



Bridging the Standardization Gap

**ITU-T Study Group Chairmen and
Vice Chairmen Training**

An Introduction



ITU- Who are we- Our Membership



UN agency for ICT
Information and
communication technology

193
MEMBER STATES

800+
PRIVATE SECTOR

150+
ACADEMIA



ITU Radiocommunication (ITU-R)
Coordinating radio-frequency
spectrum and assigning orbital
slots for satellites



ITU Standardization (ITU-T)
Establishing global standards



ITU Development (ITU-D)
Bridging the digital divide

*A unique platform for governments, private sector and academic institutions
to build consensus on important and pressing ICT technical and regulatory
issues facing our society today*

ITU-T Objectives



Development
of Standards

Develop non-discriminatory international standards (ITU-T recommendations), in a timely manner, and foster interoperability and improved performance of equipment, networks, services and applications



Bridging the
Standardization Gap

Promote the active participation of the membership, in particular developing countries, in the definition and adoption of non-discriminatory international standards with a view to bridging the standardization gap



Telecommunication
Resources

Ensure effective allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T recommendations and procedures



Knowledge-Sharing

Foster the acquisition, awareness, sharing of knowledge and know how on the standardization activities of ITU-T



Cooperation with
SDOs

Extend and facilitate cooperation with international, regional and national standardization bodies

Plenipotentiary Resolution 123

RESOLUTION 123 (REV. DUBAI, 2018) Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries



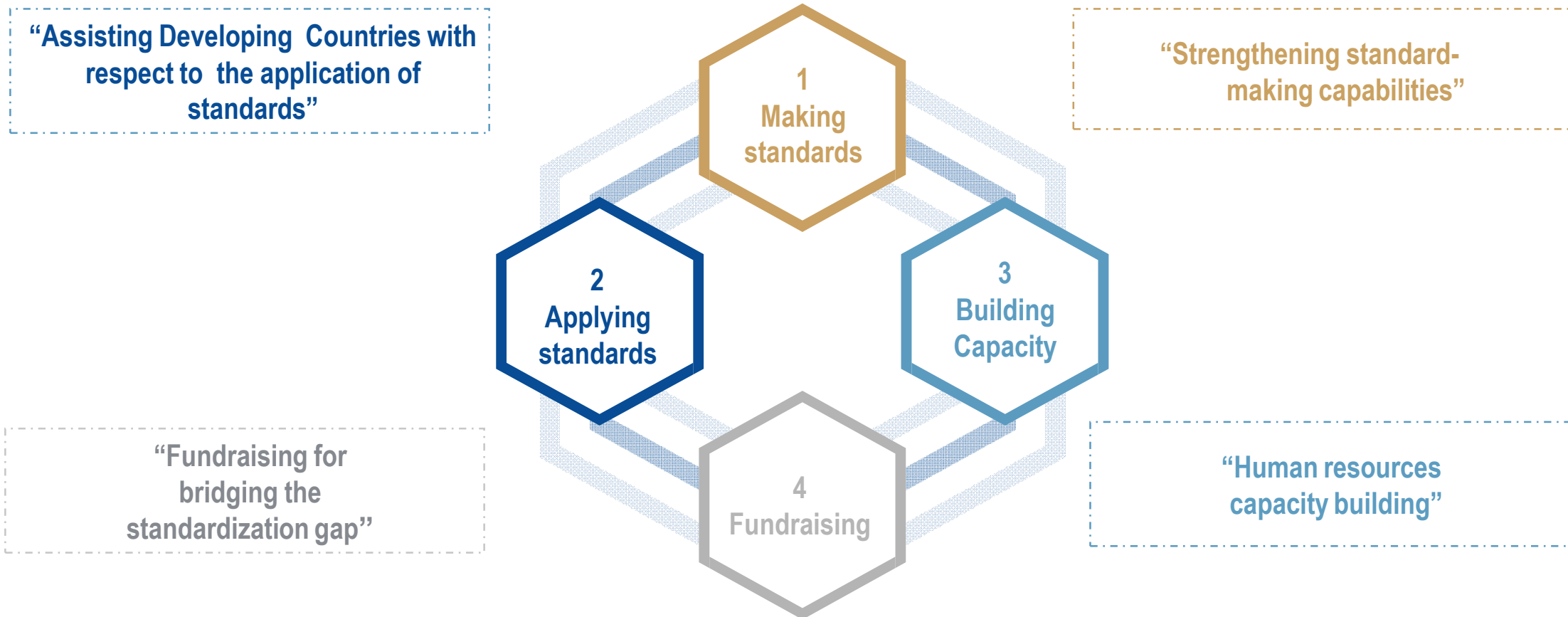
- to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for **bridging the digital divide**, through activities carried out by the ITU regional offices to that end;
- to provide **developing countries with assistance to enhance capacity building in the standardization field**, including through collaboration with the relevant academia;
- to identify ways and means to **support the participation of representatives of developing countries**, including prioritizing fellowships for those who submit contributions to attend the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;
- **to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations** and support their work in this area;

A hand holding a magnifying glass over a document, with silhouettes of people in the background.

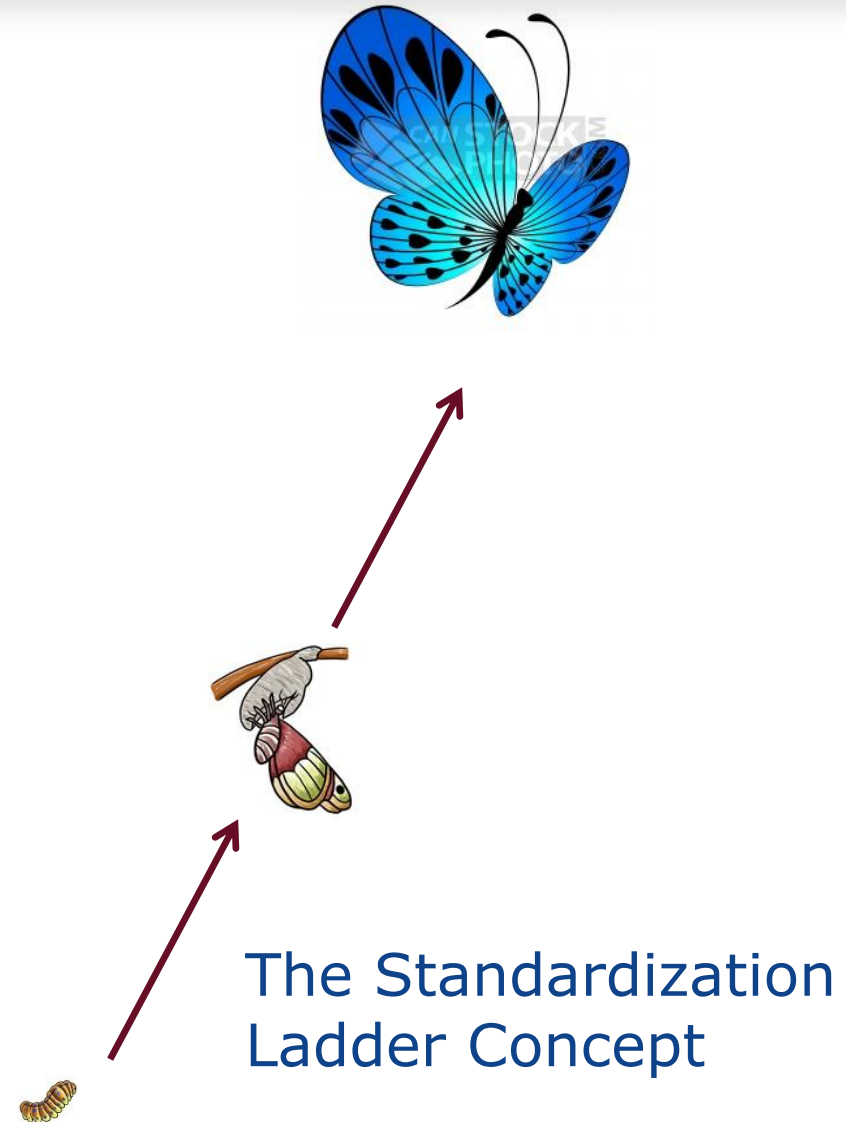
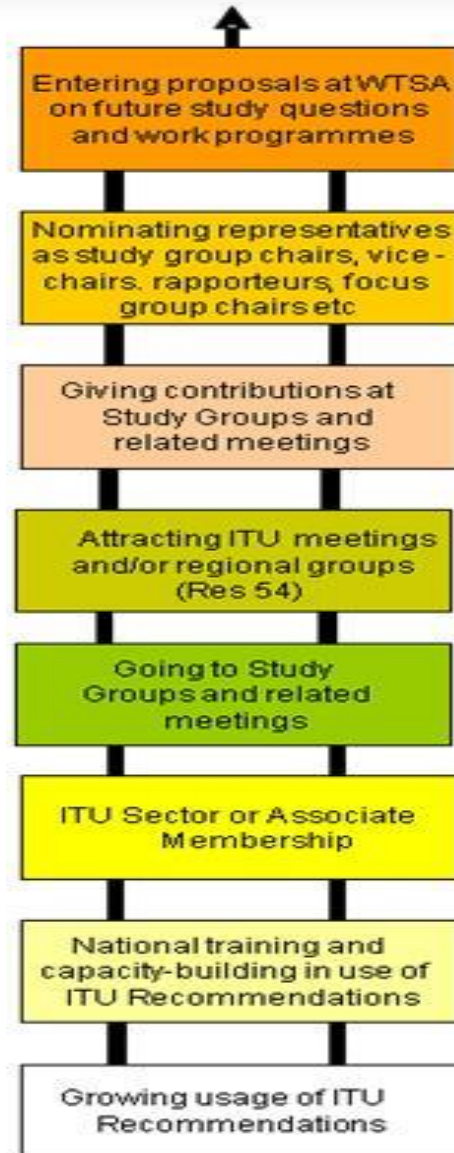
**WTSA Resolution 44 (Rev. Geneva,
2022)**

**ANNEX: Action plan for the implementation of Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018)
of the Plenipotentiary Conference**

Action Plan – Bridging the Standardization Gap



Plenipotentiary Resolution 123

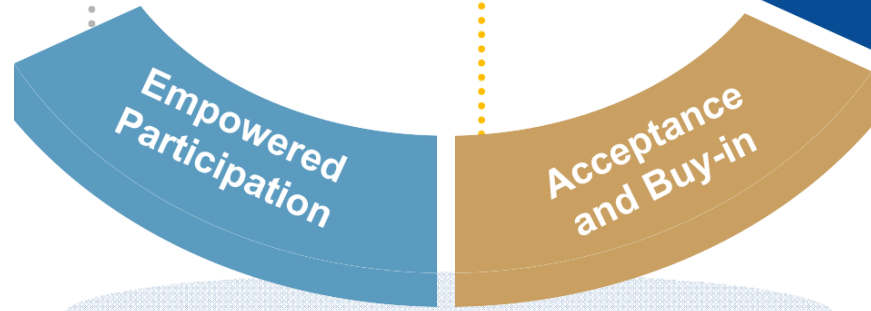


BSG Value Proposition

Bridging the Gap for Global Reach

Empowering participation in standards-making from all corners of the world

Raising international acceptance of ITU-T Standards



Informs and Fuels Innovation

Is inclusive of needs and requirements of established & emerging markets

Ensures wider standards adoption and implementation

BSG Trainings

2018



**226 delegates
trained**

2019



**387 delegates
trained**

2020



**170 delegates
trained**

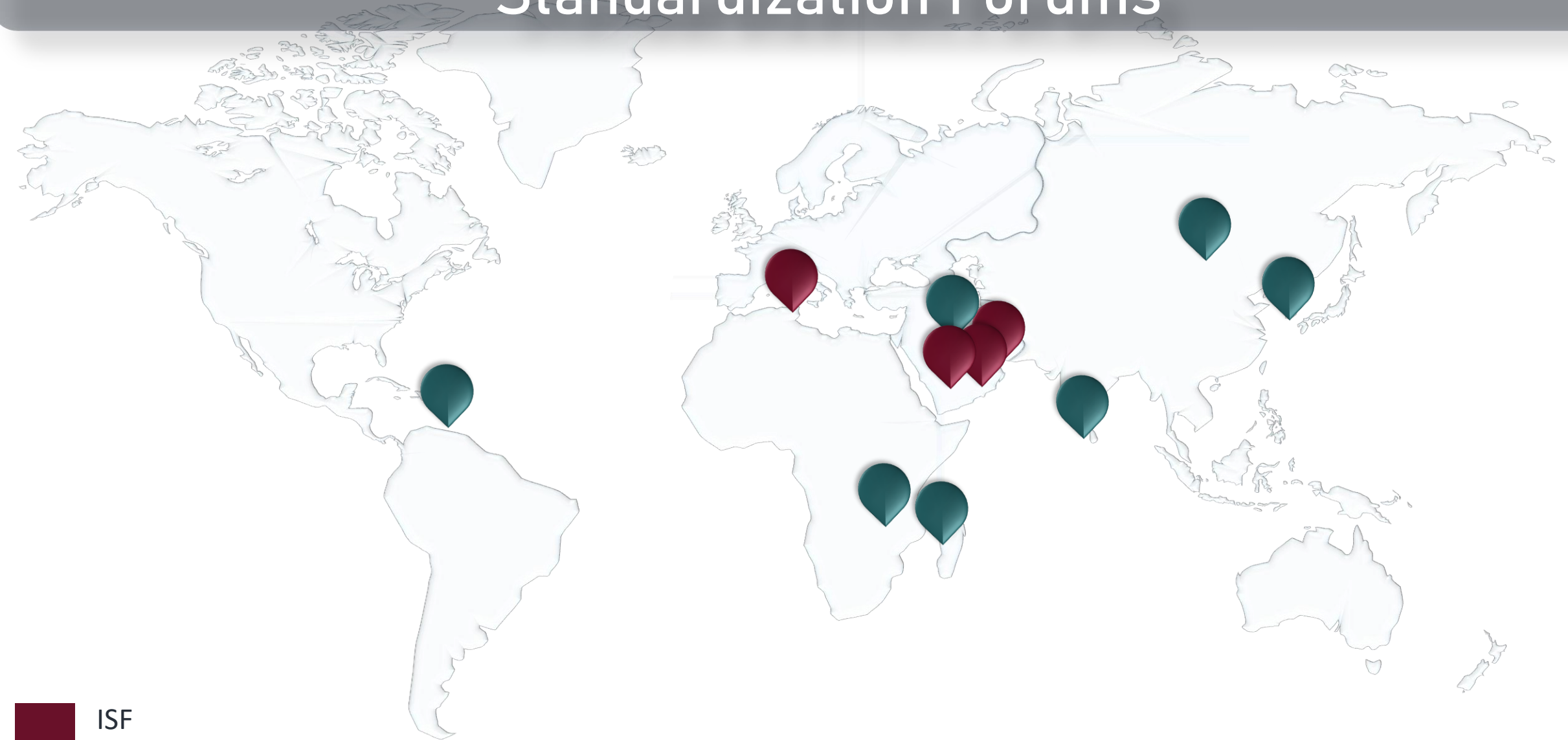
2021



**177 delegates
trained**

As of April 2020, BSG Training are being carried out remotely

Regional Standardization Forum and Inter-regional Standardization Forums



ISF

RSF



ITU-T BRIDGING THE STANDARDIZATION GAP

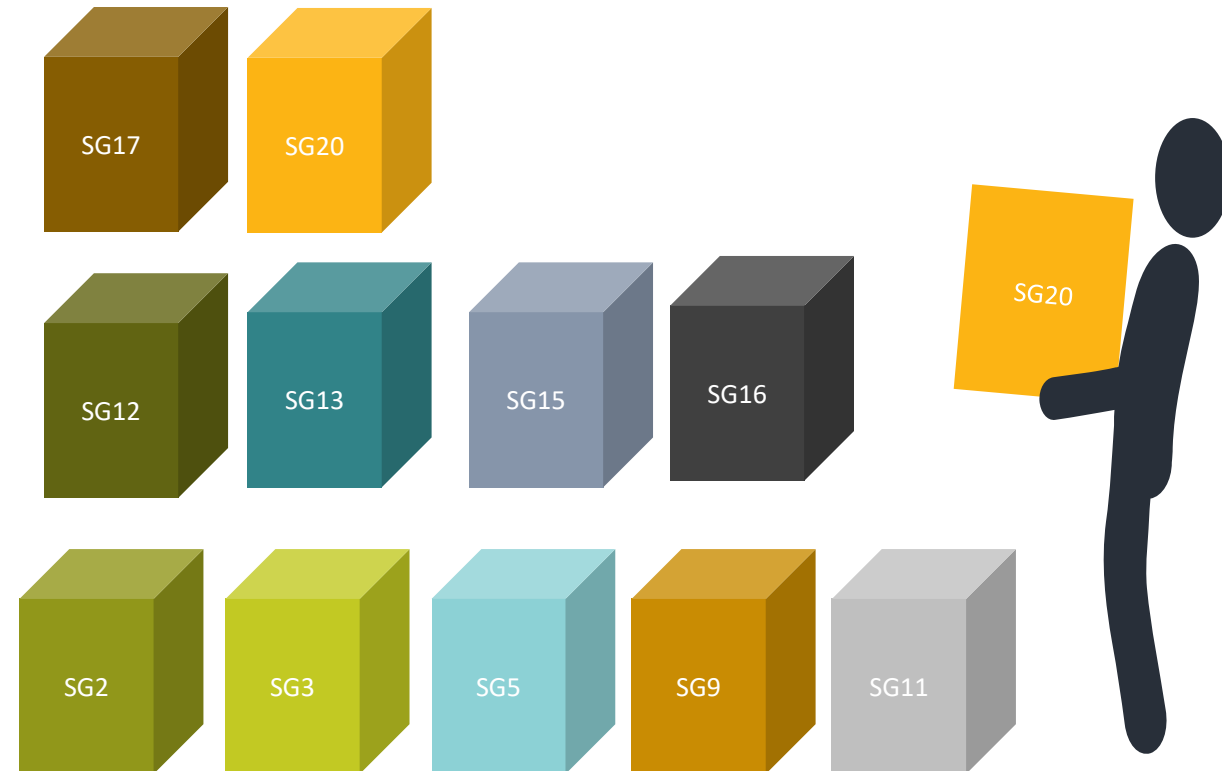
- The “*Guidelines on the establishment of a National Standardization Secretariat (NSS) for ITU-T*” was updated in 2019
- It underscores how to establish an NSS and provides a roadmap for the same.

ITU-T Study Groups

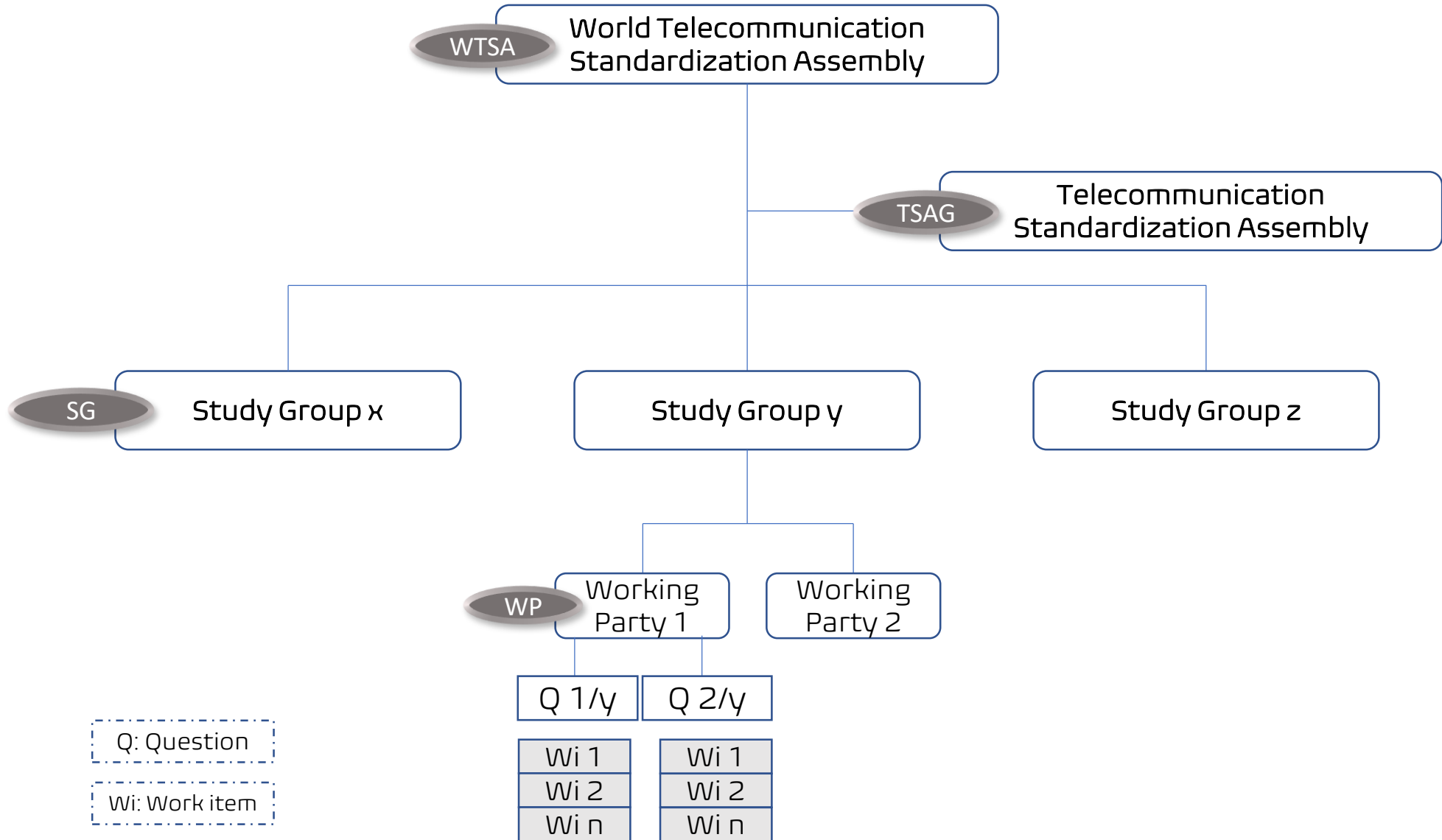
1 The standardization work of the ITU-T is organized by Study Groups (SGs), which act as “building blocks” of the standardization process

2 Members of the ITU-T Study Groups develop Recommendations (i.e. standards) for the various fields of international telecommunications, in a spirit of consensus.

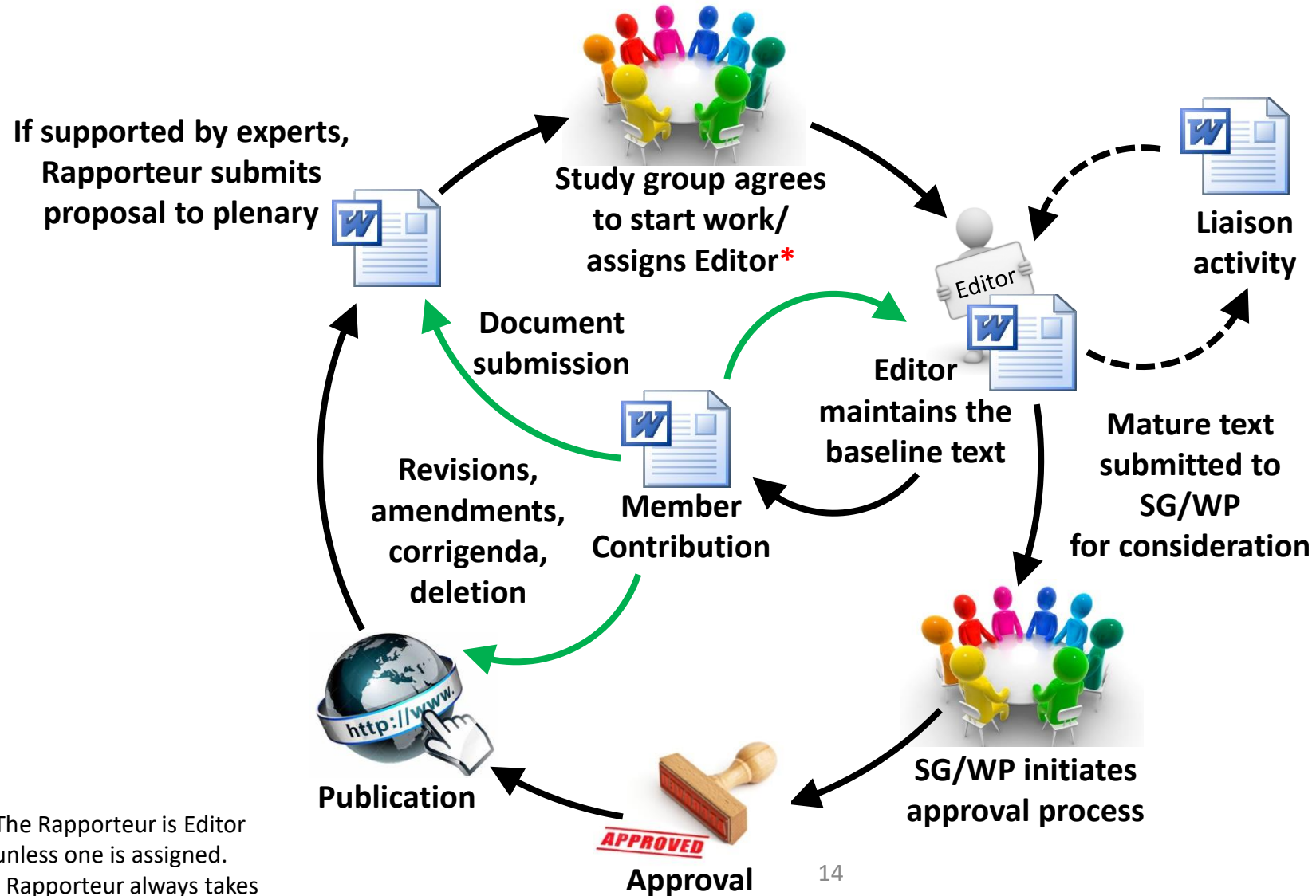
3 Each study group (or SG) has its own area of responsibility, leadership, and authority to initiate, develop and propose ITU-T Recommendations and other deliverables.



ITU-T Structure



Work Item Life-cycle



* The Rapporteur is Editor unless one is assigned. The Rapporteur always takes responsibility for quality.

Key Points to be kept in mind....

Key message: Contributions should be concise and universal



Concisely drafted and clearly written, comprehensive, **universally understood**



Using **international terminology** and units (e.g. ISO/IEC system of units and UTC universal time)



In one or more of the **official languages** of the Union

How to structure a contribution

- ✓ A contribution should start with a **Heading (title)**.
- ✓ It should then contain an **Abstract** as independent section at the start of the document.
- ✓ The main text should have 2 key sections:
 - ❑ 1. **Rationale** (also known as Discussion)
 - ❑ 2. **Proposal** (and/or sometimes a conclusion)
- ✓ - Supplementary sections such as **Annexes**, if required
- ✓ - Patent and licensing declaration, if relevant

Study Group roles



Management team and membership:

- Study-group chairmen (and vice-chairmen)
- Working-party chairmen (and vice-chairmen)
- Rapporteurs (and associate rapporteurs)
- Liaison Rapporteurs
- Editors
- Delegates

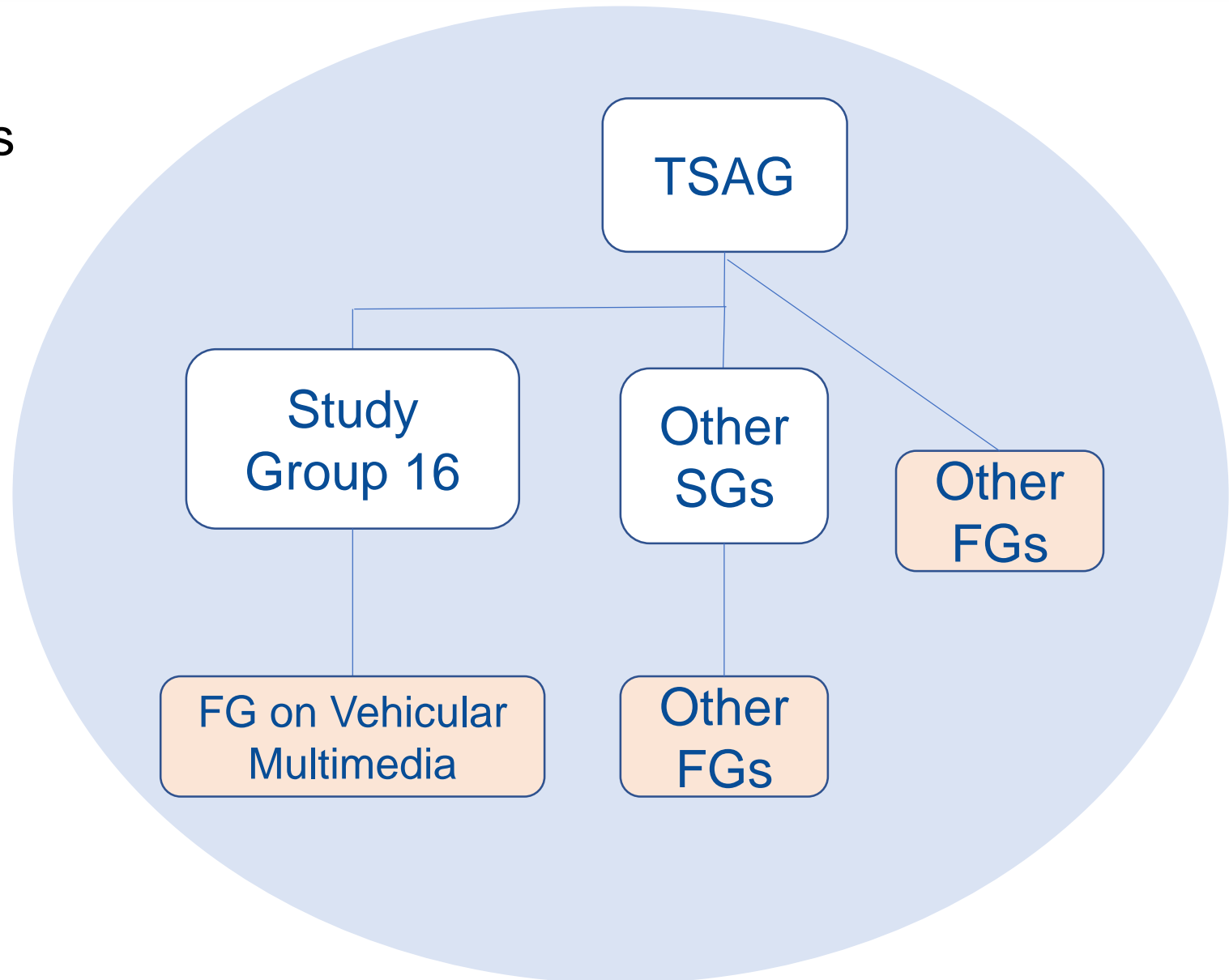
Secretariat:

- Counsellor/Advisor/Engineer/ Project Officer/Assistant

ITU-T Focus Groups: A sneak peak

Study Groups could create Focus Groups to advance the work of the ITU-T and to encourage the participation of experts who may not be ITU members.

Focus Groups serve as an instrument to provide an additional working environment for the quick development of standards in specific areas.



Key Differences between Study Groups and Focus Groups

Focus Groups

Open to **non-members** of the ITU from an ITU Member State

Some Flexibility/independence concerning working methods, outputs, financing, administration...

Outputs are non-normative

Outputs (aka deliverables) can stand-alone or feed into the work of Study Groups

Defined lifetime (9-12 months initially with extension possible)

Study Groups

Open to **members** of the ITU only

Limited flexibility concerning working methods, types of outputs, financing, administration...

Main outputs are ITU-T (normative) Recommendations or standards + Technical Papers, Supplements and other non-normative publications

Study Groups are created for an **indefinite duration**, and only WTSA (and in some cases TSAG) can create or disband SGs

The new normal.....



Virtual Study Group Meetings



Virtual SG meeting enabled progress and decision-making on existing work items during the COVID-19 period



These meetings facilitated additional participation from developing countries and allow for their involvement in SG work without the constraints associated with travel



Additional video references

Watch our videos to find out more about:

1. [The BSG Programme](#)
2. [The structure of ITU-T and its Study Groups](#)
3. [Key documents for ITU-T Study Groups](#)
4. [How to draft a contribution to ITU-T Study Groups](#)
5. [How to submit a contribution to a Study Group meeting?](#)
6. [Navigating a Study Group website](#)
7. [WTISD Five Decades of ITU Standards](#)

