasting unions, interested in the reduction of radio interference;

*c)* that such organizations have the potential for identifying, defining and proposing solutions of particular problems of interest to the Radiocommunication Study Groups and for assuming responsibility for maintaining standards for such systems;

*cbis)* that the Radio Regulations and various ITU‑R Recommendations already take account of Standards and Recommended Practices of ICAO and Performance Standards of IMO relevant to the purposes of the Union that have come into force as a result of cooperation by ICAO and IMO with ISO and IEC, including relevant committees and subcommittees therein;

*cter)* that cooperation with ISO and IEC is already well established in ITU‑T through Resolution ITU‑T 7;

*d)* that one objective of the Radiocommunication Study Groups is to harmonize the work in radiocommunications with that of regional/national bodies and other international bodies;

*e)* that making reference in ITU‑R Recommendations to organizations dealing with matters affecting radiocommunications can minimize publication and translation costs to ITU, noting that it may increase the customer’s total cost of acquiring such ITU‑R Recommendations when the costs of non-ITU referenced documents are also included;

*f)* that such organizations may offer a means of improving the dissemination and effectiveness of ITU‑R Recommendations;

*g)* that the establishment of appropriate arrangements with other organizations in relation to copyright issues is desirable;

*h)* that the role of the World Standards Cooperation (WSC) is to strengthen and advance the voluntary consensus-based international standards systems of ITU‑R, ITU‑T, ISO and IEC, including relevant committees and subcommittees therein,

noting

*a)* that references to standards published outside of the ITU‑R are not appropriate in ITU‑R Recommendations that may be incorporated-by-reference into the Radio Regulations;

*b)* that groups have been formed (e.g. the annual meeting of Standardization Organizations (SDOs)), at the international level, to exchange information on standardization, to facilitate harmonization of standards and to complement the formal processes of standardization bodies, in particular ITU, in the work of developing international standards;

*c)* that procedures developed by Study Groups in conjunction with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to address collaboration with other organizations for specific Recommendations, including the use of references, have been in place since 1999 and have worked very well;

*d)* that, furthermore, pursuant to the decisions of the Radiocommunication Assembly (Istanbul, 2000), the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau established in 2001 formal arrangements between the ITU and other organizations[[3]](#footnote-3)1 successfully addressing collaboration, the exchange of documentation, and copyright issues;

*e)* that joint activities between ITU‑T and ISO/IEC, including relevant committees and subcommittees therein, on drafting common texts, including Recommendations, have been common practice for many years,

recognizing

*a)* that the ITU Constitution (No. 145A) and the ITU Convention (No. 129A) were amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) to make explicit the Radiocommunication Assembly’s responsibility to adopt the working methods and procedures for the management of the Sector’s activities;

*b)* that pursuant to No. 248A of the ITU Convention, following a procedure developed by the Sector, the Director of the Bureau may, in consultation with the Chairman of the Study Group concerned, invite an organization which does not participate in the Sector to send representatives to take part in the study of a specific matter in the Study Group concerned or subordinate groups;

*c)* that Opinion ITU‑R 100 addresses the need to ensure compatibility in the use of radio frequencies for purposes not considered within the Radio Regulations or other relevant ITU publications,

resolves

1 that administrations should encourage organizations dealing with matters affecting radiocommunications to take into account the global activities of the Radiocommunication Study Groups and the continuing need to cooperate on measures to avoid radio interference;

2 that ITU‑R Recommendations, as determined by the Study Group, may reference approved standards which are maintained by other organizations;

3 that Radiocommunication Study Groups or groups established by the Study Groups, may liaise, collaborate, and exchange information in accordance with established principles (see Annex 1) with other organizations such as standard development organizations, universities, and industry organizations, and with partnership projects, forums, consortia, research collaborations;

4 that Annex 1 “Principles for interaction of ITU‑R with other organizations” should be used as guidance for liaison and collaboration activities with other organizations,

instructs the Director, within the context of Annex 1

1 to develop guidelines for procedures for the contribution of material of other organizations to the work of the Study Groups or groups established by the Study Groups, including the use of references to documents of other organizations in ITU‑R Recommendations;

2 to develop, in accordance with No. 248A of the ITU Convention, a procedure to invite organizations which do not participate in the Sector to take part in the study of specific matters,

further instructs the Director, in accordance with instructs the Director 1 and 2

3 to develop, as necessary, arrangements, including appropriate copyright agreements, with the other organizations not party to the common arrangements agreed with ISO and IEC:

*a)* to allow the use of references to documents of other organizations in ITU‑R Recommendations; and

*b)* to facilitate collaboration and coordination with other organizations in meetings of the Study Groups or groups established by the Study Groups and the contribution of material to these meetings,

instructs the Radiocommunication Advisory Group

to review these guidelines.

Annex 1

Principles for interaction of ITU‑R with other organizations

1 Interaction of Radiocommunication Study Groups or groups established by the Study Groups (collectively referred to here as SGs) with other organizations principally falls into two key areas:

*a)* references to documents of other organizations in ITU‑R Recommendations;

*b)* cooperation and coordination with other organizations in meetings of the SGs and the contribution of material to them, and possible development of common texts, including Recommendations.

2 For the purpose of interaction with the ITU‑R, other organizations are those that are directly relevant to the work of the SGs and having acknowledged competency in the area of the work. Other organizations may include, but are not limited to, entities such as standard development organizations, partnership projects, forums, consortia, research collaborations, universities, and industry organizations.

3 Interaction of the SGs with other organizations should be directly related to the work of the SGs.

4 The use of collaborative arrangements between other organizations and the ITU‑R should not be considered as a substitute for membership in the ITU‑R. Membership status should always be encouraged where it is appropriate. However, it is recognized that this is not always possible and thus collaborative arrangements may be desirable. Involvement of other organizations with the ITU‑R via collaborative arrangements should not adversely affect the rights and privileges of members.

5 Collaborative arrangements should be developed, as may be appropriate, taking into account the nature of the interaction. Such collaborative arrangements should only be as complex as necessary. For example, a general “blanket” guideline and procedure may be suitable for the more “casual” short-term interaction rather than individualized arrangements.

6 Information flows between the SGs and the other organizations should be officially conducted at the Radiocommunication Bureau level. This provides a uniform point of contact with the ITU‑R and allows for management, maintenance, review, oversight and auditing of such information flows by the ITU‑R.

7 It is prudent that collaborative arrangements with other organizations have a defined period of validity and that these arrangements be periodically reviewed by the Director and appropriate reports made to the Study Group and the Radiocommunication Advisory Group concerning the interaction of the ITU‑R with other organizations.

8 With regard to the use of references, the guidelines and procedures should also address aspects such as when references are appropriate to be used in ITU‑R Recommendations, how normative/informative references should be used, how to document and maintain references.

9 The referencing of documents of other organizations may involve business matters and legal details, including conformity with ITU copyright and patent policies. These matters should be addressed, as appropriate, by the Director on an individual basis.

10 Details of guidelines for procedures related to the interaction of ITU‑R with other organizations should come under the purview of the Director.

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1. Members of CEPT (Europe) are: Albania (Republic of), Germany (Federal Republic of), Andorra (Principality of), Austria, Azerbaijani Republic, Belarus (Republic of), Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria (Republic of), Cyprus (Republic of), Vatican City State, Croatia (Republic of), Denmark, Spain, Estonia (Republic of), Russian Federation, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary (Republic of), Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia (Republic of), The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein (Principality of), Lithuania (Republic of), Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova (Republic of), Monaco (Principality of), Montenegro, Norway, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland (Republic of), Portugal, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, San Marino (Republic of), Serbia (Republic of), Slovenia (Republic of), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation of), Turkey, Ukraine. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. \* This Resolution should be brought to the attention of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the Telecommunication Development Sector. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 1 Arrangements have been established between ITU and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and between ITU and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)