

RESOLUTION ITU-R 6-2*

Liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

(1993-2000-2015)

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a) that the Radiocommunication (ITU-R) Study Groups are charged to focus on the following in the study of Questions assigned to them:
 - “a) use of the radio-frequency spectrum in terrestrial and space radiocommunications and of the geostationary-satellite and other satellite orbits;
 - b) characteristics and performance of radio systems;
 - c) operation of radio stations;
 - d) radiocommunication aspects of distress and safety matters;” (Article 11 of the ITU Convention, Nos. 151 to 154);
 - b) that the Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) Study Groups are charged to:
 - “... study technical, operating and tariff questions and prepare recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis, including recommendations on interconnection of radio systems in public telecommunication networks and on the performance required for these interconnections;” (Article 14 of the Convention, No. 193);
 - c) that the two Sectors were given the responsibility of jointly agreeing on the assignment of studies and to keep the division of studies constantly under review (Nos. 158 and 195 of the Convention);
 - d) that the initial allocation of work between ITU-T and ITU-R has been completed,
- considering further*
- a) Resolution 16 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
 - b) that, under *resolves* 2 of Resolution 176 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the three ITU Sectors work closely with all organizations concerning human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);
 - c) that studies in accordance with Resolution 197 (Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on facilitating the Internet of Things to prepare for a globally connected world require close cooperation between the ITU-R and ITU-T in this area;
 - d) Resolution ITU-R 66 of the Radiocommunication Assembly, on studies related to wireless systems and applications for the development of the Internet of Things,

* This Resolution should be brought to the attention of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector.

Note from the Secretariat: Editorial changes were made in August 2016 to Annex 4, § d).

noting

that Resolution 18 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly provides mechanisms for ongoing review of the allocation of work and cooperation between the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors,

resolves

1 to refer to the Radiocommunication Advisory Group in collaboration with the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, the continuing review of new and existing work and its distribution between the two Sectors, for approval by Members in accordance with the procedures laid down for the approval of new or revised Questions taking into account the activities and results of the ongoing restructuring efforts within ITU;

2 that the principles for the allocation of work to the Radiocommunication Sector and Telecommunication Standardization Sector (see Annex 1) should be used to give guidance in the allocation of work to the Sectors;

3 that, if considerable responsibilities in both Sectors in a particular subject are identified, either:

- a) the procedure as given in Annex 2 should be applied, or
- b) a joint meeting may be arranged by the Directors, or
- c) the matter should be studied by relevant Study Groups of both Sectors with appropriate coordination (see Annex 3 and Annex 4),

invites

the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to strictly observe the provisions of *resolves* 3 and to identify ways and means of strengthening this cooperation.

ANNEX 1

Principles for the allocation of work to the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors

1 General

Principle 1

The approach to work in a Sector needs to be task-oriented, with an appropriate Study Group (or designated group) responsible for coordination. Further assignment of detailed tasks within a given work item or subject area would then occur, with special arrangements for handling work which crosses Sector boundaries.

Work planning may start with a service or system concept, and would include development of overall network or service architectures and identification of interfaces through to more detailed specification and linking of tasks.

Activity related to ongoing review of existing Recommendations needs to be accommodated as a general area of work.

2 Roles of the Sectors

Within a task-oriented approach, experts of both Sectors should be able to work as part of a well-managed team.

Principle 2

Telecommunication Standardization Sector work includes interworking arrangements required for either radio-based equipment within a public telecommunication network or radio systems requiring interconnection for the carriage of public correspondence.

NOTE 1 – Public correspondence: any telecommunication which offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission.

In addition, the Recommendations developed by the Telecommunication Standardization Sector need to provide for the capabilities required to support the particular characteristics of radio systems. Similarly, the work of the Telecommunication Radiocommunication Sector should complement the work of the Standardization Sector, especially where it relates to the use of radio-based technology in telecommunication networks. The two Sectors will therefore both need to consider interface questions.

The term “public correspondence” should not be interpreted too restrictively in Principle 2 (and elsewhere). The word “includes” is intended to imply that the carriage of related classes of traffic (e.g. government, service) or user applications are not excluded.

Principle 3

Radiocommunication Sector work related to network standards includes studies addressing the characteristics, performance, operation and spectrum aspects of radio-based equipment or radio systems as necessary to support the interconnection and interworking arrangements identified by the Telecommunication Standardization Sector.

The characteristics of radio-based equipment refer to those characteristics dealing with the equipment and the physical environment in which the equipment must work. Examples include performance, modulation, coding, error correction, maintenance and other aspects that may affect the interface signals and protocols that are able to be supported.

Principle 4

Before specific tasks are allocated, services, network architectures, and interfaces should be identified as clearly as possible.

For example, the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and the Radiocommunication Sector would jointly identify interfaces to be supported by the system under study. The Radiocommunication Sector will also need to identify the scope and capabilities of radio systems needed to meet the interface requirements and achieve optimum spectrum/orbit utilization.

Principle 5

Work unique to the Radiocommunication Sector covers matters related to spectrum and orbit utilization and efficiency and, *inter alia*, all aspects of services not used for public correspondence, for example radiodetermination, independent mobile radio services, broadcasting, safety and distress operation, remote sensing, amateur radio, and radio astronomy.

Principle 6

The studies in one Sector must complement those of the other Sector where a task crosses Sector boundaries noting that in some cases, joint studies may be required as the most

practical option. To guide actual work allocations, the coordinating Sector (as user) could produce statements on “desirable/required characteristics”. The potential provider Sector (or Study Group) could on its own initiative, or in response, develop statements of technology capability in the form of “achievable/typical characteristics”.

Mutual dependency will require continued cooperation where both Sectors have an interest in the work. In establishing tasks toward standards for a service based on technology of both Sectors, the coordinating Sector must make best use of established sources of skill and knowledge. Joint ad hoc Groups could be established as needed to ensure the best possible progress and information exchange, where necessary.

3 Coordination on new study Questions

Coordination on study Questions is needed. A key element of such arrangements is the maintenance of a satisfactory pace, quality of output and avoidance of delays in progressing current work.

Principle 7

Standardization work should continue in both Sectors while suitable arrangements are developed and put in place to maintain the pace and quality of output.

Coordination on study Questions should be monitored and reviewed by the Advisory Groups for the purpose of ensuring timely and progressive output.

Some new study Questions may include components which fall into both Sectors. In line with the project approach and efficient management practice, such Questions should be revised so that the tasks for each Sector can be clearly identified, or establish joint arrangements, if necessary.

Principle 8

Study Groups should continue as efficient and effective sources of special skills in the task-oriented environment.

Task orientation should not lead to numerous, independent project groups which potentially duplicate or diverge from established work. Where it is appropriate to establish a special group (e.g. to address interface or interworking issues), it should draw skills from the relevant Study Groups, appropriately limiting the scope of the project group, while following the guidelines in *resolves 3*. In this way, compatibility and consistency across multiple applications is maintained. Recommendations from such special groups, in any case, have to be approved by the appropriate Study Group prior to submission to the ITU Members for approval.

ANNEX 2

Procedural method of cooperation

With respect to *resolves 3a*), the following procedure should be applied:

- a) the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Groups may jointly nominate the Sector which will be leading in the work and will finally approve the deliverable;
- b) the leading Sector will request the other Sector to indicate those requirements which it considers essential for integration in the deliverable;
- c) the leading Sector will base its work on these essential requirements and integrate them in its draft deliverable;

d) during the process of development of the required deliverable the leading Sector shall consult with the other Sector in case it meets difficulties with these essential requirements. In case of agreement on revised essential requirements the revised requirements shall be the basis for further work;

e) when the deliverable concerned comes to maturity, the leading Sector shall seek once more the views of the other Sector.

In the determination of the work responsibility it may be appropriate to progress the work by drawing jointly on the skills of both Sectors.

ANNEX 3

Coordination of the radiocommunication and telecommunication standardization activities through Intersector Coordination Groups

With respect to *resolves 3c)* the following procedure shall be applied when two or more Study Groups of the two ITU Sectors are concerned in the same aspects of a specific technical subject:

a) the joint meeting of the advisory groups as indicated in *resolves 1*, may, in exceptional cases, establish an Intersector Coordination Group (ICG) to coordinate the work of both Sectors and to assist the advisory groups in coordinating the related activity of their respective Study Groups;

b) the joint meeting shall, at the same time, nominate the Sector which will be leading in the work;

c) the mandate of each ICG shall be clearly defined by the joint meeting, based on the particular circumstances and issues at the time the group is established; the joint meeting shall also establish a target date for termination of the ICG;

d) the ICG shall designate a Chair and a Vice-Chair, one representing each Sector;

e) the ICG shall be open to Members of both Sectors in accordance with Nos. 86 to 88 and 110 to 112 of the Constitution;

f) the ICG shall not develop Recommendations;

g) the ICG shall prepare reports on its coordinating activities to be presented to each Sector's Advisory Group; these reports shall be submitted by the Directors to the two Sectors;

h) an ICG may also be established by the Radiocommunication Assembly or by the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly following a recommendation by the advisory group of the other Sector;

i) the cost of an ICG shall be supported by the two Sectors on an equal basis and each Director shall include in the budget of his Sector, budgetary provisions for such meetings.

ANNEX 4

Coordination of the radiocommunication and telecommunication standardization activities through Intersector Rapporteur Groups

With respect to *resolves 3c)* the following procedure shall be applied when work on a particular subject could be best performed by bringing together technology experts from the concerned Study

Groups or Working Parties of the two ITU Sectors to cooperate on a peer-to-peer basis in a technical group:

- a)* the concerned Study Groups or Working Parties in the two Sectors may, in special cases, agree by mutual consultation to establish an Intersector Rapporteur Group (IRG) to coordinate the work of their Study Groups or Working Parties on some specific technical issue, informing TSAG and RAG of this action through a liaison statement;
- b)* the concerned Study Groups or Working Parties in the two Sectors shall, at the same time, agree on clearly defined terms of reference for the IRG, and establish a target date for completion of the work and termination of the IRG;
- c)* the concerned Study Groups or Working Parties in the two Sectors shall also designate the Chairman (or co-Chairmen) of the IRG, taking into account the requested specific expertise and ensuring equitable representation of all the concerned Study Groups or Working Parties in each Sector;
- d)* being a Rapporteur Group, the IRG shall be regulated by the provisions applicable to Rapporteur Groups in Resolution ITU-R 1 and in Recommendation ITU-T A.1; participation is limited to members of ITU-T and ITU-R;
- e)* in fulfilling its mandate, an IRG may develop draft new Recommendations or draft revisions to Recommendations, as well as draft new Reports or draft revisions to Reports, to be submitted to its parent Study Groups or Working Parties for further processing as appropriate;
- f)* the results of the IRG's work should represent the agreed consensus of the Group or reflect the diversity of views of the participants in the Group;
- g)* an IRG shall also prepare reports on its activities, to be submitted to each meeting of its parent Study Groups or Working Parties;
- h)* an IRG shall normally work by correspondence or through teleconference, however it may occasionally take the opportunity of meetings of its parent Study Groups or Working Parties, to hold short face-to-face concurrent meetings, if this is feasible without support by the Sectors.