International Telecommunication Union

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY
Hammamet, 25 October – 3 November 2016

Resolution 68 – Evolving role of industry in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

Evolving role of industry in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Hammamet, 2016),

recognizing

a)	that Resolution 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), called also for the organization of the Global Standards Symposium (GSS);

b)	the objective of Resolution 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries[1];

c)	that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a unique international standardization organization comprising 193 Member States, and over 520 Sector Members, Associates and academia from all over the world;

d)	the important conclusions of GSS (Dubai, 2012), covering the two above-mentioned resolutions, in particular:

–	to facilitate an exchange of views with high-level industry representatives on the standardization scenario and consider in ITU's work the evolution of the industry and user needs; and

–	to carry out this work without affecting either the unique status of ITU as an intergovernmental United Nations agency that also incorporates other entities representing the private sector, the industry and the users, among others, or the traditional contribution-driven working procedures of ITU-T;

e)	that since 2009 the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) has organized six meetings of high-level, private-sector executives to discuss the standardization landscape, identifying and coordinating standards priorities and ways to best address the needs of the private sector;

f)	that conclusions of chief technology officer (CTO) meetings have been reflected in official ITU-T communiqués and, when relevant, have been taken into account by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory group (TSAG),

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[1]	These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

considering

a)   that developing countries participate in the standardization activities almost only of ITU-T, and may not be able to participate in the increasingly fragmented global and/or regional standards development organizations (SDOs), as well as industry forums and consortia, or attend their meetings;

b)   that ITU-T should continue to strengthen its role and evolve, as required by Resolution 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), and should repeat the gathering of private-sector executives, along the lines of GSS, but limited to the private sector, with the objective of strengthening the role of ITU-T by taking appropriate measures to respond to the needs of such executives in terms of their identified requirements and priorities for standardization activities within ITU-T, also taking into consideration the needs and concerns of developing countries;

c)   that ITU-T should also encourage cooperation with other relevant SDOs,

noting

a)   that, in order to encourage industry participation in ITU-T, standards-making in ITU-T should respond appropriately to the needs of the information and communication technology industry in a coordinated way;

b)   that an essential part of the work in the development of technical standards (ITU-T Recommendations) is done by representatives of the information and communication technology industry;

c)   that Recommendations proposed in response to those coordinated needs will increase ITU's credibility and will respond to the needs of countries by deploying optimized technical solutions and reducing the proliferation of such solutions, which will also have economic advantages for developing countries;

d)   that TSAG has recognized the need for a strategy function in ITU-T and that the input of industry into that strategy is highly desired;

e)   that TSB also organizes CxO meetings (executive meetings),

resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1   to continue to organize meetings for industry executives, e.g. CTO group meetings, in order to assist in identifying and coordinating standardization priorities and subjects;

2   to bring the needs of developing countries to those meetings by consulting them prior to the meetings and to encourage the participation of local industry representatives;

3   to encourage participation in the CTO group of a wide representation of industry, from the ITU-T Sector Members from all regions;

4   to develop effective mechanisms to organize participation by industry representatives in those meetings (for example, having a stable composition and regular participation in the group by the CTO or alternate);

5   to continue to include the conclusions of the CTO group meetings in an official ITU-T communiqué;

6   to take the conclusions of the CTO group into account in ITU-T work, especially in the strategy function of TSAG and in the ITU-T study groups as appropriate;

7   to produce a regular report to TSAG on the follow-up of the CTO conclusions;

8   to produce a report to the next WTSA, assessing the outcomes of the CTO group over the period and examining the need to continue or enhance its activities,

encourages Sector Members from developing countries

to participate at the level of their executives in the CTO meetings, and to raise proposals in regard to their priority standardization areas as well as standardization priorities and needs of developing countries.