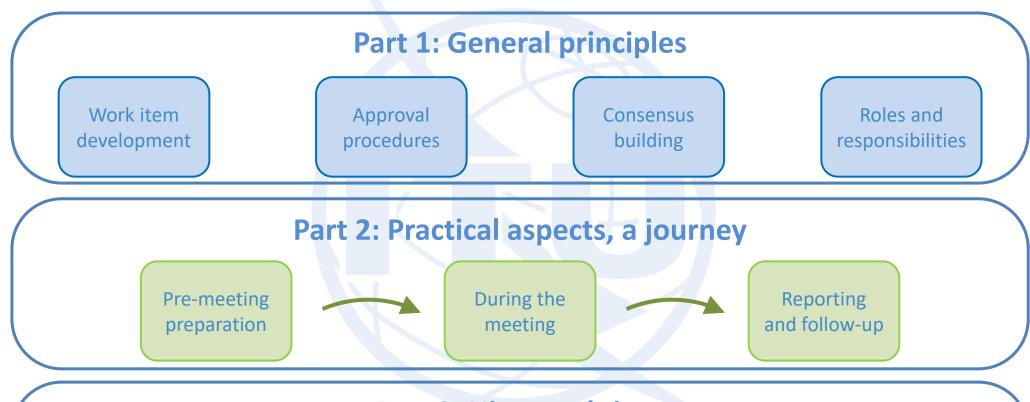
ITU-T Study Groups: Leadership team training programme

ITU-T Study Group 16 Geneva, 10-21 July 2023

Session overview



Part 3: Hints and tips

TSB tools and services

Editing team support

Search and databases

Document access and analysis

Document preparation and submission



General principles: Work item development



Work item life cycle





Shared responsibility for quality

Useful resources:

- 1. Rapporteurs/Editors manual.
- 2. Author's guide for drafting ITU-T Recommendations:
 - a) Core material.
 - b) Normative vs non-normative.
 - c) Referencing, formatting, numbering, spelling, etc.
- 3. Revised texts: Use the latest published text as the baseline.
- 4. New work items: A.1/A.13 justification; use correct template.
- **5. Quality review**: Seek language and technical support from fellow delegates; or seek advice from TSB Editing team.

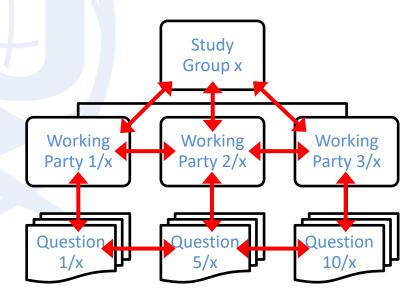


Coordination within a study group

Overall coordination is led by the SG and WP Chairmen.

Technical coordination is led by Rapporteurs:

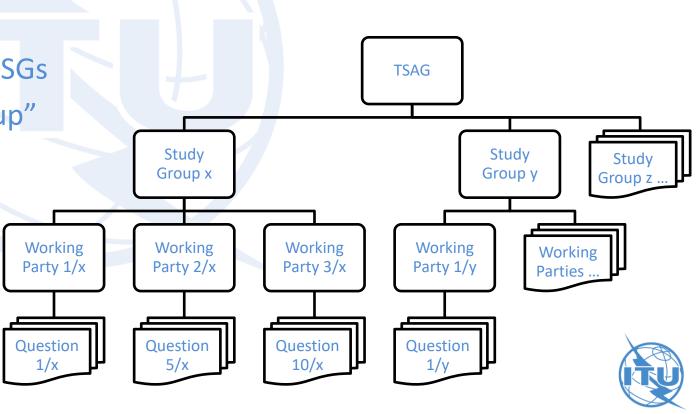
- Upwards to WP/SG management
- Across/between the Questions
- Directly with the technical experts





Coordination among study groups

- Liaison statements
- Liaison Rapporteurs
- Joint Coordination Activities:
 - Subjects of interest to multiple SGs
 - Established by "Lead study group" or by TSAG
 - Manage gaps/overlaps
 - Coordination of deliverables
 - Very broad participation



Coordination with external groups

- Liaison Statements
- Participation at ITU-T and external meetings (Rapporteur / Liaison Rapporteur)
- Invited experts (clause 2.3.1 of WTSA Resolution 1)
- Cooperation and exchange of information with other forums and standards organizations (Recommendations ITU-T A.4 and ITU-T A.6)
- See also:
 - WTSA Resolutions 1, 7, 11, 18, 38, 44, 45, 54, 57;
 - Recommendations ITU-T A.1, A.2, A.4, A.5, A.6, A.7. A.23



General principles: Decision making and approval procedures



Decision-making in ITU-T

- 1. Consensus-building ensures win-win decisions
- 2. Avoid voting (limited to Member States)
- 3. Soft decisions (Consent, Determination, Agreement, etc.)
 - Nevertheless, some decisions are quantifiable
 (e.g., 70% affirmation of Member State consultation, etc.)
- 4. Approval processes:
 - a) Traditional Approval Process (TAP): Policy or regulatory standards
 - b) Alternative Approval Process (AAP): Technical standards
 - c) World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA): Sensitive or difficult standards
 - d) Study group Agreement of other (non-normative) texts
- 5. The General Rules (**GR**) of ITU apply



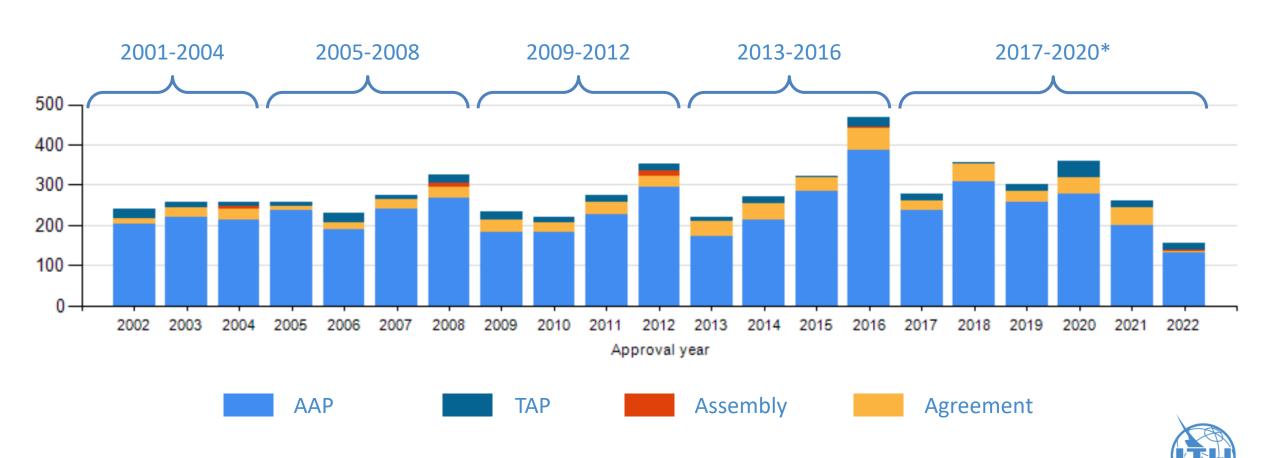
Not all decisions are made by consensus

Some decisions require:

- 1. 70% majority
- 2. Simple majority (=50%)
- 3. One Member State to oppose stops TAP
- 4. Two Members States to oppose stops AAP
 - One Member State can change AAP to TAP
- 5. Unopposed agreement

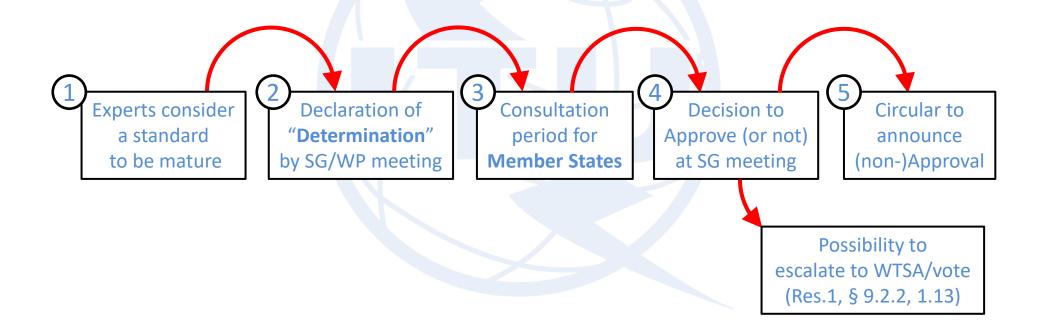


Approvals in numbers



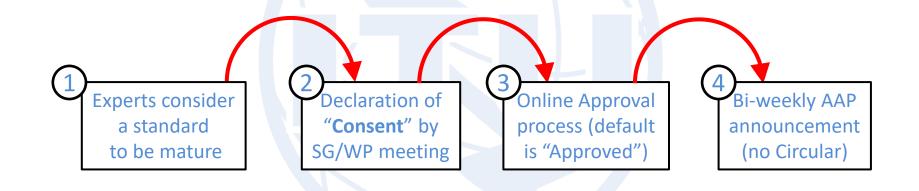
^{*} Study period extended to 2022 due to Covid-19 response

Traditional Approval Process (TAP): Regulatory and policy issues



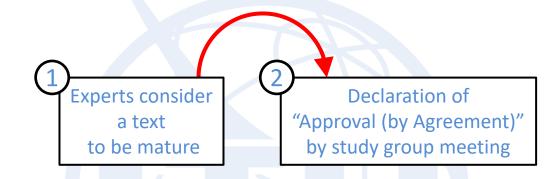


Alternative Approval Process AAP: Quick and flexible





Agreement: For non-normative texts

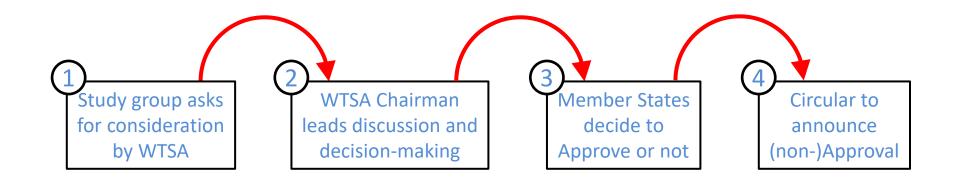


Non-normative (or "informative") texts include:

- 1. Supplements
- 2. Implementer's guides
- 3. Handbooks
- 4. Technical reports
- 5. Technical papers
- 6. Appendices



WTSA: Full decision-making power





General principles: Consensus building



What is consensus?

The term "consensus" has multiple meanings, including:

- Unanimity, unopposed agreement, etc.
- Absence of sustained opposition (ISO/IEC)
- Substantial agreement (ANSI)
- In the end, in ITU, it is the chairman's judgement

Keep in mind:

 Consensus is a process where the chairman of a meeting accommodates the different views, which culminates with the chairman concluding that there is general agreement for adopting a decision without a vote and without formal opposition.



Finding consensus

- 1. Phrasing matters:
 - a) "Are there any objections?" vs
 - b) "I see no objection" vs
 - c) "Is there support?" vs
 - d) "I see no support".
- 2. Acknowledge previous agreements/precedence:
 - a) "...normally..."
 - b) "...as appropriate..."
- 3. Summarize the issues, this can help identify where parties disagree



Breaking deadlock

- 1. Coffee break (useful when agreement seems close)
- 2. Sleep on it: allows time for reflection and/or offline discussions
- 3. Chairman's proposal: compromise, something new...
- 4. Create an Ad-hoc session tasked to find a solution
- 5. Consensus by exhaustion
- 6. Consider removing controversial text
- 7. Voting is always an option, it is not favoured by membership but the threat of it can focus attention
- 3. Record dissent in the meeting report/Recommendation



Your role as leader

- 1. Keep the end in mind
- 2. Be fair and impartial, and be seen to be so
- 3. Listen with care, be sensitive to language and culture
- 4. Understand the issues in advance of discussions
- 5. Engage actively, be sociable, available and responsive
- 6. Give everyone the chance to talk
- 7. Know when & how to close debate
- 8. Consult with your TSB Counsellor/Advisor
- 9. Thank all contributors, including captioners/interpreters



General principles: Roles and responsibilities



Study group roles

Management team and membership:

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

Secretariat:

- Counsellor/Advisor
- Assistant

Leadership team





Shared for responsibility in management

Shared responsibility for process, quality and the "Big five" outputs:

- Meeting reports
- Lists of documents for major decisions
- Work Programme updates
 (including leadership roles and new work items)
- Outgoing Liaison Statements
- Plans for future SG, WP and interim meetings



Study group Chairmen

Roles and responsibilities:

- 1. Provide strategic leadership
- 2. Facilitate consensus-building
- 3. Assert working methods (e.g., IPR enquiry)
- 4. Ensure fairness and openness are maintained
- 5. Make **proposals** to progress the work
- 6. Represent the study group at **TSAG** and other meetings



Working party Chairmen

Selection criteria:

- 1. Knowledge, experience, managerial skills
- 2. Continuity of participation
- 3. Availability

Expectations:

- 1. Report to SG plenaries
- 2. Chair WP plenaries
- 3. Manage work between meetings



Rapporteurs (1/2)

- 1. Possess knowledge, experience and managerial skills
- 2. Attend all SG, WP and interim activities
- 3. Assert rules and working methods
- 4. Ensure compliance with drafting rules
- 5. Coordinate with other groups
- 6. May seek assistance:
 - Associate Rapporteurs or Editors
 - TSB Editing team and SG Secretariat



Rapporteurs (2/2)

- 1. Rapporteur Group Meetings:
 - a) Physical meetings: planned at least two months ahead (sufficient attendance and contributions)
 - b) E-meetings: should be planned at least two weeks ahead
- 2. Manage meeting documents
- 3. Apply rules relating to invited expert attends
- 4. Submit outputs as needed (reports, LSs, etc.)



Liaison representatives

- 1. Represent a Member State or Sector Member
- 2. Assist the Rapporteur by ensuring effective liaison
- 3. Attend meetings of other groups
- 4. Participate in correspondence activities
- 5. Submit activity reports to SG plenaries



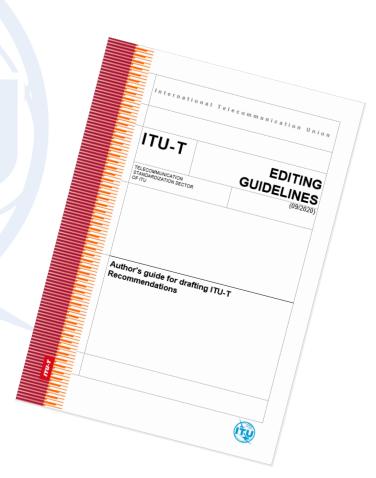
Editors

- 1. Editors assist the Rapporteur in preparing draft texts
- 2. Editors are **not author**, instead they incorporate changes based on documented agreements
- 3. May be entrusted to carry out "editorial" formatting and typographic changes
- 4. May contribute technical content on the same basis as all other contributors. Should announce in what capacity they are acting
- 5. May seek assistance of TSB Editing team or SG Secretariat



Definitions

- "Author's guide for drafting ITU-T Recommendations"
- Contains the basis for the publication:
 - Structure
 - Description of each part (including definitions)
 - Numbering style
 - Formatting
 - Figures
 - Notes
 - Revisions
 - Guidance on the development of definitions
 - etc.





Terms defined elsewhere

- Preferred option, e.g.:
 - -3.1.2 decoupling element [ITU-T K.44].
 - Note that the definition is (normatively) referenced, it is not copied in this Recommendation.
- Alternative option, e.g.:
 - 3.1.2 decoupling element [b-ITU-T K.44]: A component with a suitable impedance to reduce the surge amplitude into auxiliary equipment or terminations.
 - Note that the definition is repeated in this Recommendation, so the reference becomes bibliographic "b-" (unless the standard is referenced normatively elsewhere).
 - IMPORTANT Copyright clearance must be obtained by the Editor from the Copyright holder if
 a definition is to be copied from an external document (i.e. outside ITU). TSB can assist if
 needed.

Terms defined in this Recommendation

Example:

decoupling element: A component with a suitable impedance to reduce the surge amplitude into auxiliary equipment or terminations.

- "Decoupling element": This is the term being defined.
- "A component": This is the class of object.
- "with a suitable impedance to reduce the surge amplitude into auxiliary equipment or terminations": This is the distinguishing characteristics that define the term.



Development of definitions: Quick checks

- Does the definition follow the format "class of object or concept" + "distinguishing characteristics"?
- Is the term given in singular?
- Is the definition the same part of speech as the term? (e.g. a noun, an adjective)
- Does the definition stand-alone? e.g. abbreviations expanded, independent
- Is the definition concise? (additional information may be included in a note)
- Is the definition given in a single sentence?
- The definition should not be circular (i.e. it should not include the term)



Self-test: What is wrong with these definitions? (answers in the notes associated with this slide)

security association (SA): A logical connection created for security purposes. All traffic traversing a security association is provided the same security protection. The security association specifies protection levels, algorithms to be used, lifetimes of the connection etc.

blockchain peer: A functional entity or physical entity (e.g. device, gateway or system) that utilizes blockchain-related functionalities (e.g. executing transactions, and maintaining blockchain data) in peer-to-peer communications.

entity disambiguation: An entity item may correspond to multiple entities, to determine the entity in the real world pointed to by a certain entity item, which is entity disambiguation.

DLT-based digital collection: Digital collection generated and issued by private DLT system, which is not fungible and has unique identifier.

Harmonization – The process

- Before defining a term: Verify if a suitable definition exists in the official terminology database (<u>itu.int/go/terms</u>).
- If no suitable definition exists, it is suggested that:
 - All draft definitions agreed at the WP or SG level be shared with the study group vocabulary rapporteur for advice, even if the definitions could still be modified in a future meeting
 - The vocabulary rapporteur sends the agreed draft definitions to Standardization Committee for Vocabulary/Coordination Committee for Terminology (SCV/CCT), and copies other relevant study groups
- The SG may receive comments from SCV/CCT and the relevant study groups



TSB Secretariat

- 1. TSB Director and deputy Director
- 2. Chief of Study Groups Department
 - Counsellors/Advisors
 - Assistants

Your entry point for all requests; they know who to ask for faster service

- 3. Chief of Operations and Publications Department
 - 1. Logistics
 - 2. Registration
 - 3. EWM / IT Dev / E-meetings
 - 4. Editing team



Secretariat services

Procedural advice

Meeting logistics

Document processing and distribution

Key role: facilitate standards development Subject matter (topic) technical expertise and advice

Coordinate routine study group activities

Administrative support

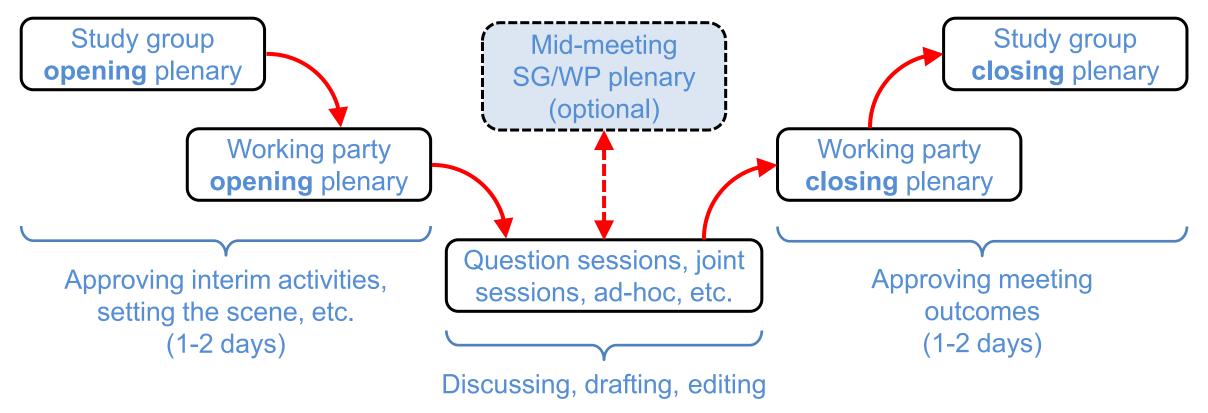
Ensure quality of output standards



Practical guidelines: Pre-meeting preparation

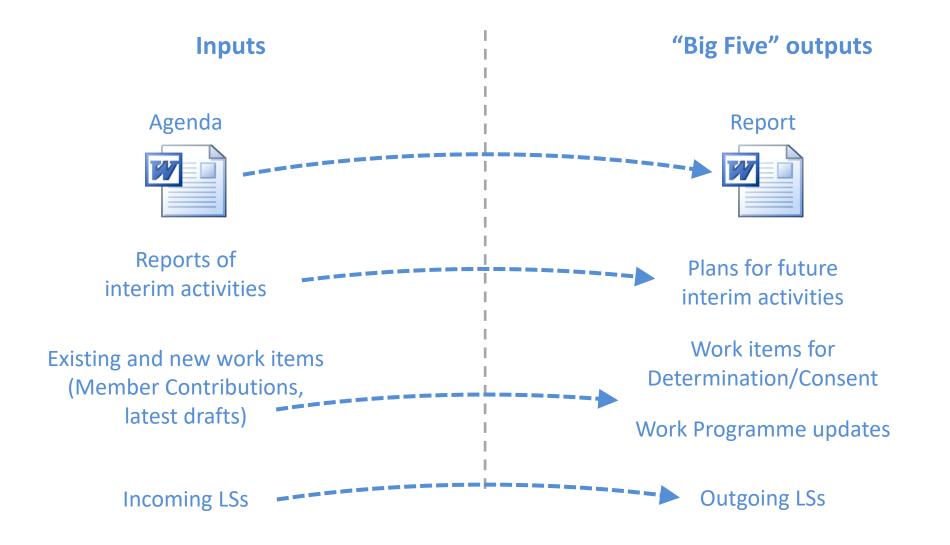


Typical study group meeting time plan





Start with the end in mind: Content





Start with the end in mind: Time management

- Collective letter contains a first draft (often based on the last meeting's schedule)
- 2. Anticipate session requirements*:
 - Joint / ad-hoc sessions
 - Sessions outside normal working hours
 - Remote participation
 - Social events & special requests



^{*} Please alert the TSB Counsellor/secretariat early

Management team preparations

Before, during and after SG meetings:

- 1. General coordination and discussion
- 2. Overall time plan
- 3. Hot topics
- 4. Joint sessions / activities
- 5. Cooperation / liaison activities



Meeting report preparation

- Prepare report skeleton early (add content during the meeting)
- 2. Report structure should be:
 - Comprehensive and succinct
 - Clear and well organized
 - Objective
 - Results focused (decisions and follow up actions)
 - Note ITU PP-14 Decision 14 on use of hyperlinks referencing materials for adoption
- 3. Consider delegating tasks



Meeting report: Dos and Do Nots

1. Do:

- 1. Consider delegating tasks to ensure quality and timeliness
- 2. Prepare a report skeleton early, and add content during the meeting
- 3. Outline the organization of the work
- 4. Mention any groups set up, including terms of reference and leadership
- 5. Detail the future direction of the work
- 6. Include references to participant lists, summary of contributions, outgoing Liaison Statements, texts of documents for Approval, etc.

2. Do not:

- 1. Attach input documents or TDs (normally, a reference is sufficient)
- 2. Delete ITU-T reference numbers, e.g., to figures of publications



Practical guidelines: During the meeting



Managing meeting progress

- 1. Anticipate and respond
- 2. Monitor and coordinate progress
- 3. Update the chairman/management team as needed
- 4. Logistics*:
 - 1. Extra sessions
 - 2. Changes and cancellations
 - 3. Remote participation



^{*} Please alert the TSB Counsellor/secretariat early

Chairing meetings

Legal framework:

- 1. ITU General Rules, Constitution and Convention
- 2. WTSA Resolution 1 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)
- 3. Embodied in ITU-T's working methods

Interventions:

- 1. The session chairman gives delegates permission to intervene
- 2. Consider non-native speakers, captioners and interpreters:
 - Speak slowly and distinctly
 - Interventions normally start with "Thank you chairman,
 I am speaking as [role or affiliation]"...
 - ...and end with "This concludes my intervention."



Practical guidelines: Reporting/follow up



After the meeting...

- 1. Finalize meeting reports
- 2. Process liaisons between meetings
- 3. Monitor approval processes & interim activities
- 4. Assist TSB in the editorial review of texts under publication
- 5. Manage correspondence activities
- 6. Promote our work outside ITU
- 7. Prepare for the next SG meeting (or WTSA)...



Hints and tips: TSB tools and services



ITU user accounts

An ITU user account with TIES access is needed to:

- 1. Download meeting documents (Cs, TDs, etc.).
- 2. Subscribe to mailing lists.
- 3. Access MyWorkspace / remote participation.
- 4. Register for meetings.

Please encourage new delegates to set up a user account and request TIES access well before the meeting.



Meeting registration

The current (CRM) registration system:

- Relies on member Designated Focal Point approval
 (This may take some time, please encourage delegates to start early)
- 2. Opt-in to automatic meeting registration approvals
- 3. Details are in TSB Circular 1 of the current study period



MyWorkspace

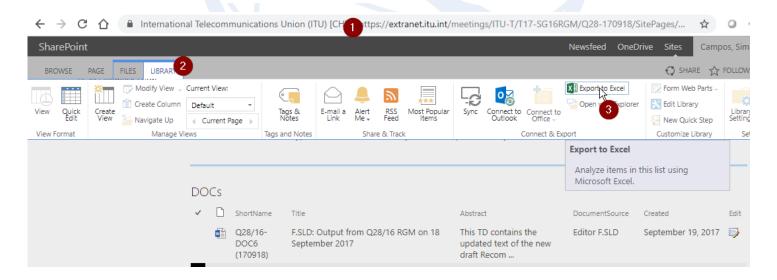
MyWorkspace provides easy access to valued information and services, including:

- 1. ITU-T community and chat service
- 2. Meeting documents
- 3. Mailing list subscriptions
- 4. Calendar of events
- 5. Advanced document access, with machine translation
- 6. ITU-T MyMeetings (remote participation tool)
- 7. TSB Cloud (Secure file storage and sharing)
- 8. Advanced search features



Rapporteur Group Meeting (RGM) SharePoint

- 1. Flexible, structured self-service documentation for face-to-face RGMs and e-meetings
- 2. Access controls
- 3. Standard naming and templates
- 4. Ease of use: web interface, bulk download (1, 2, 3), etc.





Informal FTP Area (IFA)

The informal FTP area (IFA) is a TIES-protected document repository available via the study group home page, or via an FTP client, structured as follows:

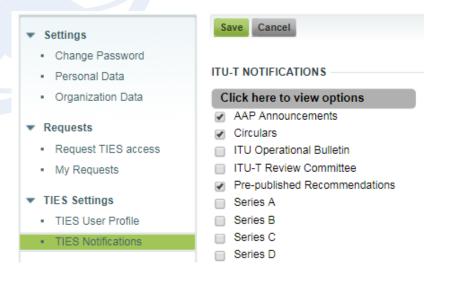
- **Docs** (read-only): A mirror of the official documents for each meeting, including Contributions, TDs, Reports and meeting announcements (Collective letters).
- Exchange: An informal area used by experts for sharing working documents for use during face-to-face/virtual meetings and electronic collaboration.
- **Temp**: An informal area used by experts to share files on a temporary basis, e.g., large files; as its name suggests, this area is liable to clean up without notice.
- **Translations** (read-only): storage of machine-translated version of SG/WP meeting documents (in 5 languages), used by the MyWorkspace Meeting documents search.



Notification systems

- 1. Service announcements:
 - a) Via the web
 - b) Via email subscription
- 2. TIES notifications:
 - a) Publication of Recommendations and Supplements
 - b) SG meeting documents posted
 - c) TSB Circulars







Mailing lists

- 1. Public lists: Self-subscription for those with TIES access permissions
- 2. Hidden lists: Subscription via the TSB Secretariat for authorized delegates (e.g., Chairs)
- 3. Archives: Via the study group website
- 4. How to subscribe?
 - a) Traditional interface (IWM)
 - b) Direct via MyWorkspace



E-meetings

- 1. Fully virtual meetings greater control and flexibility:
 - a) MyMeetings
 - b) Zoom, particularly for meetings with interpretation
- 2. Remote participation at physical meetings:
 - a) MyMeetings
 - b) Others, if needed



Fellowships

- 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference defines the criteria for eligible countries
- 2. Fellowship requests may be submitted during/after registration
- 3. Selection criteria focus on sustained contribution to the group
- 4. Equitable allocation of support by country, region, gender balance and delegates with specific needs
- 5. Fellows are welcomed by the Chief of the Study Groups Department
- 6. Full engagement with the meeting is encouraged



Hints and tips: Editing team support



Editing team support

Provides a wide range of services to improve efficiency and effectiveness:

- 1. Advice on ITU publication processes
- 2. Guidance on referencing, ITU style and use of language
- 3. Pre-approval editing at various stages:
 - 1. Start of work: Ensures strong foundation for new work items; or
 - 2. During the work: Analysis, review and feedback; or
 - 3. Immediately before Approval: Complete review for stable texts



Editing of draft Recommendations

- 1. Pre-approval: Stable texts, such as those expected to be Approved at the next meeting, are normally edited by the TSB Editing team before the meeting to ensure quality and accelerate publication
- 2. Post-approval: The TSB Editing team reviews all Approved texts prior to publication, consulting with the Editor and Rapporteur when needed



Hints and tips: Search and databases



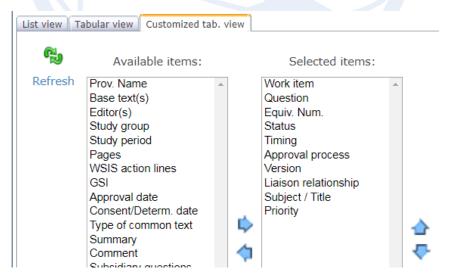
Search tools

- 1. Improved ITU Global Search tool:
 - a) Available from all main webpages
 - b) Searches TIES-protected content
 - c) Advanced search
 - d) Algorithm is evolving
 - e) Thematic search
- 2. Hint: add "site:itu.int" in the search text when using public search tools



Work Programme database

- 1. When preparing a "Work Programme updates" TD:
 - 1. Use current database, rather than a local copy, as a baseline
 - 2. Provide updates in revision marks
- 2. To see the latest information, view the database online:
 - 1. Export to Word or Excel
 - 2. Custom views allows precise analysis (Hint: reuse the URL)





Other TSB databases

- 1. Access to Recommendations, Supplements, Technical Papers, Technical Reports and other ITU-T publications
- 2. Support of Approval processes (AAP, TAP)
- 3. Liaison statements
- 4. Rapporteur Group meetings
- 5. International Numbering Resources
- 6. Intellectual Property Rights
- 7. Terminology database
- 8. Test signals database



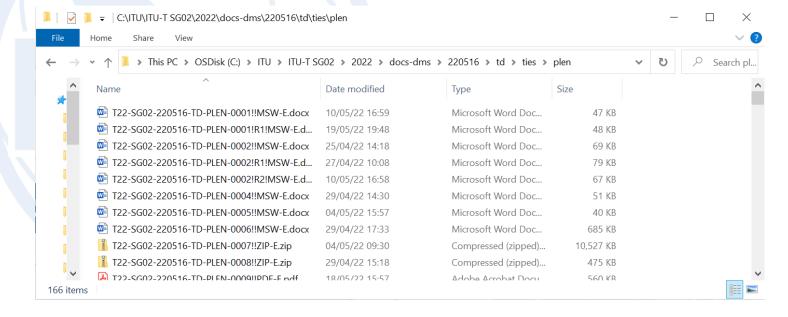
Hints and tips: Document access/analysis



Sync application

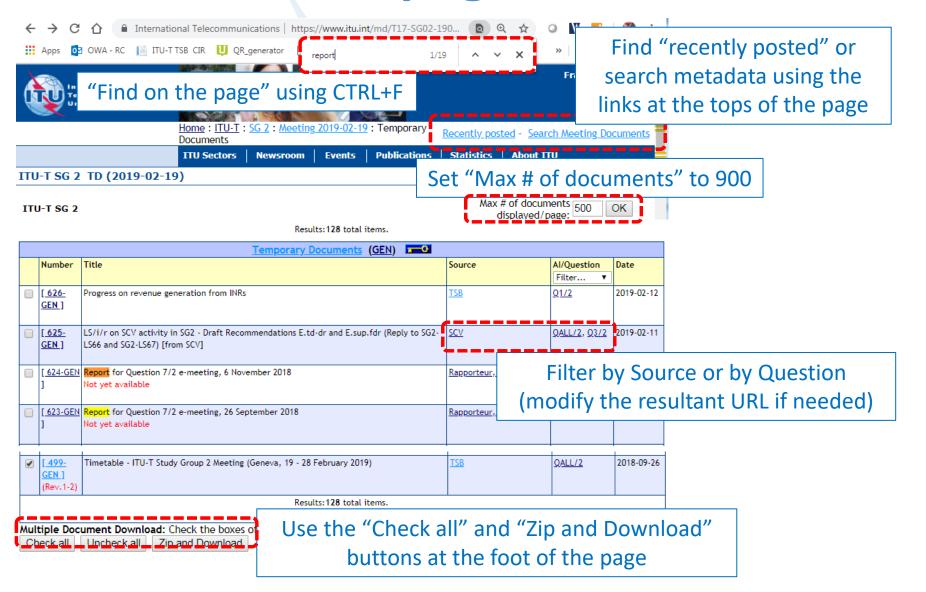
- 1. Sync when connected, access documents while travelling...
- 2. ...but you can also access documents directly in file explorer.







DMS webpage features





"All meetings" documents page

Specialized reports for meeting document lists and analysis:

- 1. All documents in descending order
- 2. All documents per working party or Question
- 3. All document assignments in a simplified Consolidated list (see next page)
- Meeting: Geneva, 16 20 May 2022

Collective Letters

Contributions - Reports

[Temporary Documents]

- Documents list: All documents sorted by <u>descending order</u>, <u>Working Party</u> or <u>Question</u>. Or in <u>consolidated list</u>.
 - Documents related to one question | Q1/2 ~ | Submit Query

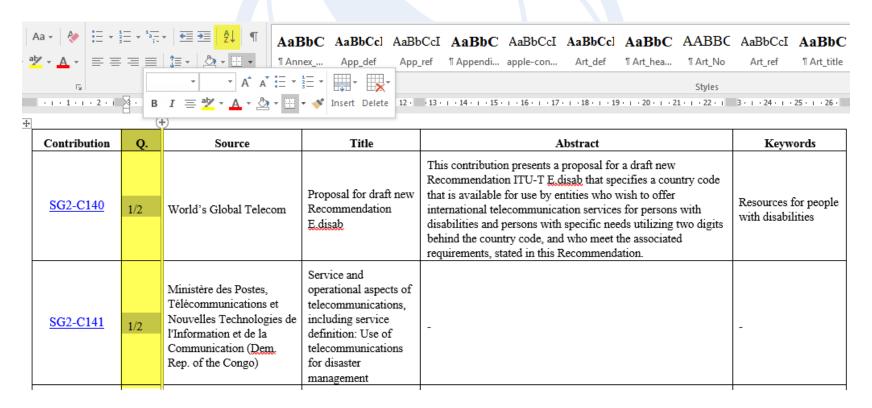
Consolidated list (example)

AI/Question	Contributions	Reports	Temporary Documents
N/A	<u>163</u>		
QALL/2		<u>12</u>	GEN - 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 512, 513, 515, 516, 517, 518, 520, 527, 528, 530, 531, 533, 534, 535, 536, 538, 539, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 552, 553, 555, 557, 559, 560, 562, 563, 565, 567, 568, 569, 570, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 578, 585, 596, 597, 598, 599, 603, 620, 622, 625, 627, 628, 630, 632, 633, 634, 636, 642, 647, 648, 653, 659, 662, 669, 671, 675, 676, 682, 695, 698, 699, 701, 704, 706, 707, 713, 717, 718
Q1/2	140, 144, 145, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 160, 168, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191	<u>13</u>	GEN - <u>511</u> , <u>514</u> , <u>519</u> , <u>524</u> , <u>571</u> , <u>577</u> , <u>580</u> , <u>581</u> , <u>582</u> , <u>589</u> , <u>590</u> , <u>591</u> , <u>592</u> , <u>593</u> , <u>604</u> , <u>607</u> , <u>610</u> , <u>611</u> , <u>612</u> , <u>618</u> , <u>621</u> , <u>626</u> , <u>629</u> , <u>631</u> , <u>635</u> , <u>637</u> , <u>638</u> , <u>639</u> , <u>640</u> , <u>641</u> , <u>643</u> , <u>644</u> , <u>658</u> , <u>660</u> , <u>661</u> , <u>663</u> , <u>664</u> , <u>665</u> , <u>666</u> , <u>667</u> , <u>670</u> , <u>674</u> , <u>679</u> , <u>680</u> , <u>681</u> , <u>683</u> , <u>685</u> , <u>687</u> , <u>696</u> , <u>705</u> , <u>708</u> , <u>709</u> , <u>711</u> , <u>712</u> , <u>715</u>
Q2/2	<u>172, 178, 179, 183</u>	<u>13</u>	GEN - <u>524</u> , <u>605</u> , <u>608</u> , <u>610</u> , <u>611</u> , <u>613</u> , <u>618</u> , <u>640</u> , <u>666</u> , <u>667</u>



Contribution analysis table

- 1. Includes the abstract and keywords for each Contribution
- 2. Word table can be re-ordered (e.g., Question assignment)





TSB-sourced TDs

The TSB Secretariat prepares the following inputs to facilitate smooth running of meetings:

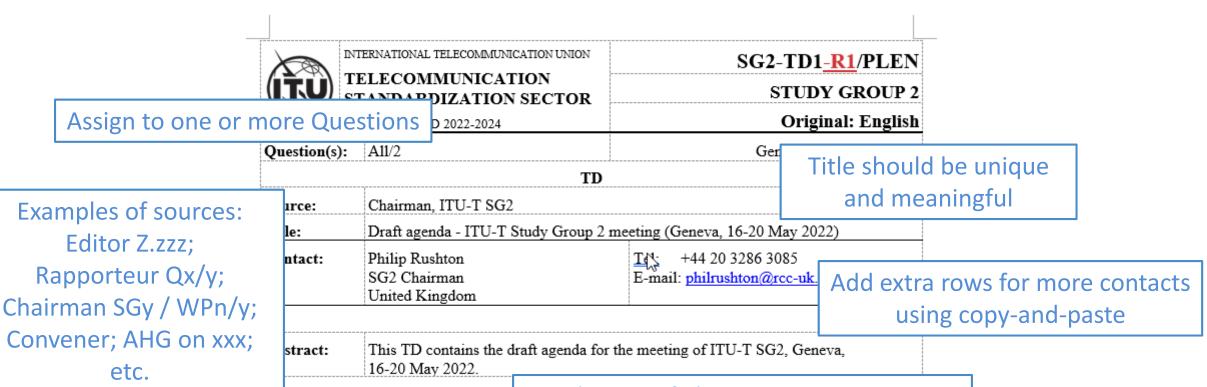
- 1. Meeting facilities and logistics
- 2. Time plan
- 3. List of documents & LSs / Contribution analysis
- 4. Status of texts under approval processes (and TAP consultation results)
- 5. Work Programme updates
- 6. List of TSAG, WTSA and interim activities/reports
- 7. List of participants
- 8. Newcomer information
- 9. Tutorials, etc.



Hints and tips: Document preparation & submission



TD metadata



The use of abstracts can increase the effectiveness of meeting documents



Preparing TDs

Baseline Word file:

- 1. New TDs: Use the basic template
- 2. Revised TDs or updated drafts:

Use the latest posted version

This is because the TSB Secretariat often adds value to the document before posting, e.g., adding hyperlinks

Quickly add hyperlinks:

- 1. In Word, use CTRL+K to open the "Insert hyperlink" feature
- 2. URLs for meeting documents follow a recognizable pattern, making it easy to add hyperlinks to multiple related documents, e.g.: "https://www.itu.int/md/T22-SG02-220516-TD-PLEN-0001/en"

Question(s):		Meeting, d	ate:	
Study Group:		Working F	ty:	
Source:	 			
Title:	1			
Contact:	Name Organization Country		Tel: +xx E-mail: a@b.com	
Contact:	Name Organization Country		Tel: + <mark>xx</mark> E-mail: <mark>a@b.com</mark>	
Abstract:			nat describes the content or	of the document,

	NTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR	SG2-TD1 <mark>-R1</mark> /PLEN STUDY GROUP 2 Original: English		
	TUDY PERIOD 2022-2024			
Question(s):	A11/2	Geneva, 16-20 May 2022		
	TD			
Source:	ource: Chairman, ITU-T SG2			
Title:	itle: Draft agenda - ITU-T Study Group 2 meeting (Geneva, 16-20 May 2022)			
Contact:	Philip Rushton SG2 Chairman United Kingdom	Tth +44 20 3286 3085 E-mail: philrushton@rcc-uk.uk		

Abstract:	This TD contains the draft agenda for the meeting of ITU-T SG2, Geneva,
	16-20 May 2022.

Draft Agenda

Timeliness of TDs

- Input TDs should be submitted at least seven days before a meeting
- Input drafts for a decision should be submitted as early as possible, ideally six weeks before the meeting
- Reports of meetings held before 21 days of the study group meeting will be treated with flexibility
- Administrative documents, and others produced during the meeting, cannot meet these deadlines
- TSB posts all TDs (and Contributions) within three working days after receipt



Preparing ITU-T A.5 justification TDs

- 1. Normative references to **non-ITU** texts must be justified in a TD per ITU-T A.5.
- 2. An online tool facilitates the creation of these TDs by allowing Editors/Rapporteurs to:
 - a) Reuse existing references; or
 - b) Create a **new reference** by *duplicating an existing one*; or
 - c) Create a **new reference** from scratch
- 3. Detailed guidance can be found in the Work Programme, and in the "extra slides" below.

The online tool must be used for preparing these TDs because it is linked to the Work Programme database.

If delegates create such TDs manually, they need to be redone using the online tool



Preparing Liaison Statements (LSs)

		Question(s):		Meeting:			
Ass	gn to one or more (Questions		Working Party	y :		
		Title:	LS/o <mark>/r</mark> on <t< th=""><th>copic> (reply to</th><th>LSxxx) [to</th><th>o <grou< th=""><th>p>]</th></grou<></th></t<>	copic> (reply to	LSxxx) [to	o <grou< th=""><th>p>]</th></grou<>	p>]
				LIAISON STATEM	ENT		
		For action to	:			Indica	te which incoming LS is
		For informat	ion to:			bein	g replied to if needed
	Liaison Statements to Please provide of		·				
	·	Contact:	Organization Country		Геl: +xx E-mail: a@b.c	com	Add extra rows for more contacts using copy-and-paste
		Contact:	Name Organization Country		Геl: +xx E-mail: a@b.c	com	danig copy and paste
		Abstract:	_	under 200 words that c			he document,
		[Your text star		escription of any prope	sais ii iiiay co	T	he use of abstracts can increase

Outgoing Liaison Statements

- Liaison Statements may be sent to any group deemed necessary by the study group experts
 - (it is **not** necessary to be formally recognized under ITU-T A.4 or A.6)
- Clause 1.5.1 of ITU-T A.1 specifies the required information when sending a Liaison Statement, and the template to be used:
 - Question responsible
 - Source group/destination group(s)
 - Level and date of approval
 - For action or info*
 - Contact details
- * Note that "For comments" has been removed from the template.



Rights to submit documents

Study group leadership team may submit:

- TDs to study group/working party meetings
- Working documents to Rapporteur group meetings
- Contributions to study group/working party and Rapporteur group meetings
 only if documents are sourced as their organization ("change hat")

Delegates representing ITU-T Members or Associates may submit:

- Contributions to study group/working party and Rapporteur group meetings
 - Members as such cannot submit a TD!

Communication with Liaison organizations:

Liaison Statements (published as TDs)



Preparing Contributions: Tips

- ITU-T A.2 provides guidelines:
- Contents of contribution
 - As a minimum, provide a Rationale (or Discussion) and Proposal (or Conclusion)
- Clear, concise and comprehensive
- Avoid unnecessary detail, tables or statistics
- Write to be universally understood, i.e., use common terminology and avoid jargon
- Typically, do not exceed 2,500 words (approximately five printed pages)
- Avoid submitting documents of purely theoretical interest
- Proposals for new work items or transposition of standards: additional requirements in A.1 / A.13 / A.25.



Contribution template

1					
	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION	SG2-C <mark>n</mark>			
	TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR	STUDY GROUP 2			
	STUDY PERIOD 2022-2024	Original: <mark>English</mark>			
Question(s): [1/2, 2/2, etc.]	[Place, dd-dd mmm yyyy]			
	CONTRIBUTION				
Source:	[Insert source(s)]				
Title:	[Insert title (always in ENGLISH)]				
Contact:	Insert contact name Insert organization Insert country	Tel: + <mark>xx</mark> E-mail: <mark>a@b.com</mark>			
Contact:	Insert contact name Insert organization Insert country	Tel: + <mark>xx</mark> E-mail: <mark>a@b.com</mark>			

[Insert an abstract under 200 words that describes the content of the contribution in
a form suitable for inclusion in the meeting report as a summary of the content of
the document, including a clear description of any proposals it may contain. See
also Rec.A.2, clause I.1.2 for guidance.

Your text starts here.

Before submitting this document:

Before submitting a Contribution:

- Update highlighted elements, then remove highlighting.
- Add "contact" rows, if needed by, copy-pasting existing one.
- Do not use "Track Changes" when preparing the metadata.



Direct document posting (DDP): Overview

- Tool for ITU-T experts to upload Contributions (TIES access needed)
- Registration and upload must be done before the deadline (Contributions may be withdrawn after the deadline, but not modified)
- Requested by membership:
 - Control content and availability
 - Non-repudiation (confirmation of receipt)
 - Number allocation
 - Assists study group administration
 - Early access to documents
- Consistent experience across study groups



Direct document posting (DDP): A two-step process

How to use direct document posting:

- Prepare Contribution using template
- Register document (DDP step 1) (Contribution number reserved)
- Add Contribution number in the file
- Upload document (DDP step 2) (immediately available on the web)
- TSB validation
- Before the deadline, author can add, delete or modify content after initial upload

Submitters should ensure that all national or organizational procedures have been followed before uploading Contributions.





Thank you