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| **Keywords:** | WTSA Resolution 54; |
| **Abstract:** | This TD provides the contact/focal points for WTSA Resolution 54, and the proposals in a side-by-side view. |

**Contact/focal points:**

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**Resolution 54 proposals side-by-side**

| **PROPOSAL 1 (MOD, ) (AST)** | **PROPOSAL 2 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-035 ATU Add11**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0035%21A11%21MSW-E.docx)**) (ATU)** | **Proposal 3 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-038 ECP Add13**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0038%21A13%21MSW-E.docx)**) (CEPT)** | **Proposal 4 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-039 IAP Add15**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0039%21A15%21MSW-E.docx)**) (CITEL)** | **Proposal 5 (**[**TSAG-C187**](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=T17-TSAG-C-0187)**-R1) (RCC)** |
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| MOD | MOD AFCP/35A11/1RESOLUTION 54 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Creation of, and assistance to, regional groups(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD EUR/38A13/1RESOLUTION 54 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Regional groups of study groups(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet 2016;Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD IAP/39A15/1RESOLUTION 54 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Creation of, and assistance to, regional groups(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet 2016;Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD RESOLUTION 54 (Rev. Geneva2022)Creation of, and assistance to, regional groups(Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva2022), |
|  | considering*a)* that Article 14 of the ITU Convention authorizes the creation of study groups with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis;*b)* that Article 17 of the ITU Constitution states that "the functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization ...";*c)* that Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing[[1]](#footnote-1)1 and developed countries, and to further collaborate with relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;*d)* that Resolution 191 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference recognizes that the basic principle of cooperation and collaboration among the Sectors is to avoid duplication of the Sectors' activities and to ensure that work is carried out efficiently and effectively;*e)* the following outcome for the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) in the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2030, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, focused on the promotion of participation of membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards with a view to bridging the standardization gap:– increased participation in the ITU‑T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries;*f)* that the work of certain study groups, particularly in relation to, among other things, tariff and accounting principles, international telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) economic and policy issues, next-generation networks (NGN), the Internet of things (IoT) and future networks (FN), security, quality, mobility and multimedia, continues to be of considerable strategic significance for developing countries,  | considering*a)* that Article 14 of the ITU Convention authorizes the creation of study groups with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis;*b)* that Article 17 of the ITU Constitution states that "the functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization ...";*c)* that Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference resolves that the ITU “should continue developing stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations, including the organization of six ITU regional preparatory meetings for plenipotentiary conferences, as well as other Sector conferences and assemblies as necessary";d) that Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing[[2]](#footnote-2)1 and developed countries, and to further collaborate with relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;*e)* that Resolution 191 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference recognizes that the basic principle of cooperation and collaboration among the Sectors is to avoid duplication of the Sectors' activities and to ensure that work is carried out efficiently and effectively;*f)* the following outcome for the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) in the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, focused on the promotion of participation of membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards with a view to bridging the standardization gap:– increased participation in the ITU‑T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries;*g)* that the work of certain study groups, particularly in relation to, among other things, tariff and accounting principles, international telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) economic and policy issues, next-generation networks (NGN), the Internet of things (IoT) and future networks (FN), security, quality, mobility and multimedia, continues to be of considerable strategic significance for developing countries,  | considering*a)* that Article 14 of the ITU Convention authorizes the creation of study groups with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis;*b)* that Article 17 of the ITU Constitution states that "the functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization ...";*c)* that Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference resolves that the ITU “should continue developing stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations, including the organization of six ITU regional preparatory meetings for plenipotentiary conferences, as well as other Sector conferences and assembles as necessary";*d)* that Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing[[3]](#footnote-3)1 and developed countries, and to further collaborate with relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;*e)* that Resolution 191 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference recognizes that the basic principle of cooperation and collaboration among the Sectors is to avoid duplication of the Sectors' activities and to ensure that work is carried out efficiently and effectively;*f)* the following outcome for the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) in the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, focused on the promotion of active participation of membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards with a view to bridging the standardization gap:– increased participation in the ITU‑T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries;*g)* that the work of certain study groups, particularly in relation to, among other things, tariff and accounting principles, international telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) economic and policy issues, next-generation networks (NGN), the Internet of things (IoT) and future networks (FN), security, quality, mobility and multimedia, continues to be of considerable strategic significance for developing countries,  | considering*a)* that Article 14 of the ITU Convention authorizes the creation of study groups with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis;*b)* that Article 17 of the ITU Constitution states that "the functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization ...";*c)* that Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference resolves that the ITU “should continue developing stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations, including the organization of six ITU regional preparatory meetings for plenipotentiary conferences, as well as other Sector conferences and assemblies as necessary;”*d)* that Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing[[4]](#footnote-4)1 and developed countries, and to further collaborate with relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area;*e)* that Resolution 191 (Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference recognizes that the basic principle of cooperation and collaboration among the Sectors is to avoid duplication of the Sectors' activities and to ensure that work is carried out efficiently and effectively;*f)* the following outcome for the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) in the strategic plan for the Union for 2020-2023, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, focused on the promotion of participation of membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards with a view to bridging the standardization gap:– increased participation in the ITU‑T standardization process, including attendance of meetings, submission of contributions, taking leadership positions and hosting of meetings/workshops, especially from developing countries;*g)* that the work of certain study groups, particularly in relation to, among other things, tariff and accounting principles, international telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) economic and policy issues, next-generation networks (NGN), the Internet of things (IoT) and future networks (FN), security, quality, mobility and multimedia, continues to be of considerable strategic significance for developing countries,  |
|  | recognizing*a)* that Article 43 of the Constitution (No. 194) states that "Member States reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...";*b)* the growing level of participation and involvement of developing countries in all the ITU‑T study groups; *c)* that regional groups have been established within ITU‑T Study Groups 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 17 and 20; *d)* that meetings of the above-mentioned regional groups of ITU‑T study groups are held by ITU and can be supported by regional organizations and/or regional standardization bodies;*e)* the satisfactory results obtained by the regional approach within the framework of the activities of the parent study groups;*f)* that the activities of most of these regional groups have become increasingly important, and encompass a growing number of issues, | recognizing*a)* that Article 43 of the Constitution (No. 194) states that "Member States reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...";*b)* that Article 14A of the ITU Convention and WTSA Resolution 1 (Rev.Geneva, 2022) both affirm the principal duties of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) to “review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector,” “provide guidelines for the work of study groups,” and “recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies;” *c)* that WTSA Resolution 1 (Rev.Geneva, 2022) establishes the rules of procedure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector;*d)* that WTSA Resolution 22 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) authorizes TSAG to act between world telecommunication standardization assemblies and assigns TSAG responsibility for the ITU-T A-series Recommendations (organization of the work of ITU-T);*e)* the growing level of participation and involvement of developing countries in all the ITU‑T study groups; *f)* that regional groups have been established within ITU‑T Study Groups 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 17 and 20; *g)* that meetings of the above-mentioned regional groups of ITU‑T study groups are held by ITU and can be supported by regional organizations and/or regional standardization bodies;*h)* the satisfactory results obtained by the regional approach within the framework of the activities of the parent study groups;*i)* the importance of all ITU Member States and Sector Members to be able attend and, where they have a presence in the region concerned, to be able to participate in meetings of regional study groups, | recognizing*a)* that Article 43 of the Constitution (No. 194) states that "Member States reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...";*b)* that Article 14A of the ITU Convention and Resolution 1 (Rev.Geneva, 2022) both affirm the principal duties of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) to “review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector,” “provide guidelines for the work of study groups,” and “recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies;”*c)* that Resolution 1 (Rev.Geneva, 2022) establishes the rules of procedure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector;*d)* that Resolution 22 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) authorizes TSAG to act between world telecommunication standardization assemblies and assigns TSAG responsibility for the ITU-T A-series Recommendations (Organization of the work of ITU-T);*e)* the growing level of participation and involvement of developing countries in all the ITU‑T study groups; *f)* that regional groups have been established within ITU‑T Study Groups 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 17, and 20; *g)* that meetings of the above-mentioned regional groups of ITU‑T study groups are held by ITU and can be supported by regional organizations and/or regional standardization bodies;*h)* the satisfactory results obtained by the regional approach within the framework of the activities of the parent study groups;*i)* that the activities of most of these regional groups have become increasingly important, and encompass a growing number of issues,, | recognizing*a)* that Article 43 of the Constitution (No. 194) states that "Member States reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...";*b)* the growing level of participation and involvement of developing countries in all the ITU‑T study groups; *c)* that regional groups have been established within ITU‑T Study Groups 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 17 and 20; *d)* that meetings of the above-mentioned regional groups of ITU‑T study groups are held by ITU and can be supported by regional organizations and/or regional standardization bodies;*e)* the satisfactory results obtained by the regional approach within the framework of the activities of the parent study groups;*f)* that the activities of most of these regional groups have become increasingly important, and encompass a growing number of issues;*g)* the successful establishment of regional groups under Study Group 3, which leads studies relating to policy, tariff and accounting matters (including costing methodologies) for international telecommunication services and study of related telecommunication economic, accounting and policy issues;*h)* the sustainability of the regional groups of Study Group 3, and the encouraging start of regional groups[[5]](#footnote-8)2 established in accordance with this resolution, |
|  | noting*a)* the need to increase the participation of developing countries in the work of study groups, with a view to ensuring that their specific needs and concerns, within the mandate of ITU‑T and its study groups, are better taken into account;*b)* the need to improve and strengthen the organization and working methods of the ITU‑T study groups in the interests of enhancing the participation of developing countries, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of international standardization work and to improve synergies with other ITU Sectors;*c)* the importance of having appropriate consultative frameworks for the formulation and study of Questions, the preparation of contributions and capacity building;*d)* the need for developing countries to be more present and more active within ITU‑T's standardization forums;*e)* the need to encourage more inclusive participation in the work of ITU‑T, e.g. by academia and experts working in the field of standardization of telecommunications/ICT, particularly from developing countries;*f)* the budgetary limitations, especially in developing-country institutions, for attendance at ITU‑T events of specific interest to them, | noting*a)* the need to increase the participation of developing countries in the work of study groups, with a view to ensuring that their specific needs and concerns in bridging the standardization gap within the mandate of ITU‑T and its study groups, are better taken into account;*b)* the need to improve and strengthen the organization and working methods of the ITU‑T study groups in the interests of enhancing the participation of developing countries, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of international standardization work and to improve synergies with other ITU Sectors;*c)* the importance of having appropriate consultative frameworks for the formulation and study of Questions, the preparation of contributions and capacity building;*d)* the need for developing countries to be more present and more active within ITU‑T's standardization forums;*e)* the need to encourage more inclusive participation in the work of ITU‑T, e.g. by academia, the private sector and experts working in the field of standardization of telecommunications/ICT, particularly from developing countries;*f)* the budgetary limitations, especially in developing-country institutions, for attendance at ITU‑T events of specific interest to them, | noting*a)* the need to increase the participation of developing countries in the work of study groups, with a view to ensuring that their specific needs and concerns, within the mandate of ITU‑T and its study groups, are better taken into account;*b)* the need to improve and strengthen the organization and working methods of the ITU‑T study groups in the interests of enhancing the participation of developing countries, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of international standardization work and to improve synergies with other ITU Sectors;*c)* the importance of having appropriate consultative frameworks for the formulation and study of Questions, the preparation of contributions and capacity building;*d)* the need for developing countries to be more present and more active within ITU‑T's standardization forums;*e)* the need to encourage more inclusive participation in the work of ITU‑T, e.g. by academia and experts working in the field of international standardization of telecommunications/ICT, particularly from developing countries;*f)* the budgetary limitations, especially in developing-country institutions, for attendance at ITU‑T events of specific interest to them, | noting*a)* the need to increase the participation of developing countries in the work of study groups, with a view to ensuring that their specific needs and concerns, within the mandate of ITU‑T and its study groups, are better taken into account;*b)* the need to improve and strengthen the organization and working methods of the ITU‑T study groups in the interests of enhancing the participation of developing countries, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of international standardization work and to improve synergies with other ITU Sectors;*c)* the importance of having appropriate consultative frameworks for the formulation and study of Questions, the preparation of contributions and capacity building;*d)* the need for developing countries to be more present and more active within ITU‑T's standardization forums;*e)* the need to encourage more inclusive participation in the work of ITU‑T, e.g. by academia and experts working in the field of standardization of telecommunications/ICT, particularly from developing countries;*f)* the budgetary limitations, especially in developing-country institutions, for attendance at ITU‑T events of specific interest to them, |
|  | bearing in mindthat the application of the organizational set-up and working methods of the regional groups of Study Group 3 to their successors, consistent with the ITU‑T rules of procedure in Resolution 1, could serve to expand and improve the level of developing-country participation in standardization activities and contribute to achieving the objectives of Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), | bearing in mind that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations, namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), seek close cooperation with the Union, as delineated in Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, | bearing in mind that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations, namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), seek close cooperation with the Union, as delineated in Resolution 58 (Rev. Busan 2014), | bearing in mind*a)* that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations, namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), seek close cooperation with the Union, as delineated in Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution 58, (Rev. Busan 2014),*b)* that the application of the organizational set-up and working methods of the regional groups of Study Group 3 to their successors, consistent with the ITU‑T rules of procedure in Resolution 1 of World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, could serve to expand and improve the level of developing-country participation in standardization activities and contribute to achieving the objectives of Resolution  71 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) and Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of Plenipotentiary Conference, |
|  | taking into consideration*a)* the experiences and lessons learned by the regional groups, regarding the operational as well as organizational set-up and working methods;*b)* the specific process for approving Recommendations foreseen for the regional groups of Study Group 3 in clause 9.2.1 of Resolution 1 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of this assembly, | taking into considerationthe experiences and lessons learned by the regional groups, regarding the operational as well as organizational set-up and working methods, consistent with the ITU T rules of procedure in WTSA Resolution 1 (Rev.Geneva, 2022), which could serve to expand and improve the level of developing-country participation in international standardization activities and contribute to achieving the objectives of Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, | taking into consideration*a)* the experiences and lessons learned by study groups and their regional groups, regarding the operational as well as organizational set-up and working methods, consistent with the ITU T rules of procedure in Resolution 1 (Rev.Geneva, 2022), which could serve to expand and improve the level of developing-country participation in international standardization activities and contribute to achieving the objectives of Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018);*b)* the specific process for approving Recommendations foreseen for the regional groups of Study Group 3 in clause 9.2.1 of Resolution 1 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of this assembly, | taking into consideration*a)* the experiences and lessons learned by the regional groups, regarding the operational as well as organizational set-up and working methods;*b)* the specific process for approving Recommendations foreseen for the regional groups of Study Group 3 in clause 9.2.1 of Resolution 1 (Rev. Geneva2022) of this assembly, |
|  | recognizing further *a)* that a common and coordinated approach in regard to standardization could serve to foster the promotion of standardization activities in developing countries;*b)* that joint meetings of regional groups of different ITU‑T study groups, in particular if concatenated with a regional workshop and/or a meeting of a regional organization and/or regional standardization body, could encourage the participation of developing countries in these meetings and increase the effectiveness of such joint meetings;*c)* that, in developing countries, a few standardization experts are usually responsible for handling numerous standardization areas within their administrations, including issues that concern Questions under study simultaneously by a number of ITU‑T study groups, | recognizing further *a)* that a common and coordinated approach in regard to international standardization could serve to foster the promotion of standardization activities in developing countries;*b)* that joint meetings of regional groups of different ITU‑T study groups, in particular if concatenated with a regional workshop and/or a meeting of a regional organization and/or regional standardization body, could encourage the participation of developing countries in these meetings and increase the effectiveness of such joint meetings;*c)* that, in developing countries, a few standardization experts are usually responsible for handling numerous standardization areas within their administrations, including issues that concern Questions under study simultaneously by a number of ITU‑T study groups, | recognizing further *a)* that a common and coordinated approach in regard to international standardization could serve to foster the promotion of standardization activities in developing countries;*b)* that joint meetings of regional groups of different ITU‑T study groups, in particular if concatenated with a regional workshop and/or a meeting of a regional organization and/or regional standardization body, could encourage the participation of developing countries in these meetings and increase the effectiveness of such joint meetings;*c)* that, in developing countries, a few standardization experts are usually responsible for handling numerous standardization areas within their administrations, including issues that concern Questions under study simultaneously by a number of ITU‑T study groups, | recognizing further *a)* that a common and coordinated approach in regard to standardization could serve to foster the promotion of standardization activities in developing countries;*b)* that joint meetings of regional groups of different ITU‑T study groups, in particular if concatenated with a regional workshop and/or a meeting of a regional organization and/or regional standardization body, could encourage the participation of developing countries in these meetings and increase the effectiveness of such joint meetings;*c)* that, in developing countries, a few standardization experts are usually responsible for handling numerous standardization areas within their administrations, including issues that concern Questions under study simultaneously by a number of ITU‑T study groups, |
|  | resolves1 to support, on a case-by-case basis, the coordinated creation of regional groups of ITU‑T study groups with the obligation to have at least two supporting members from the region for the creation of each regional group that are committing to contributing actively to its work;2 to encourage cooperation and collaboration of regional groups with regional standardization entities (regional organizations, regional standardization bodies, and so forth);3 to invite the ITU Council to consider providing support for the regional groups as appropriate;4 to encourage academia members to participate to the meetings of ITU regional groups, without having a role in decision-making accordance with the PP resolution 169 (rev. Dubai, 2018) on the admission of academia to participate in the work of the Union,  | resolves1 that ITU-T study groups can, on a case-by-case basis, propose the creation of regional groups of their ITU‑T study groups;2 that parent ITU-T study groups develop and submit terms of reference and working methods for these regional groups to TSAG for review, coordination, and approval;3 that the composition of regional groups of ITU-T study groups is consistent with considering c) and the regional telecommunications organizations identified under bearing in mind of this Resolution; 4 that representatives of Member States and Sector Members whose territory is in the region concerned may fully participate in regional groups of ITU-T study groups; 5 that representatives of Associates and Academia who belong to a parent ITU-T study group may participate in regional groups of that ITU-T study group, but may not participate in any decision making or liaison activity; 6 that Member States and Sector Members that do not have territory in the region concerned, may attend meetings of regional groups of ITU-T study groups in an observer capacity; 7. that Members who are regional intergovernmental organizations, composed of governmental organisations (REGORG), Intergovernmental organisations operating satellite systems (SATORGS) and regional and other international telecommunication standardization, financial or development organisations (REGINTORGs) as identified in clauses 269A, 269B and 231 of the Convention may attend regional meetings of ITU-T study groups and where they have a regional presence, may have full participation rights;8 to encourage cooperation of regional ITU-T study groups with regional standardization entities (regional organizations, regional standardization bodies, and so forth),  | resolves1 that ITU-T study groups can, on a case-by-case basis, pursue the creation of regional groups of ITU‑T study groups, after taking into consideration the financial, operational and organizational implications for ITU-T, as well as the contribution of those regional groups in initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap;2 that ITU-T study groups develop and submit terms of reference and working methods for these regional groups to TSAG for review, coordination, and approval;3 that the composition of regional groups of ITU-T study groups is consistent with, and supported by, considering *c)* and the regional telecommunications organizations identified under bearing in mind of this resolution; 4 that representatives of Member States and Sector Members who belong to the region concerned may fully participate in regional groups of ITU-T study groups; 5 that representatives of Associates and Academia who belong to a parent ITU-T study group may participate in regional groups of that ITU-T study group, but may not participate in any decision making or liaison activity; 6 that Member States and Sectors Members that do not belong to the region concerned may attend meetings of regional groups of ITU-T study groups in an observer capacity;7 to encourage cooperation of regional groups of ITU-T study groups with regional standardization entities (regional organizations, regional standardization bodies, and so forth), especially with the regional telecommunication organizations identified under bearing in mind of this resolution,  | resolves1 to support, on a case-by-case basis, the coordinated creation of regional groups of ITU‑T study groups to address Study Questions and conduct studies of particular interest to a particular group of Member States and Sector Members in a particular ITU region, at the request of such Member States and Sector Members to specific ITU-T study group. A recognized Regional Telecommunication Organization (ROE) may support such a request;2 to encourage cooperation and collaboration of regional groups with regional standardization entities (regional organizations, regional standardization bodies, and so forth), and co-hosting within region regional group meetings of ITU-T study groups with ITU thematic workshops;;3 to invite the ITU Council to consider providing support for the regional groups of ITU-T study groups as appropriate,  |
|  | invites the regions and their Member States1 to pursue the creation of regional groups of parent ITU‑T study groups in their respective regions, to take the necessary steps in accordance with *resolves* 1 to 4 of this resolution, and to support meetings and activities of the regional groups, as appropriate, in coordination with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau; 2 to develop draft terms of reference and working methods for these regional groups, which are to be approved by the parent study group, as regards areas of concern to them;3 to encourage the candidacy of women for regional groups chairmanship and vice-chairmanship positions;4 to encourage eligible ITU members from the region to participate to meetings of regional groups;5 to create regional standardization bodies, as appropriate, and encourage joint and coordinated meetings of such bodies with the regional groups of ITU‑T study groups in their respective regions, so that these standardization bodies act as an umbrella for such regional group meetings, | invites ITU-T study groups1 to pursue the creation of regional groups of parent ITU‑T study groups in their respective regions by developing draft terms of reference and working methods for these regional groups, which are to be reviewed, coordinated and approved by TSAG;2 to coordinate joint meetings of the regional study groups so created, | invites study groups1 to pursue the creation of regional groups of ITU‑T study groups by developing draft terms of reference and working methods for these regional groups, which are to be reviewed, coordinated, and approved by TSAG2 to coordinate joint meetings of the regional groups of ITU‑T study groups;3 to terminate regional groups that are no longer active or that have fulfilled the mandate in their terms of reference, | invites the regions and their Member States1 to pursue the creation of regional groups of parent ITU‑T study groups in their respective regions, to take the necessary steps in accordance with *resolves* 1 to 3 of this resolution, and to support meetings and activities of the regional groups, as appropriate, in coordination with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau; 2 to develop draft terms of reference and working methods for these regional groups, which are to be consistent with and approved by the parent study group, as regards areas of concern to them;3 to create regional standardization bodies, as appropriate, and encourage joint and coordinated meetings of such bodies with the regional groups of ITU‑T study groups in their respective regions, so that these standardization bodies act as an umbrella for such regional group meetings as well as in conjunction with thematic workshops in the region,, |
|  | invites the regional groups thus created1 to disseminate information about telecommunication standardization and encourage the involvement of developing countries in standardization activities in their regions, and to submit written contributions to the parent study group in which they work in accordance with approved terms of reference reflecting the priorities of their respective regions;2 to cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional organizations and ITU regional offices;3 to hold at least one physical meeting per year hosted by the region and to hold electronic meetings if needed, | invites the regional groups thus created1 to disseminate information about telecommunication standardization and encourage the involvement of developing countries in standardization activities in their regions, and to submit written contributions to the parent study group in which they work in accordance with approved terms of reference reflecting the priorities of their respective regions;2 to cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional organizations and ITU regional offices, |  | invites the regional groups thus created1 to disseminate information about telecommunication standardization and encourage the involvement of developing countries in standardization activities in their regions, and to submit written contributions to the parent study group in which they work in accordance with approved terms of reference reflecting the priorities of their respective regions;2 to cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional organizations, regional standardization bodies and ITU regional offices, |
|  | instructs study groups and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Groupto coordinate joint meetings of the regional groups of ITU‑T study groups, | instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group1 to review, coordinate, and approve regional study groups proposed by parent ITU-T study groups, including the terms of reference for these regional groups;2 to provide guidelines for the work of study groups by developing criteria in Recommendation ITU-T A.1 for the creation (and possible termination) of regional groups of ITU-T study groups;3 to revise clause 4.5 of Recommendation ITU-T A.1 (Regional Groups) in order to detail the working methods of regional groups of ITU-T study groups in accordance with this Resolution, | instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group1 to review, coordinate, and approve regional groups of ITU-T study groups, including the terms of reference for these regional groups, taking into consideration the financial, operational and organizational implications for ITU-T;2 to provide guidelines for the work of study groups by developing criteria in Recommendation ITU-T A.1 for the creation (and possible termination) of regional groups of ITU‑T study groups;3 to revise clause 4.5 of Recommendation ITU-T A.1 (Regional Groups) in order to detail the working methods of regional groups of ITU-T study groups in accordance with this resolution and with Resolution 1 (Rev.Geneva, 2022), | instructs study groups and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group1 to coordinate joint meetings of the regional groups of ITU‑T study groups,2 to consider and identify, in the new study period 2021-2024, the issues of most interest to the Member States and Sector Members from developing countries for the development of regional standards within the ITU-T SG Regional Groups;3 to consider the possibility of applying the traditional and alternative approval procedures to Recommendations developed by the regional groups of the respective Study Groups in order to work speed-up and improve their effectiveness on matters of particular interest to a group of the Member States and Sector Members in a particular ITU region, within which a regional group was created,, |
|  | instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureauwithin the allocated or contributed resources that are available,1 to provide all necessary support for creating and ensuring the smooth functioning of the regional groups;2 to consider, whenever possible, holding workshops concurrently with meetings of the ITU‑T regional groups, in the relevant regions, and vice versa;3 to take all necessary measures to facilitate the organization of meetings and workshops of the regional groups, | instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and within the allocated or contributed resources that are available,1 to provide all necessary support for creating and ensuring the smooth functioning of the regional study groups;2 to consider, whenever possible, holding workshops concurrently with meetings of the ITU‑T regional study groups, in the relevant regions, and vice versa;3 to take all necessary measures to facilitate the organization of meetings and workshops of the regional groups, | instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureauwithin the allocated or contributed resources that are available,1 to provide all necessary support for creating and ensuring the smooth functioning of the regional groups;2 to consider, whenever possible, holding workshops concurrently with meetings of the ITU‑T regional groups, in the relevant regions, and vice versa;3 to take all necessary measures to facilitate the organization of meetings and workshops of the regional groups, | instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureauwithin the allocated or contributed resources that are available,1 to provide all necessary support for creating and ensuring the smooth functioning of the regional groups of ITU-T study groups;2 to consider, whenever possible, holding ITU workshops concurrently with meetings of the ITU‑T regional groups, in the relevant regions, and vice versa;3 to take all necessary measures to facilitate the organization of regional groups ITU-T study groups meetings and workshops in their respective regions, |
|  | calls upon the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau1 to cooperate with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in order to:i) continue to provide specific assistance to regional groups;ii) encourage the continuing development of computerized application tools related to their cost methodology by the members of the regional groups of Study Group 3;iii) take appropriate steps to facilitate meetings of the current and future regional groups in order to promote the necessary synergies among the three Sectors and thereby improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the study groups;2 to consider, whenever possible, holding workshops of ITU-T Study Groups concurrently with the meetings of their respective ITU T regional groups;3 to provide automatically generated statistics related to the activities of ITU-T regional groups and the involvement of ITU-T members from the regions in these activities, | calls upon the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureauto cooperate with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in order to:i) continue to provide specific assistance to regional groups;ii) encourage the continuing development of computerized application tools to assist the members participating in the regional study groups;iii) take appropriate steps to facilitate meetings of regional groups in order to promote the necessary synergies among the three Sectors and thereby improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the study groups, | calls upon the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureauto cooperate with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in order to:i) continue to provide specific assistance to regional groups;ii) encourage the continuing development of computerized application tools to assist the members participating in any of the regional groups;iii) take appropriate steps to facilitate meetings of regional groups in order to promote the necessary synergies among the three Sectors and thereby improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the study groups, | calls upon the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureauto cooperate with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, as appropriate, in order to:i) continue to provide specific assistance to regional groups of ITU-T study groups;ii) encourage the continuing development of computerized application tools related to their cost methodology by the members of the regional groups of Study Group 3;iii) take appropriate steps to facilitate meetings of the current and future regional groups in order to promote the necessary synergies among the three Sectors and thereby improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the study groups,iv) encourage members of the regional groups of the ITU-T study group to develop ITU-T regional standards on matters of particular interest to a specific group of Member States and Sector Members in a particular ITU region, |
|  | further invites the regional groups thus createdto cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional organizations, standardization bodies and ITU regional offices, to create possible synergies and to report on their work in their regions. | further invites the regional groups thus createdto cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional organizations, standardization bodies and ITU regional offices, and to report on their work in their regions. | further invites the regional groups thus createdto cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional organizations, standardization bodies and ITU regional offices, and to report on their work in their regions. | further invites the regional groups thus createdto cooperate closely with the relevant respective regional telecommunication organizations, standardization bodies and ITU regional offices, and to report on their work in their regions the respective parent ITU-T study groups. |

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1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 2 Regional groups are open, without exclusion, to the participation of all members belonging to the specific region where the regional group is created. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)