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**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**

# WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION ASSEMBLY

MONTREAL, 27 SEPTEMBER - 6 OCTOBER 2000

## *Book 2*

Minutes and Summary  
Records of the meetings

Reports of the  
Assembly Committees

List of participants  
and list of documents

**ITU-T** Telecommunication Standardization Sector of ITU





INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

# Book 2

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION  
ASSEMBLY

Montreal, 27 September – 6 October 2000

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**Minutes and Summary Records of the meetings**

**Reports of the Conference Committees**

**List of participants and list of documents**

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## FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications. 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.

## NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION ASSEMBLY  
(Montreal, 2000)

BOOK No. 2

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## **1 – ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION ASSEMBLY**

*(Montreal, 2000)*

**1.1** The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly met in Montreal (Canada) from Wednesday, 27 September to Friday, 6 October 2000. The meetings were held at the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Conference Centre.

In all, 86 Member States and 69 Sector Members took part in the proceedings. A total of 623 participants attended the meetings.

### **1.2 Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly**

Chairman:	Mr M. ISRAEL (Canada)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr B. HORTON (Australia)
	Mrs M-T. ALAJOUANINE (France)
	Mr Y. PAVLENKO (Russia)
	Mr M. MAROUF (Syria)
	Mr G. ADANUSA (Ghana)

### **1.3 Committees of the Assembly**

#### **1.3.1 Committee 1 – Steering Committee**

Composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly and of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the other Committees.

Secretary of Committee 1 and of the Plenary Meeting:	Mr F. BIGI
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#### **1.3.2 Committee 2 – Budget Control**

Chairman:	Mrs P. ABENKOU EBA'A (Cameroon)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mrs M. GORDON (USA)
	Mrs S. JALIFE (Mexico)
	Mr B. SUN (China)
Secretary:	Mr G. EIDET
Administrative officer:	Mr T. PEREWOSTCHIKOW

#### **1.3.3 Committee 3 – Working Methods of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

Chairman:	Mr P-A. PROBST (Switzerland)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr B. MOORE (U.K.)
	Mr P. WERY (Canada)
Secretaries:	Mr S. TANAKA
	Mr B.G. SEBEK



#### **1.3.4 Committee 4 – Work Programme and Organization of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

Chairman:	Mr S. KANO (Japan)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr A. SARMA (Germany) Mr D. SIDOR (USA)
Secretaries:	Mr P. ROSA Mr A. ODEDRA

#### **1.3.5 Committee 5 – Telecommunication Network Infrastructure**

Chairman:	Mr H. BERTINE (USA)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr G. MEINER (Italy) Mr J.L. TEJERINA (Spain)
Secretaries:	Mrs J. KATONA-KISS Mr M. NIIYA

#### **1.3.6 Committee 6 – Telecommunication Services and Tariff issues**

Chairman:	Mr G. GOSZTONY (Hungary)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr T. MATSUDAIRA (Japan) Mr W. STAUDINGER (Germany)
Secretaries:	Mr Z.J. TAR Mr Y.H. CHOE

#### **1.3.7 Committee 7 – Editorial Committee**

Chairman:	Mr P. GONIN (France)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr G. FISHMAN (TSAG Chairman) Mr A. FERNANDEZ-PANIAGUA (Spain) Mr M. JOHNSON (United Kingdom)
Secretary:	Mr F.J. CANTERO
Deputy Secretaries:	Mr S. TRABULSI Mr G. JONES

## 2 – MINUTES OF THE PLENARY MEETINGS

**Chairman:** H.E. Mr F. FOX (Canada) (Dean of the Assembly)

**Later:** Mr M. ISRAEL (Canada)

### OPENING MEETING

(Minutes approved at the fifth Plenary Meeting)

Wednesday, 27 September 2000, at 1100 hours

- 1 Opening ceremony
  - Address on behalf of the Government of Canada
  - Address on behalf of the Government of Quebec
  - Address by the Secretary-General
- 2 Election of the Chairman of the Assembly
- 3 Address by the Chairman of the Assembly
- 4 Address by the Deputy Secretary-General
- 5 Address by the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau
- 6 Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau
- 7 Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

#### 1 Opening ceremony

**1.1** After welcoming all participants, the **Dean of the Assembly** (H.E. Mr Francis Fox) declared open the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000).

**Address by Mr M. Cauchon (Minister of National Revenue) on behalf of the Government of Canada**

**1.2** **Mr Cauchon** delivered the address reproduced in Annex A.

**Address by Ms L. Goyette (Director, Ministry of Industry and Trade) on behalf of the Government of Quebec**

**1.3** **Ms Goyette** delivered the address reproduced in Annex B.

**Address by the Secretary-General**

**1.4** The **Secretary-General** delivered the address reproduced in Annex C.

The representatives of the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec then left the Assembly Hall.

#### 2 Election of the Chairman of the Assembly

**2.1** The **Dean of the Assembly** said that, according to tradition, the Chairman of the Assembly was designated by the host country. Canada had proposed Mr M. Israel as Chairman of the Assembly.

**2.2** Mr Israel was **elected** Chairman of the Assembly by acclamation.

Mr Israel took the chair.

### **3 Address by the Chairman of the Assembly**

**3.1** The **Chairman** delivered the address reproduced in Annex D.

### **4 Address by the Deputy Secretary-General**

**4.1** The **Deputy Secretary-General** delivered the address reproduced in Annex E.

### **5 Address by the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau**

**5.1** The **Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau** delivered the address reproduced in Annex F.

### **6 Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau**

**6.1** The **Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau** delivered the address reproduced in Annex G.

### **7 Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau**

**7.1** The **Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau** delivered the address reproduced in Annex H.

**The meeting rose at 1220 hours.**

## **ANNEX A**

### **Address by Mr M. Cauchon (Minister of National Revenue) on behalf of the Government of Canada**

It is a privilege for me to be here today, on behalf of Prime Minister Chrétien, to officially open the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly in Canada.

I would like to welcome each International Telecommunication Union Member State and Sector Member representative here today in Montreal. I trust that you will enjoy your stay over the next ten days, and that your deliberations will be fruitful.

The Government of Canada, through Industry Canada, has spent the last three years working with ITU to make this assembly a reality. I would like to take this time to recognize their efforts, and to thank our founding partners at Nortel Networks, Bell Canada and Teleglobe for their assistance and support in planning WTSA-2000. Without the good advice and continued support of our founding partners, this event would not be taking place.

I am impressed by the number of senior representatives from the public and private sectors who have come to Montreal. Your efforts to seek consensus on a global blueprint for future work in the Standardization Sector of ITU is of tremendous importance.

We believe that this consensus will be a critical component in the realization of worldwide connectivity for the benefit of all. The fact that industry and government are working together in partnership to achieve positive results in the field of global standardization is equally impressive.

I congratulate everyone here, including ITU officials, on the major strides the Union has taken recently to produce timely standards for the global marketplace. Canada is proud to host WTSA-2000 and other international meetings, such as the Third Summit of the Americas to be held next April in Quebec City.

The Government of Canada will take every opportunity to ensure that our country continues to be recognized internationally as a high-tech nation. By hosting WTSA-2000 in Montreal, Canada is demonstrating just how seriously it takes this commitment.

I hope that you will have the chance to explore this culturally diverse city, which serves as the venue for many international events. As a world-renowned business, trade and research centre, Montreal is home to many leading multinational firms and international organizations. These include the International Civil Aviation Organization, which is the venue for WTSA-2000.

So, once again, welcome to Montreal, and please accept my best wishes for a most successful assembly.

## ANNEX B

### **Address by Ms L. Goyette (Director, Ministry of Industry and Trade) on behalf of the Government of Quebec**

Mr Utsumi, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,  
Mr Cauchon, Minister of National Revenue of Canada,  
Mr Zhao, Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,  
Mr Fox, Honorary Chairman of the 2000 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honour for Quebec to welcome such a prestigious gathering of representatives from the world of telecommunications. It is therefore with great pleasure that I extend to you the warmest welcome to Montreal, on behalf of the Government of Quebec, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Bernard Landry, and the Minister for Industry and Trade, Mr Guy Julien, both of whom are unfortunately out of the country on mission.

I have no doubt that you will find in Quebec a dynamism and effervescence that will be hard to resist.

Montreal is now in first place in North America in terms of the proportion of people employed in state-of-the-art technologies. Whether you are looking at aerospace, pharmaceuticals, biotechnologies or information and communication technologies, Quebec is moving in the age of the digital economy.

Quebec's telecommunication industry constitutes the nervous system of this knowledge and information economy. Our leadership in this field, which you will have an opportunity to appreciate over the coming days, enables us to remain optimistic in the face of the major challenges that are posed by the phenomenon of technological and commercial convergence and by the ever more intense competition that stems in particular from market deregulation and liberalization.

We shall be paying great attention to the work of your assembly, since it will have repercussions for the future of this sector.

Montreal is a cosmopolitan city that is both welcoming and rich in cultural events. I hope that you will find the time to discover its many charms, and wish you a most pleasant stay.

## ANNEX C

### Address by the Secretary-General

Honourable Minister, Mr Cauchon,

Ms Goyette, Director, Information Technology and Communications Industries, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Gouvernement du Québec,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me first thank the Canadian authorities and the supporting industry for their kind invitation to hold this World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly in the beautiful city of Montreal. The vibrant mix of the charm of the old world and the daring of the new, along with the warmth and hospitality of the people here should provide us with a most stimulating environment for doing our work.

The International Telecommunication Union was established 135 years ago by 20 European countries to facilitate international telegraph services through coordinating details of a technical and operational nature for providing services, namely the standardization of telecommunications. Things have changed a great deal since then. We now have 189 Member States and over 600 Sector Members who participate in our activities.

However, what has not changed at all is the essential objective of the Union: global standardization to facilitate international telecommunications.

Through studies on technical, operating and tariff questions, ITU has adopted Recommendations for standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis. These studies have attracted a growing number of members from the private sector and rely mainly on the technical contributions and expertise of those members in an effort to generate global standards that respond to the needs of the marketplace. Governments, operators and manufacturers have worked together in the various technical study groups to draw up Recommendations.

Now, revolutionary changes have taken place. Deregulation has led to intense competition; the convergence of different technical platforms and of industries and services has changed the very nature of standardization.

The telecommunication market is no longer a market "planned" by government monopolies. It is now a very competitive one where each player is making every effort to get ahead of the others. The newest technologies are employed to stop competitors winning customers. Alliances between competitors are forged so that they can use the same new technologies to secure a larger portion of the market.

The demand on the marketplace is no longer for "global standards" – it is now for "*de facto* standards". "*De facto* standards", which are established by a group of a small number of players or even by a single player, have become the norm in the marketplace.

It is not merely the speed of innovation, but the intensity of market competition which is making it difficult to allow a wide range of players to decide on "global standards".

ITU's essential objective, the ideal of "global standardization" is now being challenged by market forces.

However, like you, I still believe in the need for global standardization. Well-supported, timely global standards are beneficial to all – manufacturers, operators and users. No one will challenge this. It is simply a matter of economics. Therefore, we should make every effort to establish world standards in every field of telecommunications. In that sense, the traditional practice of consensus building in ITU-T, where all the players in the telecommunications arena – governments, operators,

manufacturers and scientific organizations – are its members, makes ITU-T the ideal place now and in the foreseeable future.

Yet at the same time, we should also recognize the powerful reality that business players are competing in the market to make themselves stand out from others in the new environments.

Can ITU respond to market requirements of this nature? I think it can. It is quite easy. We just have to keep in tune with the market and become a facilitator of *de facto* standards. Simply said, ITU standardization activities should be able to be initiated by any member at any time and they should finish immediately when the work is done, and at minimum cost. I believe that there are many cases where it is too early to seek a global standard and have a consensus for starting global standardization activity. In such cases those who wish to have some standardization purely among themselves should be able to start their work at any time under the auspices of ITU. ITU has the facilities, the networks, the good staff and the prestige to be able to do this, so there should be no need to go elsewhere. If the outcome of their work is considered worthwhile and apt to be recognized as a global standard, then that work should be pursued. It is then that the traditional ITU-T framework will become an ideal one.

It seems quite ridiculous to me that a big world assembly like this one has to define every Question and organize a heavy machinery of study groups, every four years, in changed market environments where players cannot wait for the forming of global standards.

If the mechanism is not changed then those who want nothing more than early results will see to it that they get them without ITU-T.

If you want ITU to become relevant, which I hope you do, then you just have to follow the reality of market mechanics. You must accept that you can no longer plan the future as you have done in the past.

You still have the chance to remain the most influential developer of telecommunication standards. It is for you to make up your minds to change.

Unless each participant at this World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly has a very clear understanding of this changing environment, your discussions will be totally lacking in foundation.

Delegates attending this crucial World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly will be expected to make available to themselves, yourselves, the appropriate tools for operating and for responding to the changed market requirements. Your discussions have to be innovative ones, capable of responding to change. If they are not, it is the reality of the times that will leave you completely behind.

The ITU Council has already begun discussions on the overall restructuring of ITU, including that of the Standardization Sector, and it is sure to consider all the results of this Assembly. But the market cannot wait for the overall ITU reform process to conclude.

It is quite clear that the present rigid structure of a WTSA held every four years and that of study groups cannot respond to the requirement of the market in a timely and effective manner. The present situation is a relic of the past. If you stick to past glory, newcomers to this sector of the market who know nothing of your efforts to establish global standards will see you as ghosts haunting the remains of a crumbling structure.

Project-oriented working methods must become the norm. Even with the current Constitution and Convention of ITU you are allowed to introduce drastic changes within your field of work. For example, the WTSA could empower TSAG to define Questions for handling urgent issues, rather than just waiting for the next WTSA session. Even defining so-called Questions may already be obsolete for the market.

Therefore, I would like to suggest the creation of forums or focus groups on the ITU website. Any member of ITU could at any time propose to establish a forum on the Web to discuss any item of

standardization. There would be no need to define Questions. If two other members join the proposal then it could proceed. If the results of the Web forum are good and well supported, they could be considered as proposed candidates for ITU-T Recommendations.

Only flexibility of this kind, I believe, can make ITU-T relevant in the competitive marketplace of today.

The Internet and wireless technologies have emerged as new drivers in telecommunication technology. ITU is no longer the only body involved; there are other players: the IETF, the 3GPPs and other regional organizations. Duplication of work and effort is in nobody's interest. If real global standards are to be achieved, ITU must consider and adopt the results obtained and agreements reached by other regional and standards developing organizations as ITU's own Recommendations.

Many proposals intended to improve and streamline working methods and the operations of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector have been submitted for the consideration of this Assembly. To my mind, only the most revolutionary approaches will allow the survival of ITU-T.

If you do not act now it will soon be too late for ITU-T and for you who thus far have had such a good and respected reputation in the field of telecommunication standardization.

I trust your discussions here in Montreal will be fruitful and will make a clear determination of your own destiny.

## ANNEX D

### **Address by the Chairman of the Assembly**

Distinguished Dean of the Assembly,  
Mr Secretary-General,  
Mr Deputy Secretary-General,  
Directors of the ITU Sectors,  
Distinguished delegates,

I am very honoured to have been selected to chair this assembly and should like to express to you my gratitude. I am particularly happy to be here in Montreal among friends and colleagues with whom I have had the pleasure of working for many years.

I am counting in particular on the cooperation of all and on the spirit of compromise that one has come to expect from ITU's membership in order to meet our assembly's objectives by 6 October.

The number, complexity and scope of the Recommendations drawn up by the ITU-T study groups is constantly growing, as you will see from the reports you will have before you. You will also become aware of the diversity of the study programmes which ITU-T intends to undertake in the immediate future in order to standardize the new state-of-the-art technologies on which we all already depend in our daily lives.

In this context, we will also have an opportunity to observe that the growth and urgency of standardization requirements goes hand in hand with a certain degree of impatience on the part of industry which, aware of the importance of and need for global standardization, is pressing for a speedier international standardization procedure. The sense of urgency is quite evident. We must therefore look into all proposals submitted to us with a view to restructuring the study groups and improving their working methods.

We must also reflect on the future of the Standardization Sector itself in the broader context of ITU reform, and in particular on the future role of industry within a reformed standardization body.

These, as the Secretary-General has already indicated, are the issues which call for our particular attention.

At this point, I consider it my duty to draw attention to the positive spirit of collaboration which characterizes the ITU-T Sector under the direction of Mr Zhao, and to the efforts deployed by his team in providing effective support to the work of the study groups. At the same time, we can only note with satisfaction the increasing efforts being made by regional standardization organizations on all the continents to strengthen and harmonize their contributions to the work of ITU-T.

Thus it is that we are meeting today with a collective desire to adapt our structures and working methods, with all due effectiveness and speed, to the challenges arising from the needs of the telecommunication market. As you are aware, our assembly is taking place at the end of a century in which telecommunication technologies have advanced to a degree we could never have imagined, exceeding all our futuristic forecasts.

The innovation and creativity we have seen in this field, above all during the past decade, have already produced far-reaching changes in our professional and personal communication habits. And we are only at the very beginning of this technological revolution.

We are also aware that our area of responsibility within ITU has significant repercussions for all the sectors of our economy and for international trade. Today, more than ever, the proof is there that telecommunications constitute an essential instrument in the social and economic progress of our societies.

It is my hope and desire that the decisions taken by our assembly will serve to establish the bases of a new era for ITU-T, and that we will in future be able to refer to the Montreal vision as being a positive and avant-garde stage for our industry and for the international standardization of telecommunication technologies and services.

## ANNEX E

### **Address by the Deputy Secretary-General**

At present, ITU still holds a prestigious status as a treaty-making organization and performs through its three Sectors essential functions in the development of a worldwide telecommunication infrastructure. These Sectors are the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T). ITU-T, responsible for the standardization of telecommunications through its studies in technical, operating and tariff questions has been adopting Recommendations with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

These standards have been created thanks to the cooperation of different actors in the world of telecommunications, like the regulators (governments), the operators and the scientific and industrial organizations, as well as other international organizations and standards development organizations (SDOs).

Many changes are taking place on the telecommunication scene at present. The role of the various players in the telecommunication arena is changing and the private sector has had a leading role in promoting these changes. In order to maintain a position of foremost responsibility in the development of global standards, ITU-T has to adapt to these changes, must be able to respond without delay and should duly recognize the role of the private sector.

The final goal of worldwide standards should be the foundation of a future global information infrastructure (GII) that will allow final users to select the information it may need from anywhere in the world and at a reasonable cost. ITU should play a leading role in the establishment of the GII and this can only be achieved if the various participants are willing to continue to cooperate together and will not follow selfish considerations.



However, will the competitive market allow this evolution? This will depend on the wisdom of the delegates attending this crucial World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, to give ITU-T the appropriate tools to operate and to respond to market requirements. As the Secretary-General mentioned in his opening address, the Working Group of the Council on ITU Reform has already given priority to the restructuring of the Standardization Sector, so I am sure that it will take into account all the results of this Assembly and I am confident that this will further enhance the activities of the Union.

Several proposals meant to improve and streamline the working methods and the operation of the Standardization Sector, including many by TSAG prepared in collaboration with Member States and Sector Members to better respond to market needs, are being presented for the consideration of this Assembly. We should be bold and support the most revolutionary approach that will, in my mind, allow the Sector to maintain its leading role in global standardization.

I take this opportunity to thank all our members for the continuous support given to the standardization of telecommunications and in particular to the Canadian authorities for their kind invitation to hold this Assembly in Montreal.

Let us work together during this Assembly in the construction of the worldwide global information infrastructure.

## ANNEX F

### **Address by the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau**

Mr Chairman,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Dear friends,

It is an honour for me to address this Assembly. It is a special honour, though, Mr Chairman for me that this Assembly is being held in "our home and native land". This Assembly represents an event of particular importance for ITU especially at this critical time in the Union's history. Many changes have occurred since your last gathering in 1996 in which I participated in my current capacity as Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau. The technological evolution and progressive penetration of digital techniques in all telecommunication applications has resulted in an increasing convergence of both radio and non-radio based services and systems.

The long-standing, fruitful cooperation between the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors as manifested in a common IPR policy, intersector coordination groups and similar working methods, has now become crucial if ITU is to maintain its pre-eminent role in the telecommunication field. As you know, earlier this year in Istanbul, we concluded a successful Radiocommunication Assembly, some of the decisions of which are of direct relevance to this Assembly. Of course, in our Sector, we have not only an assembly which oversees the work of the study groups but also we have the big four-week world radiocommunication conferences or WRCs which, unfortunately, tend to overshadow our assembly especially when they are held back to back.

Based on decisions taken at the Radiocommunication Assembly in Istanbul and at the ITU Council this past July, Associate membership has now become a reality in ITU-R. In addition, ITU-R Questions are now being identified for which a new alternative approval procedure can result in Recommendations issued in shorter time-frames and with a significant enhancement of the role of the Sector Members. I am confident that these procedures, when implemented by both Sectors, will facilitate the success of common projects such as IMT-2000. Other projects will also need an

increased intersector coordination such as multimedia, the network integration of fixed wireless access systems, etc.

While the most of the work of our ITU-R study groups is increasingly focused on preparations for these WRCs, when it comes to the standardization of radio systems, cooperation between the experts who participate in our respective Sectors is essential. I can assure you that my staff and I will continue our close cooperation in order to promote common goals.

I wish your Assembly every success. Mr Rossi who is here and who is the Head of the Study Group Department in my Bureau and myself will be available to provide you with whatever assistance we can.

## ANNEX G

### **Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau**

Your Excellencies,  
Mr Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to begin by expressing my sincere gratitude to the Canadian Government and to Industry Canada for the warm hospitality they have shown since our arrival in the beautiful city of Montreal.

I should also like to congratulate our Chairman, Mr Mike Israel, a man of great talent with whom I have had the personal privilege of working for many years. There is therefore already no doubt in my mind that the assembly will be a resounding success.

Coming originally from the Sahara desert region of Mali, I set out for Canada from Geneva armed with an overcoat, just in case. However, it would appear that this week even the climate is standardized, challenging the world of standardization to find common ground – something which does not always happen.

The world is currently experiencing unprecedented growth in the area of new technologies such as mobile, the PC industry, the Internet, and so on, but as a frequent traveller, as are most of us here, I cannot resist the temptation to mention the sets of adapters I have to carry in order to ensure that I can always connect properly to the Internet.

Even in the countries bordering Switzerland, the telephone and electric sockets are different, not to mention those in far away countries such as the one now playing host to us.

In these modern times, characterized by new lifestyles, by new forms of innovation and by convergence, common standards are the keenest desire of the developing world. We are convinced that system interoperability and the use of unified terminals will serve to stimulate growth in the developing countries.

It is also our hope that you will, in the course of your work, reflect on the need to gather sufficient data to establish objective tariffs based on the laws of the market, with a view to facilitating ITU-D's mandate in this regard.

There are several good reasons why the Development Sector should take the greatest interest in your work during this assembly. I shall not mention them all now.

Since I took office in February 1999, I have been able to observe with much appreciation the healthy cooperation that exists between ITU-T and ITU-D. The culmination of that cooperation was the joint organization of preparatory meetings for this assembly.

I should like to assure you of the continuing support of our Sector and wish you every success in the work of this first world telecommunication standardization assembly of the new millennium.

## ANNEX H

### **Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau**

Excellencies,  
Mr Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,  
Dear friends,

First of all, allow me to join the ITU Secretary-General and the other elected officials in extending to you, on behalf of the TSB staff and myself, our warm welcome to this World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly. We are very thankful to the Canadian Government and the Canadian Industry for having invited us to carry out our Assembly in Montreal during this wonderful season. As our Canadian friends informed us at the last WTSC-96, this is a very special period: the hot summer is over and the cold winter is not here yet. I do not have much experience with the Canadian autumn, which seems to be very short. However, for the Chinese, autumn is the harvest season. I therefore express my sincere hope that, after four years of hard work and after these two weeks of intensive discussions, ITU-T will be proud of its harvested products and of its progress.

Secondly, I would also like to express my sincere thanks and congratulations to Mr Israel, Chairman of the Assembly. Mr Israel was the Chairman of CCITT Study Group 1 for many years and, in the last two WTSCs, he was Chairman of Committee 4 that took care of the ITU-T (then called CCITT) structure and work programme. He is well known for his leading skills, his efficiency and personality. I am confident that, under his leadership, this Assembly will prove to be a historical event for ITU. Mr Chairman, let me assure you of the full support of TSB, as well as that of ITU, working as a team for WTSA-2000. We will do our best to coordinate with you.

Ladies and gentlemen, a full schedule lies ahead of us for the next eight working days. We will receive the reports of the ITU-T study groups on their work and results during the past four years, we will discuss the reports prepared by the Bureau and TSAG. The proposals made by TSAG will show you the possible ways for ITU-T to perform its business in a more efficient manner in order to meet the members' expectations. We will discuss and decide the new working methods, the new work programme and a new structure under which ITU-T will carry out its ambitious tasks. We will review and agree on various resolutions and other decisions to guide the future work of the Sector. We will also review the financial situation and ensure sound budget provisions.

If the situation were the same as eight years ago, or even as recently as four years ago, I would say that these important tasks could be completed in a very agreeable and rather easy atmosphere during this WTSA. However, the current situation is no longer the same as it was in 1993, or even in 1996. Those who are familiar with our work during the last decade will remember well that, in the case of the last two WTSCs, almost everything had already been set by TSAG at their respective final meetings. For example, there was no contribution between the closure of TSAG and the opening of WTSC to contend with the proposals of TSAG on the structure and approval procedures, and TSAG's proposals were approved by the WTSCs without significant changes. This is certainly not the case for WTSA-2000. Although we added one more working day to the last TSAG meeting, TSAG was unable to reach consensus regarding the structure of the group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, although the terms of reference of this group were unanimously endorsed. There are some contributions presenting differing opinions on the structure and approval procedures as proposed by

TSAG. I do not consider this situation as a failure of TSAG – on the contrary: TSAG has made very good progress, providing an excellent basis for consideration by this Assembly. In my opinion, the proposals from our members are, in one way or another, all reform-related and illustrate the increasing interest by ITU members to further enhance the activities of the Standardization Sector and to strengthen ITU's leading position in the global standardization of telecommunication technologies and services. The difficulties we are facing reflect the fact that people want changes.

Since the last WTSC in 1996, circumstances have indeed changed a lot. The end of the 20th century is witnessing a veritable explosion in the communication and information society: the rapid growth of the Internet and mobile telecommunication, the WTO basic telecommunications agreement, the worldwide trend of liberalization, competition, globalization, and the convergence of technology and services. ITU-T is now working in a very competitive environment and, therefore, has to continually revamp its working methods to grapple with new market forces. Within ITU-T, the customer base is shifting from national administrations to competitive forces in the global information market. Sector Members of ITU-T, who are the main contributors to the development of technical standards as well as the main users of standards, have continuously requested to have their voices heard for all decisions affecting technical standardization, including approval of standards.

To cope with these new circumstances, some fundamental changes are urgently needed. A reform of ITU is under discussion. This WTSA provides an excellent change for ITU-T to adapt to the new market-driven environment. We should not miss this chance. The reform will, no doubt, be an additional subject on our agenda, which is already heavily booked. I will work together with you for any possible actions to be taken under the auspices of current ITU rules. I would like to propose not to spend our time seeking some decisions which are outside the competence of the Assembly, but to concentrate on our opinions or advice for those items that could be decided by the next ITU Plenipotentiary Conference. Looking at the tight meeting schedule, and bearing in mind the high expectation from our members, I would like to make a plea to all delegates: please do your best to offer your cooperation and traditional spirit of compromise at its maximum. I would be very pleased to see that our respected Chairman who has fully recovered from a health episode last year, is now allowed to have a good time. I would not like to see him suffering due to our Assembly. So please be kind to him!

Finally, I would like to thank our members for supporting ITU-T's activities. I would also like to express my sincere thanks to the ITU-T study group management teams, the TSAG management team, my colleagues in TSB and the ITU staff for their contribution and efficient coordination to prepare this Assembly. Once again, our thanks to our Canadian hosts. I am confident that WTSA-2000 will be a success.

## **FIRST PLENARY MEETING**

(Minutes approved at the fifth Plenary Meeting)

Wednesday, 27 September 2000 at 1445 hours

### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly
- 2 Establishment of committees (structure of the Assembly)
- 3 Election of committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen
- 4 Draft work plan
- 5 Tribute to deceased delegates
- 6 Expressions of appreciation to retired delegates
- 7 General information on the secretariat and organization of the Assembly
- 8 Allocation of documents to committees
- 9 Report of the Director of TSB

### **1 Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly (Document DT/4)**

**1.1** The **Chairman**, drawing attention to Document DT/4, proposed that the following persons should be appointed as Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly, as proposed by the Heads of delegation meeting.

Mr B. Horton (Australia)

Mrs M.-T. Alajouanine (France Telecom)

Mr Y. Pavlenko (Russia)

Mr M. Marouf (Syria)

Mr G. Adanusa (Ghana)

**1.2** The Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly were **elected** by acclamation.

### **2 Establishment of committees (structure of the Assembly) (Document DT/1)**

**2.1** The **Chairman** drew attention to the draft structure of the Assembly proposed in Document DT/1, which had received the approval of the Heads of delegation.

**2.2** Document DT/1 was **approved**.

### **3 Election of committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen (Document DT/4)**

**3.1** The **Chairman**, having recalled that Committee 1 (Steering) would consist of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees 2 to 7 and of the Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly, said that the names of the persons proposed by the Heads of delegation to occupy the posts of committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, as contained in Document DT/4, were as follows:

Committee 2 (Budget Control)	Chairman:	Mrs P. Abenkou Eba'a (Cameroon)
	Vice-Chairmen:	Ms M. Gordon (United States) Ms S. Jalifé (Mexico) Mr B. Sun (China)
Committee 3 (Working Methods of ITU-T)	Chairman:	Mr P.-A. Probst (Switzerland)
	Vice-Chairmen:	Mr B. Moore (United Kingdom) Mr P. Wery (Canada)
Committee 4 (ITU-T Work Programme and Organization)	Chairman:	Mr S. Kano (Japan)
	Vice Chairmen:	Mr A. Sarma (Germany) Mr D. Sidor (United States)
Committee 5 (Telecommunication Network Infrastructure)	Chairman:	Mr H. Bertine (United States)
	Vice-Chairmen:	Mr G. Meineri (Italy) Mr J.L. Tejerina (Spain)
Committee 6 (Telecommunication Services and Tariff Issues)	Chairman:	Mr G. Gosztony (Hungary)
	Vice-Chairmen:	Mr T. Matsudaira (Japan) Mr W. Staudinger (Germany)
Committee 7 (Editorial Committee)	Chairman:	Mr P. Gonin (France)
	Vice-Chairmen:	Mr G. Fishman (United States and Chairman of TSAG) Mr A. Fernandez-Paniagua (Spain) Mr M. Johnson (United Kingdom)

**3.2** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that, traditionally, the Chairman of Committee 7 was from France and the Vice-Chairmen from Spain and the United Kingdom and to respect this tradition. Mr Fishman (United States), who had been nominated as a third Vice-Chairman, should not act as a representative of the United States, but in his capacity as Chairman of TSAG.

**3.3** The **delegate of Greece** expressed opposition to the nominations presented, since the principle of equitable geographical distribution had not been respected. He would be prepared to go along with the nominations as an exceptional and unique case in order to expedite the Assembly's work, but stressed that equitable geographical distribution among committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen must be achieved in the future. Mr Fishman's participation should be limited to Committee 7; if he were to take part in Committee 1, the balance of that committee's composition would be destroyed.

**3.4** The **Chairman**, having assured participants that the tradition of appointing only two Vice-Chairmen for Committee 7 would be respected in the future, said that Mr Fishman would, like any other Vice-Chairman, have the right to participate in Committee 1. Moreover, as the Chairman of TSAG, he would make a useful contribution to Committee 1's work.

**3.5** The **delegate of Lebanon** said that the number of nominations of persons from developed and developing countries was far from balanced; he trusted that a precedent was not being set for the future, particularly when it came to the appointment of study group officials.

**3.6** The **delegate of Syria** said that, as he had stated at the meeting of Heads of delegation, the formulation proposed, which would make it possible for one country to have four representatives in Committee 1, should not constitute a precedent. He would be prepared to go along with Mr Fishman's nomination as Vice-Chairman of Committee 7 provided that he participated in his capacity as Chairman of TSAG.

**3.7** The **delegate of Senegal** said that he failed to understand why representatives from the developing countries cannot be nominated for the committees that would be dealing with the substantive technical items, namely Committees 3 to 6, particularly when it was being proposed that

some G7 countries were to be represented twice in those committees. The **Chairman** pointed out that the persons nominated as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees 3-6 were all study group Chairmen, and would therefore bring their experience to bear in the committees. The process of consultation for the nominations had been very transparent, the Director of TSB having consulted at length with a number of administrations.

**3.8** The **delegate of India** expressed concern at the limited role to be played by the developing countries particularly when they were likely to be the most affected by the overhaul of ITU, and trusted that it would not be reflected in the future study group structure.

**3.9** The **delegate of Argentina** said that, in the current climate of change, tradition should not be the only criterion for nomination – efficiency should also be taken into account. We do consider that this is a criteria to add in the selection of committee officials. The efficiency is a more important criterion than tradition and should be widely used in future selection.

**3.10** The **delegate of the United States** said that, as a man of great integrity with impeccable technical experience, Mr Fishman would make an invaluable contribution to the work of Committee 7, and supported the compromise that had been suggested concerning his participation as a Vice-Chairman of that committee and endorsed the comment of the delegate of Argentina.

**3.11** The **Chairman** suggested that the proposed nominations for committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen should be approved, on the understanding that Mr Fishman would participate as a Vice-Chairman of Committee 7 in his capacity as Chairman of TSAG.

**3.12** On that understanding, the committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen were **elected** by acclamation.

**3.13** The **Director of TSB**, having recalled that the proposed nominations had been discussed with Members informally during TSAG, regional meetings and the Council, expressed his appreciation to participants for the compromise that had been reached, and assured the meeting that no precedent had been established for the future.

#### **4 Draft work plan (Document DT/2)**

**4.1** The **Secretary** introduced Document DT/2, which contained a draft work plan for the duration of the Assembly.

**4.2** The **delegate of Syria** said that parallel meetings of Committees 4 and 6 should be avoided as far as possible.

**4.3** Document DT/2 was **noted**.

#### **5 Tribute to deceased delegates (Document 107)**

**5.1** The **Chairman** announced with regret that the delegates whose names were reproduced in Document 107 had died since WTSC-96. The names of other deceased persons, which had not yet been communicated to the secretariat, would be published in an addendum to Document 107.

The participants observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the delegates who had died since WTSC-96.

#### **6 Expressions of appreciation to retired delegates (Document 108)**

**6.1** The **Chairman**, after reading out the names of retired delegates listed in Document 108, said that an addendum to Document 108 would be published before the end of the Assembly. He thanked all delegates who had retired since WTSC-96 for their valuable contributions to the work of ITU-T.

## **7 General information on the secretariat and the organization of the Assembly (Document DT/5)**

**7.1** The **Secretary** informed the meeting that the secretariat of the Plenary Meeting and the committees was as follows:

Plenary Meeting and Committee 1 (Steering Committee):	Mr F. Bigi
Committee 2 (Budget Control):	Mr G. Eidet and Mr T. Perewostchikow
Committee 3 (Working methods of ITU-T):	Mr S. Tanaka and Mr B.G. Sebek
Committee 4 (ITU-T work programme and organization):	Mr P. Rosa and Mr A. Odedra
Committee 5 (Telecom network infrastructure):	Mrs J. Katona-Kiss and Mr M. Niiya
Committee 6 (Telecom Services and Tariff Issues):	Mr Z.J. Tar and Mr Y.H. Choe
Committee 7 (Editorial Committee):	Mr F. Cantero, Mr S. Trabulsi and Mr G. Jones

**7.2** In accordance with the Union's customary practice, morning meetings would be from 0930 to 1230 hours and afternoon meetings from 1430 to 1730 hours.

**7.3** That information was **noted**.

## **8 Allocation of documents to committees (Document DT/3)**

**8.1** The **Secretary** presented Document DT/3, which contained preliminary information about the allocation of documents to the various committees.

**8.2** To the suggestion by the **delegate of Syria** that Document 109, to be considered by Committee 6, should also be discussed by Committee 3 or Committee 4 and the proposal by the **delegate of Italy** that Document 104, which had been allocated to Committee 3, should also be considered by Committee 4, the **Secretary** replied that a document could be sent for consideration by another committee once it had been discussed in the committee to which it had been assigned.

**8.3** The **delegate of Venezuela** and the **delegate of the United Kingdom** suggested, respectively, the transfer of Documents 106 and 67 from Committee 4 to Committee 5. The **Secretary**, the **Chairman of Committee 4** and the **Chairman** replied that Committees 5 and 6 were mandated to deal only with work that had already been completed and was to be approved by the Assembly, while Committees 3 and 4 would address future work. Therefore the documents have been assigned correctly.

**8.4** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** pointed out that Document 38 and its Addendum 1, assigned to Committee 4, had been replaced by Document 38(Rev.1).

**8.5** With that amendment, Document DT/3 was **approved**.

## **9 Report of the Director of TSB (Documents 34, 35, 36, 37, 29)**

**9.1** The **Director of TSB** noted that his report consisted of two parts: one addressing the activities of the Bureau, presented in Documents 34, 35, 36 and 37, and the other reflecting the work of TSAG, including Documents 29, 30, 31 and 32. Document 34 contained a general overview and executive summary on the activities of ITU-T, as well as future visions offered by the Director. Those ITU-T functions as outlined in Article 17 of the Constitution (Minneapolis, 1998) were



carried out by 14 study groups and by TSAG. Article 15 of the Convention (Minneapolis, 1998) defined the role of the Bureau. Following Resolutions 71 and 72 (Minneapolis, 1998), TSB has prepared 1999 and 2000 Sector Operational Plans which were endorsed by TSAG. The work had been conducted in close cooperation with other standards organizations in order to avoid overlap and make the best use of limited resources to address the needs of the market. Three memoranda of understanding had been signed to that end. One had been concluded with the ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers/Protocol Supporting Organization) – with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). ITU was a founding member of the ICANN Protocol Supporting Organization, and recently an ITU-T nominated expert had been elected to the Board of ICANN Directors. Another memorandum had been signed with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) in the field of electronic business and a further memorandum had been concluded with ETSI with the aim of continuing mutual cooperation and exchange of information in standards development.

**9.2** He recognized the importance of the work of TSAG in the reform of ITU-T and hoped that the role of that group would be strengthened. With regard to future trends, he emphasized that, as stated in the Union's strategic plan, ITU realized that "the solution to strengthening the Union lies in treating the Sector Members more as partners in appropriate work of the Union. Sector Members have played a more active part in ITU-T activities. They would like to have their voices heard on all decision-making processes, especially with regard to the approval of technical standards. The Director invited some senior representatives from some active Sector Members to have informal consultation meetings at Martigny, Switzerland. During his informal consultations, Sector Members had made it clear that they would not wish to be associated with ITU unless certain reforms were undertaken to ensure that its standardization work was market-oriented and market-sensitive, and provided the right environment for the participation of industry. The results of consultations with manufacturers and operators had been communicated to TSAG and the Council and were presented in Annex A and the appendices to Document 34. Other initiatives were planned to obtain the views of other categories of member.

Priority issues of ITU-T include:

- IP
- IMT-2000 and Beyond
- reform of accounting rates
- MEDIACOM 2004

and other aspects referred to in detail in section 6 of Document 34.

**9.3** Several steps had been taken to improve promotion of the Sector's activities, in order to counteract the outside perceived negative image of ITU in global standardization, as being bureaucratic and slow which do not correspond to the reality. A better perceived image of ITU-T will very likely attract new Sector Members. He had renamed one TSB department to include the word "promotion", and he asked Sector Members and study group management to assist him in his attempts to improve the image of ITU-T. Other measures that had been taken to foster the activities of the Sector and to attract more voluntary financial contributions, to promote its activities in the various regions, to strengthen cooperation with external bodies.

**9.4** He thanked the membership and his colleagues in TSB for their work in achieving the results he had described. Although TSB was the smallest unit of ITU, it was the most productive.

**9.5** The **delegate of Bahrain** asked whether the memoranda of understanding established between the Standardization Sector and other organizations relevant to standardization would help to resolve the role of the Union in that area. He noted that doubts had been expressed with regard to the speed with which ITU produced recommendations on standards.

**9.6** The **Director of TSB** replied that the memorandum of understanding with ETSI represented recognition of existing practices. Previously, some ETSI standards had been presented to ITU-T for consideration by study groups, and some had been accepted as recommendations. Similarly, ITU-T recommendations were used by ETSI to originate their standards. The memorandum would facilitate the process of the cooperation between ITU-T and ETSI. The main purpose of the memoranda was to improve efficiency and to minimize, as far as possible, any duplication of efforts in the respective studies. The situation would be reviewed regularly and the provisions of the memoranda updated if necessary.

**9.7** Replying to a question by the **delegate of Syria** concerning the "new ITU-T Sector" referred to in section 5 of the report (Document 34), the **Director of TSB** said that this wording represents the views of the Martigny meeting participants on the budget issues of the Sector and that the wording of "new ITU-T Sector" in Document 34 should not be interpreted as comments or opinions of the Director on the topic of "new entity" which is at present under study by the Council's Working Group on ITU Reform. The **delegates of Russia** and **India** expressed their appreciation of the work performed by the Bureau, the latter raising the question of the TSB concept of marketing. In response, the **Director of TSB** said that the definition of "market" is a subject to be debated and that different markets might be identified, such as the developing country market, the developed country market, the monopoly market and the free market. He said the Bureau will surely keep in mind the Indian market (developing country market).

**9.8** The **Chairman** said that the different points raised had been noted and reminded participants that they would have an opportunity to discuss the reform process in greater detail in Committee 3. He invited the Director to introduce Documents 35, 36 and 37.

**9.9** The **Director of TSB** said that Document 35 was largely self-explanatory, but drew particular attention to Table 1 (indicating the growing number of Sector Members) to Graph 1, illustrating the improvement in the volume of approved texts showing no peaks as in previous periods and to Table 9, showing the texts currently in force.

**9.10** Introducing Document 36 concerning the TSB secretariat, he referred to the three departments dealing respectively with administrative matters (SAO), the study groups, TSAG, and strategic cooperation (SSCD), and promotion and publication (PEP). It should be noted that, despite a greatly increased workload, the number of staff members had not increased since 1997. During the 1997-2000 study period 11 staff members had retired and others would be leaving in the near future. He was pleased to report that a new team in this transition period is proceeding smoothly. He appreciated also the support given by other Sectors and by the General Secretariat in supporting ITU-T activities.

**9.11** Document 37 related to expenditure during the previous period and estimated needs up to the next WTSA. It was based on the very rigid rules laid down under the current ITU budget system. The Sector had consistently received higher Sector Member contributions than had been anticipated and he hoped that that trend would continue in the future. In that connection, he drew special attention to the voluntary contributions received from Japan and Deutsche Telekom. A report had been prepared on the additional activities that could be carried out with voluntary contributions and he would be pleased to give further explanations, as appropriate, in Committee 2.

**9.12** The **delegate of Canada** suggested that it would be helpful to allocate Document 37 to Committee 3 as well as to Committee 2, particularly in the context of reform. The Assembly could usefully give advice to the Council when it took up the biennial budget in 2001 and to the plenipotentiary conference to be held in 2002. That proposal was endorsed by the **delegate of Argentina**.

**9.13** The **delegate of Syria**, referring to Table 3 in Document 35, proposed that in future the figures for administrations participating in the work of the study groups should be broken down between developing and developed countries.

**9.14** Those two proposals were **noted**.

**9.15** The **Director of TSB**, introducing Document 29, pointed out that it contained both a summary report on the activities of TSAG and, in Annex 1, a proposed allocation of Questions to the study groups. Further information would be found in Documents 30, 31 and 32. During the study period, TSAG had held six meetings and the work had been carried out by four working parties and by the ad hoc group on coordination and cooperation, ad hoc group on financial issues and at its final meeting, TSAG established an ad hoc group on ITU Reform.

**9.16** Highlighting the achievements of the working parties, he drew attention to the new alternative approval process proposed by Working Party 1, to be reviewed by Committee 3; the proposal on the ITU work programme proposed by Working Party 2, to be examined by Committee 4; the progress made by Working Party 3 on EDH, and in particular the Council decision to provide free online access to ITU products for Member States and Sector Members and for the general public under certain conditions; and the proposal by Working Party 4 on strategic issues. The ad hoc group on cooperation and coordination had produced Recommendations A.4, A.5 and A.6 to cooperate with other SDOs, thus meeting market requirements. Lastly, the ad hoc group on financial matters had prepared a proposal on ways of strengthening the budget situation. All those proposals would be presented to the various committees for their consideration.

**9.17** In conclusion, he thanked all those who had contributed to the success of TSAG's work and said that every effort would be made to take account of the remarks and observations of participants with a view to further improving the clarity of the documents.

**9.18** The **Chairman** noted the positive feedback that had emerged in the course of the debate and pointed out that there would be an opportunity to review the work of TSAG in greater detail during the committee meetings. He fully agreed that TSAG had gained considerably in credibility since its establishment and was now producing work of great value to the Assembly. The other Sectors had had a similar experience and he wished to congratulate all concerned.

**The meeting rose at 1700 hours.**

## SECOND PLENARY MEETING

(Minutes approved by the Chairman)

Monday, 2 October 2000, at 1510 hours

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Tribute to the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau
- 2 Oral progress reports by committee chairmen

#### 1 Tribute to the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau

**1.1** The **Secretary-General** said that ITU had been saddened to hear the news that the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, had passed away. Mr Trudeau had served as Prime Minister for 15 years and was probably Canada's best-known leader around the world. A man of passion and vision, Mr Trudeau had been instrumental in shaping the Canada of today, and he had been an architect of the reform of many of its institutions. ITU extended its condolences to the family and to Canadians on the loss of an exceptional leader.

**1.2** The **delegate of Canada** expressed her appreciation to ITU for its acknowledgement of the passing of such an important figure in Canada's history. Mr Trudeau would be sadly missed by all Canadians.

#### 2 Oral progress reports by committee chairmen

**2.1** The **Chairman of Committee 2** said that at its first meeting the committee, after having examined its terms of reference, had noted the agreement between the Government of Canada and the Secretary-General of ITU, and expressed its appreciation of the excellent facilities made available for the Assembly. It had drawn attention to the financial responsibilities of conferences, and to the fact that no decision resulting in an increase in expenses beyond the authorized credits could be taken. The budget of the Assembly had been discussed and the situation of the accounts as at 21 September 2000 had been examined; the balance was positive owing primarily to savings in interpretation and documentation. Draft new Resolution [D] on voluntary contributions had been approved, and a list of projects open to such contributions had been noted.

**2.2** The **Chairman of Committee 3** said that the committee had held three meetings to date; its terms of reference were outlined in Document 122. Seven topics were discussed: working methods, EDH, Resolution and Recommendation on coordination and cooperation, reform of ITU, TSAG itself remains outstanding; rules on presentation, publication and miscellaneous. At its first meeting, it had discussed the participation of Sector Members in the Assembly and the situation had been clarified with the help of the Legal Affairs Unit which had endorsed their participation. As far as TSAG's responsibilities were concerned, he said that draft revised Resolution 22 on authorization for TSAG to act between WTSAs had been endorsed in principle although a contribution from the United Kingdom contained in Document 127 and the question of the way in which written proposals were to be submitted during TSAG meetings had yet to be addressed. The committee had also agreed that Resolutions 24 and 27 (WTSC-96) should be deleted.

**2.3** A draft new Resolution on the future role of WTSAs to take account of the changing telecommunication market and environment had been discussed and would be submitted to Plenary for approval. With regard to electronic document handling, the committee had agreed to TSAG's

proposal to combine Resolutions 9, 10 and 25 (WTSC-96) to form draft new Resolution [B]. The committee had endorsed draft revised Resolution 1 on rules of procedure of ITU-T, subject to a decision on the application of draft new Recommendation [A.AAP]. Draft new Resolution [A] on the admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T had been approved in principle with a final decision to be taken at the committee's next meeting. The committee had approved for submission to Plenary draft revised Recommendation A.1 determined at TSAG on work methods for study groups of ITU-T. With regard to the appointment of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of TSAG and the study groups, the committee had concluded that the term of office should be two study periods; it trusted that the new study group structure would be established by 1 January 2001 at the latest.

**2.4** In the area of cooperation and coordination, the committee had approved draft revised Resolution 7 and had agreed to maintain Resolution 11 (WTSC-96). It had also approved draft revised Recommendation A.4 and draft revised Recommendation A.6, both already determined by TSAG, and had noted Recommendation A.23 which had been submitted for information.

**2.5** Outlining the key points made in the committee's discussion of ITU reform, he said that there was agreement that activities aimed at establishing global standards should remain within ITU-T. It was important to take account of requirements for Recommendations of a strategic and regulatory nature and to draw a distinction between regulatory and technical activities. The importance of close relations with other standardization bodies in order to avoid duplication of effort had been recognized. The impact of reform on the distribution of tasks between the Standardization, Radiocommunication and Development Sectors had been considered, and it had been suggested that reform should be introduced in stages. The importance of taking into account the needs of the developing countries and the regional dimension in the reform process had been noted, as had the need to establish clearly the reform issues that fell within the purview of the Assembly and those to be dealt with by the Council or plenipotentiary conference. An ad hoc group had been established to consider draft new Resolution [F] on ITU reform in the light of the committee's discussions.

**2.6** The committee had been unanimous in the view that draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] on the alternative approval process for new and revised Recommendations of technical nature was an essential tool and should be approved at WTSA-2000 in order to ensure the competitiveness of ITU-T. With regard to the procedure for approval of Recommendations, in particular § 5.3 of the draft new Recommendation, two positions had been discussed in detail; the first was the proposal as submitted by TSAG providing that only Member States could oppose approval of a Recommendation submitted to a study group – the rights of Sector Members in that regard were to be considered within the framework of the reform of ITU. The second was a proposal submitted by Germany in Document 56 and supported by a number of European countries and operators that at least three Member States and/or Sector Members had to oppose a Recommendation in order for it not to be adopted; the sponsors of that proposal considered it to be within the spirit of Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998), providing for Member States and Sector Members to act together. A compromise had been suggested with respect to the German proposal, to specify that at least one of the three members objecting should be a Member State. No decision had been taken, however, and legal advice had been sought to clarify whether the process envisaged in draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] constituted a vote and, if it were a vote, whether or not Sector Members would have the right to participate.

**2.7** The committee had yet to discuss issues relating to the publication of documents and Recommendations, as well as draft revised Resolution 17 and Resolutions 20 and 23 (WTSC-96).

**2.8** In a reply to a request for clarification from the **delegate of Greece**, the **Chairman of Committee 3** said that legal advice had been sought with regard to draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] to establish whether or not the approval process foreseen in that Recommendation could take the form of a vote. If that were the case, difficulties would be encountered as Resolution 14 (Kyoto, 1994) stipulated that only administrations of Members had the right to vote, particularly for

the approval of Recommendations and questions, implying that only Member States could approve Recommendations within study groups.

**2.9** The **delegate of Greece**, having pointed out that the Secretary-General rather than the legal adviser was responsible for giving legal advice, emphasized the intergovernmental nature of ITU and said that only Member States should have the right to vote. His Administration did not accept the text of the Final Acts of the Minneapolis Plenipotentiary Conference, which in his view were designed to destroy the fabric of ITU. The presence of his delegation at the Assembly should in no way be seen as an endorsement of those Final Acts. He could not accept that companies and Member States were given an equal position within the Union, and it was a matter of regret that the two were listed together in alphabetical order in ITU documents. All matters concerning ITU reform and institutional issues should be discussed at the plenipotentiary conference in 2002.

**2.10** The **delegate of Syria**, confirming that the Secretary-General was responsible for providing legal advice, said that it was up to administrations to interpret the Constitution and Convention for themselves. In his view, the approval procedure provided for in draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] constituted a vote.

**2.11** The **delegate of South Africa**, having thanked the Chairman of Committee 3 for his report, said that she looked forward to the output of the ad hoc group established to consider draft new Resolution [F].

**2.12** The **delegate of India** said that, while market forces should be taken into account in ITU's activities, the interests of its Member States should not be compromised, and a delicate balance had to be struck.

**2.13** The **Chairman of Committee 4** reported that the issues before that committee had been classified into four groups, as outlined in Document DT/13(Rev.1). Only the first issue had been discussed so far. As reported in Document 133, the committee had agreed to establish a special study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, with the status of other ITU-T study groups but with a provisional set of working procedures applicable only to the new group. The procedures would obviously be consistent with the Constitution and Convention of ITU. It had been agreed to set up an ad hoc group to draft the terms of reference of the new group on the basis of the TSAG proposals contained in Documents 29 and 30 and relevant documents identified in Document DT/13(Rev.1), particularly Document 86 submitted by India, and to draft the provisional working procedures.

**2.14** The ad hoc group had met but had not yet finished its work. It had agreed on the name of the special study group and that its terms of reference would be the original four agreed upon by TSAG plus three proposed by India, with some modifications. A first version of the provisional working procedures had been agreed upon, including a proposal that the special study group should work by consensus. In addition to the procedures applicable to regular study groups, the special study group would also be encouraged to work to the maximum extent possible by electronic means, such as using conference calls for subgroup meetings. Paper documents would be issued only on request. The frequency of physical meetings of the group and its subgroups would not be bound by the rules of regular study groups, but meetings would be held as required when alternative means were not feasible. Meetings would be convened not by letter three months in advance but by e-mail one month in advance.

**2.15** No agreement had been reached concerning the status of the group's normative outputs other than Recommendations; the emerging agreement was that the group's normative outputs would be Recommendations only and that it would apply the approval procedures applicable to other study groups. With regard to other possible outputs, such as implementors' guides and supplements, further study would be required to decide whether the group could also produce outputs not currently defined for regular study groups, such as technical specifications of a normative nature but with a lower status than Recommendations and approved by a new set of procedures. The provisional working procedures would have to be approved by the Assembly on the understanding that they were applicable only to the special study group on an experimental basis. If the group found that

additions or modifications to its working procedures were necessary, they would have to be approved by TSAG until the next WTSA took place.

**2.16** He requested guidance on four points. First, he wished to confirm the legality and constitutionality of publication by ITU-T of normative documents of a lower status than Recommendations and of the establishment of a special study group. Second, guidance was sought on whether Document 55, entitled "Draft Resolution [F] on ITU reform", which had been discussed thoroughly in Committee 3, needed also to be discussed by Committee 4, to which it had been allocated originally. The third query related to the discussion of working procedures. He recognized that such discussions were the task of Committee 3; however, the working procedures were an essential part of the deliberations on the special study group. He proposed, therefore, that Committee 4 continue to discuss the provisional working procedures and present them to the Assembly for approval, at which time participants in Committee 3 would have the opportunity to comment. Lastly, guidance was sought on whether the number of vice-chairmen that could be nominated for the special study group was limited. Interaction would be necessary with a large number of standards organizations in various parts of the world, and there was a need to ensure close coordination among the three Sectors.

**2.17** The **Chairman** replied that to his understanding the existing rules did not limit the number of vice-chairmen appointed to any study group.

**2.18** The **Chairman of Committee 3** confirmed that Document 55 had been considered by an ad hoc group of his committee discussing draft new Resolution [F]. The working procedures of the special study group had not yet been discussed in Committee 3, and he looked forward to a decision in Plenary as to whether those procedures would be limited to that group.

**2.19** The **Chairman** said he took it that the intention was to restrict the specific working procedures to the special study group.

**2.20** The **Chairman of Committee 4** said that the procedures would be proposed on an experimental basis, as applicable only to the special study group. Attention should be paid not to overload ITU-T with too frequent meetings. Some of the procedures might subsequently be used for other study groups if applicable.

**2.21** The **Chairman** invited the Secretary-General to comment on the legality of publishing normative documents, such as technical specifications, with a lesser status than Recommendations.

**2.22** The **Secretary-General** said that he saw no legal difficulty in publishing such documents, provided that the WTSA decided clearly how it would delegate its authority. Legal questions might arise in the future as the details of the working procedures emerged.

**2.23** The **Chairman** noted that special study groups had been formed in the past, e.g. Special Study Groups (A, B, C, D), but it would be necessary to clarify whether such a group could issue technical specifications and what legal standing those specifications would have.

**2.24** The **delegate of France** recalled that special study groups had been established in the past to respond to specific issues. With regard to the outputs of the proposed special study group, whether Recommendations or technical specifications, the question of patents and intellectual property rights arose. If technical specifications had a lower status than Recommendations, would the same patents policy be applied? ITU must ensure that any technical specifications it issued were non-discriminatory.

**2.25** The **delegate of Greece** said that United Nations specialized agencies could create committees or study groups according to their needs and in response to emerging problems. Despite the clear deficiencies of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the United Nations practice of creating new groups could be applied. Any new study group should, however, follow the same decision-making processes as other study groups, because the Constitution

and Convention allowed no deviation from that practice unless a decision to that effect was taken by a plenipotentiary conference.

**2.26** With regard to the "products" of the proposed special study group, he shared the concerns of the delegate of France regarding the hierarchy of documents. He suggested that technical specifications be referred to as "guidelines", which could not be imposed in the same way as Recommendations. Otherwise, the creation of technical specifications would lead to the imposition of standards, which might subsequently impede the processes of patenting and licensing.

**2.27** In response to the **delegate of Italy**, who requested clarification of the proposal that the special study group should work by consensus, the **Chairman** suggested that the issue should be taken up in the ad hoc group rather than in the Plenary. The **delegate of Greece** pointed out that consensus involved a matter of principle: while it was current practice within the United Nations system, consensus was not a legal obligation of Member States and could not be established as a rule.

**2.28** The **Chairman** concurred with the view expressed by the **delegates of Syria and Lebanon** that the Plenary was meeting at the present stage to hear the progress reports of the committee chairmen and not to take any decisions on the issues raised.

**2.29** The **delegate of India** expressed strong support for the proposed use of new technologies to speed up ITU-T's decision-making procedures and to modify the rules that suit the market.

**2.30** The **Chairman of Committee 5** reported that the committee had held two meetings, in the course of which it had completed its work. After hearing the reports of Study Groups 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15, it had endorsed for approval all the draft Recommendations listed in Document DT/9 as well as the proposal to delete Recommendation I.371.1. It had also concurred with the decision of TSAG to terminate the ICG on IMT-2000 and had agreed to continue the ICG on Satellite Matters. Committee 5 had taken note of the many accomplishments of ITU-T in support of Resolutions 101 and 102 (Minneapolis, 1998). It would hold a further, brief meeting to approve its report.

**2.31** In reply to a question by the **delegate of Syria** concerning the linkage between the present Assembly and the world telecommunication policy forum (WTPF) to be held in 2001, the **Secretary-General** recalled that the Council had decided that the theme of the WTPF in 2001 should be IP telephony, a crucial issue for both Member States and Sector Members. An informal working group was to be established to make preparations for the forum and all contributions would be welcome. The forum would deal mainly with regulatory issues concerning the relationship between conventional telecommunications and services using Internet, but input from ITU-T was invited.

**2.32** The **Chairman of Committee 6** reported that the committee had held two meetings; its terms of reference were set out in Document DT/1. Study Groups 2, 3, 7, 8 and 16 had presented their reports to the committee, which had endorsed the draft Recommendations of Study Group 7 listed in Document DT/10. It had also approved the proposal by Study Group 8 to withdraw the three draft Recommendations which it had originally intended to submit to the Assembly and to present them instead to the first meeting of the study group chosen to deal with those issues in the future.

**2.33** Of the three draft Recommendations proposed to Committee 6 by Study Group 2, the ad hoc group set up by the committee had found a solution for Recommendations E.169.2 and E.169.3, as reported in Document DT/16, but had not yet solved the problem relating to Recommendation E.195, on which it was to hold a further meeting. He hoped that a positive outcome would emerge.

**2.34** Two difficult issues had arisen in connection with the draft Recommendations proposed by Study Group 3, the first of which related to draft Recommendation D.iii (D.50). An ad hoc group had been established to consider the problem, but so far it had not managed to reconcile the majority view, in favour of accepting the draft Recommendation, and the minority view opposing it. New wording had been proposed, but the matter was still under discussion. The second difficulty related



to the proposed new Annex E to Recommendation D.140. The committee had considered proposals relating to the updating of the data contained in the annex and ways of reaching agreement between administrations and legally authorized operators. Overwhelming support had nevertheless been expressed for draft Annex E in Committee 6, which had decided to recommend that the Plenary approve it.

**2.35** Committee 6 had examined two proposals by Syria, the first relating to the creation of an Arab Regional Tariff Group, to which there had been no objection and which could therefore be taken up by Committee 4, the second concerning a revision of Resolution 26 (WTSC-96) on assistance to the regional tariff groups. Various amendments had been proposed to Resolution 26 and a new draft text would be circulated (TD 17).

**2.36** Consideration of certain of the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference Resolutions had only just begun. In connection with Resolution 21 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998), Syria had presented some amendments to the associated Resolution 29 (WTSC-96) and consultations between Syria and the United States were proceeding with a view to producing a revised text. The other Resolutions had not yet been discussed, but no major difficulties were foreseen.

**2.37** In reply to a question from the **delegate of Bahrain** concerning the stage at which the Assembly might be called upon to vote on a mature proposal, the **Chairman** said that he sincerely hoped the Assembly would not have to solve problems at all by resorting to a vote, which was by nature divisive. The aim was to find compromise solutions that respected the positions of the entire membership of ITU. He urged the ad hoc groups to demonstrate a spirit of goodwill and cooperation in arriving at decisions that everybody could accept.

**2.38** The progress reports by the committee chairmen were **noted**.

**The meeting rose at 1730 hours.**

## **THIRD PLENARY MEETING**

(Minutes approved by the Chairman)

Thursday, 5 October 2000, at 0930 hours

### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Consideration of the report of Committee 2
- 2 Consideration of the report of Committee 5
- 3 Consideration of the report of Committee 6

### **1 Consideration of the report of Committee 2 (Document 148)**

**1.1** The **Chairman of Committee 2** introduced Document 148 which contained the report of the committee to the Plenary Meeting. The committee had held two meetings. It had noted the agreement between the Government of Canada and the Secretary-General and had warmly thanked the Government of Canada for the good organization and excellent facilities provided for the Assembly. Provisions of Article 34 of the Convention relating to the financial responsibilities of conferences had been recalled. The committee had noted the budget approved for WTSA-2000 for the biennium 2000-2001, which totalled CHF 1 164 000. As at 21 September 2000, the accounts showed a surplus of CHF 78 000, mainly due to savings on interpretation and documentation costs. A summary of the accounts was provided in Annex A to the report. The committee had considered the report on ITU-T expenditure during the study period 1997-2000 and the estimated financial needs up to WTSA-04, and attention had been drawn to the number of Sector Member contributory units to ITU-T, which had increased by 22% since 1996. The committee had noted the information provided on sources of funding by Sector (§ 8), and had approved draft new Resolution [D] encouraging the use of voluntary contributions to finance specific projects or new initiatives. The Resolution was thus submitted to the Plenary Meeting for approval. Lastly, the committee had noted the list of projects open to funding by voluntary contributions, with indicative estimates as shown in Annex B, and had encouraged ITU-T to make the list known to members of the Sector.

**1.2** The **delegate of Syria**, commending the report, said that in § 8 he would prefer to see the level of income from Sector Member contributions, sales of publications and cost recovery expressed as a percentage, rather than simply qualified by the adjective "high". Referring to § 6 of Annex B to the report, he endorsed the need to promote ITU-T activities and asked why there had been no publication of the highlights of WTSA-2000 as it progressed, as at previous ITU conferences and assemblies. Such documents were a useful means of publicizing the assembly and informing delegates of how discussions were progressing. Finally, he asked why the current constraints on expenditure could not be changed until 2004, as indicated in § 7 of Annex B.

**1.3** The **Chairman of Committee 2** said that the level of ITU-T income from Sector Member contributions, sales of publications and cost recovery was 48.3%. Document 118 provided additional information of the expenditure of WTSA-2000.

**1.4** The **Chairman** suggested that "48.3%" should replace the adjective "high" in § 8 of the report.

**1.5** It was so **agreed**.

**1.6** The **Secretary** explained that the constraints on expenditure referred to in § 7 of Annex B were related to the biennial budget cycle. The budget for 2002-2003 would be approved by the

Council in 2001. Regarding publicity for the Assembly, he said that it had been decided not to publish highlights, but to limit expenditure and to hold direct press conferences, which had been sponsored mainly by the host country with a minimal input from ITU. ITU staff had received highlights via the internal website. Recruitment was under way for the new post mentioned in § 6 of Annex B to the report. It was also intended to enhance promotion of ITU-T through regional workshops with the aim of encouraging new members, which would, in the long term, be of financial benefit to the Sector.

**1.7** The **delegate of India** endorsed the report and commended ITU's financial team on having achieved savings at a time when costs were rising. However, it was important to maintain flexibility within the overall budgetary constraints in order to cope with unforeseen difficulties. He drew attention to Table 1 of Document 126, which showed that Member States were still by far the greater contributor to ITU with some CHF 236 million in 2000-2001 compared to CHF 41 million from Sector Members.

**1.8** The **delegate of Lebanon** joined previous speakers in commending the report. Telecommunication technology was making giant strides, in recognition of which it was being proposed that a special study group on IMT-2000 be established. He would not like to see a return to the days of technical cooperation when developing countries had to seek support from UNDP in order to meet their needs for new technologies. While he was pleased, therefore, to note that ITU-T was receiving voluntary contributions for projects, as indicated in § 10 of the report, it would be better for all Sector activities to be financed under the regular budget in order to ensure that they were adequately sustained and followed up. Referring to § 1 of Annex B, he welcomed the increase in frequency of study group meetings from one every ten months to one every six months. He endorsed §§ 2 to 5 and, referring to § 5, expressed the hope that projects would be properly coordinated by the three Sectors.

**1.9** The **delegate of Switzerland**, referring to § 3.2 of Annex B, requested further information on the workshop to be dedicated to IP and MEDIACOM-2004.

**1.10** The **Secretary** said that the workshop would be a joint activity involving Study Groups 13 and 16 aimed at promoting studies related to IP-based networks and, should it be approved by the Assembly, the MEDIACOM-2004 project. The workshop was planned for early in 2001 and details of the final arrangements would be circulated in due course.

**1.11** The **Director of TSB** thanked the Chairman of Committee 2 and her team and expressed appreciation to those delegates who had endorsed the report. Replying to the delegate of Lebanon, he said that it was unlikely that all the proposed activities could be covered under the regular budget, given the need to provide an equitable share to each of the Sectors. The additional projects were nevertheless extremely important. Promotion of ITU-T, for example, was essential and it was hoped to initiate regional activities in that regard. Increased frequency of meetings was also needed. The proposed special study group on IMT-2000 would be a further expense since it would involve more activities than Study Group 8, which was to be discontinued. The new activities were all vital for the future of ITU, yet the ITU budget could not be increased to encompass all ITU-T's needs. He therefore urged members to provide voluntary contributions.

**1.12** The **Chairman** commended Committee 2 for its valuable work.

**1.13** The report of Committee 2 (Document 148), as amended, was **approved**.

## **2 Consideration of the report of Committee 5 (Document 147)**

**2.1** The **Chairman of Committee 5**, after thanking his two vice-chairmen for their assistance to him, introduced Document 147 which contained the report of the committee to the Plenary Meeting. The committee had examined the reports of Study Groups 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 as indicated in § 2 and had expressed appreciation for the excellent results achieved during the study

period. After examining the reports of the intersector coordination groups (ICGs), the committee had approved the proposal to disband the ICG on IMT-2000 and to continue the ICG on Satellite Matters; those proposals were submitted to the Plenary Meeting for approval. The committee had approved the proposals for approval and deletion of Recommendations as presented by Study Groups 5, 6, 9, 13 and 15. Those proposals, listed in Annex 1 to the report, were also submitted to the Plenary for approval. The committee had noted a number of activities related to the follow-up of Resolutions 101 and 102 (Minneapolis, 1998), as outlined in § 5 of the report, with Study Group 13 being the lead study group on IP-based matters.

**2.2** The **delegate of Syria** commended the report as an excellent one and suggested that, since the forum would consider many topics related to Resolutions 101 and 102, the following sentence should be added to § 5: "the Plenary Meeting called upon the Director of TSB and the study group management teams concerned to assist the SPU unit of ITU in the preparation of the next World Telecommunication Policy Forum on IP Telephony".

**2.3** The **delegate of Australia** suggested that the report of Committee 5 should contain a report only of what had happened in the meetings of Committee 5. The proposal by Syria might best be incorporated in the report of Committee 4.

**2.4** The **Secretary** said that since Committee 5 had been charged with examining the follow-up to Resolutions 101 and 102, which, as the delegate of Syria had mentioned, had many links with the forthcoming forum, it would appear reasonable to include the proposal in the report of Committee 5.

**2.5** The **Chairman** suggested that it be left to the secretariat to determine where best to add the proposed text.

**2.6** On that understanding, and subject to editorial refinement where required, the report of Committee 5 (Document 147) was **approved**.

**2.7** Replying to a query by the **delegate of the United Kingdom**, the **Chairman** confirmed that, by approving the report, the Plenary Meeting had also approved all the proposals submitted by Committee 5. He thanked Committee 5 for its excellent work.

### **3 Consideration of the report of Committee 6 (Documents 151 and Addendum 1, 159, 160, 162)**

**3.1** The **Chairman of Committee 6** introduced Document 160 containing a fairly detailed report of the work of his committee charged to examine the results of the work of Study Groups 2, 3, 7, 8 and 16. Highlighting a number of points which had given rise to lengthy or even controversial discussions, he drew attention, in connection with Study Group 2, to revised Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 (§ 2.2 of Document 160), which were submitted to the Plenary for approval in Document 159, following review by an ad hoc group led by the Chairman of Study Group 2. Regarding Study Group 3, the question of Annex E to Recommendation D.140, concerning bilateral negotiations of transitional arrangements towards cost-orientation, had given rise to diverging views and a number of proposed amendments had been put forward, as reflected in § 3.3 of the report. Committee 6 had agreed that Annex E to Recommendation D.140, as submitted by Study Group 3, be proposed for approval by the Assembly and that Study Group 3 should monitor the situation and make appropriate amendments subsequently if required. Regarding Recommendation D.iii (D.50), a compromise text had been put forward (Annex 1 to Document 160) and had been supported by a majority of participants, but there had been strong opposition from some countries and Canada had continued discussions in order to produce a revised text as set out in Document 162. Regarding Study Group 8, Recommendations originally put forward for approval by the Assembly (listed under § 5.2) had been withdrawn, and would be handled at the next meeting of the study group that will continue the activities of Study Group 8. The Assembly was invited to endorse that proposal. All Recommendations submitted by Study Group 7 were approved and the report of Study Group 16 was noted.

**3.2** The question of regional tariff groups had also been discussed, in particular the creation of an Arab regional tariff group within Study Group 3. Further discussion would be necessary, however, as certain difficulties had arisen related to formalities and legal aspects. Preliminary informal discussions with the Secretary-General and the Legal Affairs Unit had indicated that it was likely that countries could be active members of only one tariff group at a time, and have observer status in the others. Concerning assistance to regional tariff groups, a proposed modification to Resolution 26 would be published as a Committee 7 document for approval by the Assembly, as would a revised text of the proposed amendment to Resolution 29 on alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks.

**3.3** Regarding the results of the Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), discussions had arisen in connection with Resolution 79 (International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs)), concerning the role of the Council in determining options on the future direction of the ITRs. The committee had noted that Study Group 3 had included an item on the ITRs in its proposed Question B/3 and, depending on Council decisions, would then effect any relevant studies. Regarding Resolution 89 (Coping with the decreased use of the international telex service) the committee had noted that Study Group 13 might need to look at the interoperability aspects of telex with more modern means of communication.

**3.4** With regard to the proposed new Resolution [X9] on accounting rate principles, the final text approved by the committee was set out in Document 151. The committee had agreed that adoption of that Resolution would have no effect on Annex E to Recommendation D.140.

**3.5** The **delegate of France** pointed out an error in the numbering of § 9.2 in the English text of Document 160.

**3.6** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, clarifying a point raised by the **delegate of Australia**, said that the phrase "decisions of Council-2001" in § 9.2.3 should read "decisions of the Council".

**3.7** The **Chairman** suggested that discussion on Recommendation D.iii and on the creation of an Arab regional tariff group should be left pending while the Plenary considered the rest of the committee's report.

**3.8** The **delegate of Syria** requested clarification concerning the Japanese proposal (Document 141) on accounting rate principles for international telephone services. Regarding § 9.1 of Document 160, he expressed concern that not all the points of Resolution 22 (Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services) had been covered. He wished to place on record that the Administration of Syria requested that Study Group 3 follow the implementation of all items assigned to it in that Resolution, and in particular points 2, 3 and 4. Regarding § 9.2.3 of Document 160, he pointed out that the Council was not in fact in a position to determine options but could only propose them to the plenipotentiary conference. He wished further to place on record that the Syrian delegation to WTSA-2000 regretted that the most important issue of ITU-T, the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs), had to all intents and purposes not been discussed at all by the Assembly. Regarding § 9.3.2, he stressed that consideration, by ITU-T Study Group 13, of the interoperability aspects of telex with more modern means of communication would constitute implementation of § 2 of the *resolves* section of Resolution 89 (Minneapolis, 1998).

**3.9** The **Chairman of Committee 6**, replying to the delegate of Syria concerning the Japanese proposal on accounting rate principles (originally in Document 141 but amended in Document 151), said that it was proposed that the data concerned be updated by Study Group 3, according to the method that the group found most appropriate, and be published regularly in the form of a supplement.

**3.10** The **delegates of Mexico** and **Lebanon** agreed with the delegate of Syria that the ITRs had not been discussed in sufficient depth at the Assembly.

**3.11** The **delegate of the United States** requested clarification as to whether, in approving the report of Committee 6, the Assembly would also automatically be approving the existing text of Annex E to Recommendation D.140.

**3.12** The **Chairman** said that when the report was approved, Annex E to Recommendation D.140 would be included in that approval. The only two subjects left pending at the present juncture were Recommendation D.iii and the creation of an Arab regional tariff group.

**3.13** The **delegate of the United States** said that he regretted that his delegation found itself obliged to submit the following reservation concerning Annex E to Recommendation D.140, for incorporation in the minutes of the present meeting and in any future publication of the Recommendation.

"While recognizing the sovereign rights of each State to regulate its telecommunication and having regard to the growing importance of telecommunication for the economic and social development of all states, the United States of America will not apply Annex E to Recommendation D.140. The Recommendation is inconsistent with, and could impede, the progress of global market trends and realistic concepts of cost orientation."

**3.14** In addition, his delegation wished to make it clear that if draft Resolution [X9] was approved, it would not apply to the United States.

**3.15** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** made the following reservation concerning Annex E to Recommendation D.140:

"The United Kingdom considers that the target rates contained in Annex E to Recommendation D.140 do not reflect true costs or market realities faced by United Kingdom operators and therefore the United Kingdom will not apply the rates in Annex E".

**3.16** The **delegate of Canada** made the following statement concerning Annex E to Recommendation D.140:

"Canada recognizes the significant effort that Study Group 3, particularly the regional tariff groups, has put into developing the transition plan contained in Annex E to Recommendation D.140. It is not Canada's intention to limit in any way the implementation plans of those administrations that find value in this annex and therefore Canada will not stand in the way of its approval. However, given the competitive environment in which Canadian companies operate, the Canadian Administration believes that it would be not practical to accept target rates for Canadian companies that are inconsistent with the current market conditions. Consequently, Canada will not apply Annex E to the negotiations of Canadian companies".

**3.17** The **delegate of Syria** said that his Administration welcomed the results achieved with regard to Annex E to Recommendation D.140 but considered that the target rate set for Syria could not be met by the target date. His Administration would make every effort to meet the target rate in the coming years.

**3.18** He and the **delegate of Egypt** submitted the following reservation regarding Annex E to Recommendation D.140:

"The Egyptian and Syrian delegations reserve the right not to apply the table in Annex E to Recommendation D.140 with respect to the target date set for the transition period, they need a longer period".

**3.19** The **Chairman of Committee 6**, replying to a request for clarification from the **delegate of Bahrain**, said that as indicated in § 11.1.2 iv) of its report, Committee 6 had agreed that the adoption of draft Resolution [X9] proposed by Japan would have no effect on Annex E to Recommendation D.140. The **delegate of Japan** said that his delegation had proposed draft

Resolution [X9] in the hope that it would facilitate negotiations and help to achieve the objectives of Annex E.

**3.20** The **delegate of Cuba** submitted the following statement with regard to Annex E to Recommendation D.140:

"The delegation of Cuba wishes to acknowledge the very valuable and useful results achieved in the preparation of Annex E, in which we have actively participated since the establishment of the Focus Group. We nevertheless wish to signify, and have recorded in the minutes, the reservation we made at the last meeting of Study Group 3 in Geneva to the effect that, given our circumstances, it is not possible to meet the target rate set for 2001 and it did not prove possible in the document to have this deadline extended for all the developing countries."

**3.21** The **delegate of Russia** said that his Administration supported Annex E to Recommendation D.140 in principle, as its approval would ensure that accounting rates were closer to real costs. Nevertheless, the definition of accounting rates based on traffic density to be found in Annex E did not always reflect economic, geographical and other realities. Such was the case in Russia. It should be made possible for administrations not to apply the annex if their particular circumstances did not so permit, and § E.3.5 of Annex E should be amended to accommodate that possibility by deleting the reference to calculation of costs according to a mutually agreed costing approach.

**3.22** In response to comments by the **Chairman**, the **Secretary** said that it would be difficult to take up an amendment at the current stage in the proceedings. However, the point raised by Russia could be dealt with if submitted to Study Group 3 after the Assembly.

**3.23** The **Chairman** suggested that Russia might submit a contribution on the issue to the next meeting of Study Group 3.

**3.24** The **delegate of Russia** said that it would be impossible for his Administration to apply Annex E, and he submitted the following reservation:

"The Administration of the Russian Federation has studied Annex E to Recommendation D.140, and points out that the method used in Annex E to determine accounting rates based on telephone density does not reflect the real situation in Russian networks. Therefore the Administration of the Russian Federation declares that Annex E to Recommendation D.140 cannot be used in the Russian Federation".

**3.25** The **delegate of Venezuela** submitted the following reservation in respect of Annex E to Recommendation D.140:

"The Administration of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, conscious of the need to make headway in the discussions on the approval of Annex E to Recommendation E.140 in the course of this Assembly, wishes to state that, although not opposing approval of the text in question, our Administration reserves the right to apply Annex E to Recommendation D.140 having regard to the characteristics set out in the recently adopted internal legislation on telecommunications."

**3.26** The **delegate of India** said that many countries that had been implementing Annex E in earnest had been losing a great deal of money in the process. It now seemed that all the efforts devoted by so many delegations to achieving a consensus on Annex E were about to go to waste. The approach of coming into line with the rates charged by commercial operators was highly unrealistic. It was essential that the Assembly approve Annex E by consensus or even, if need be, by recourse to a vote.

**3.27** The **Chairman** pointed out that no one had yet rejected Annex E, though many delegates had made statements about it or expressed reservations. The remarks by the delegate of India were of relevance to continuing debate within Study Group 3.

**3.28** The **delegate of Canada** said that his delegation had made it clear that it would not stand in the way of approval of Annex E, although it was not at present in a position to implement it. It requested that a summary version of its statement appear as a footnote to Recommendation D.140, with a reference to Annex E, as follows:

"Canada reserves its right not to apply the indicative target rates contained in Annex E to this Recommendation".

**3.29** The **delegate of Bahrain** fully supported the comments by the delegate of India. Bahrain had hoped that Annex E would be approved at the meeting of Study Group 3 using the accelerated approval process – a hope that had not been fulfilled. Annex E should now be approved without further amendment.

**3.30** The **Chairman** said that, like India, Bahrain appeared to be advocating the pursuit of Recommendations that could be endorsed by the entire membership of ITU. However, in a multilateral environment, the concerns of all delegations had to be respected and addressed, with a view to producing results that left all parties equally satisfied – or dissatisfied.

**3.31** With the exception of those items left pending, and subject to consideration of the individual texts produced by the committee and to editorial refinement where required, the report of Committee 6 (Documents 159 and 160) was **approved**.

**3.32** The **Chairman** proposed that the meeting turn its attention to Recommendation D.iii (D.50). Following the submission of the draft text contained in Annex 1 to Document 160, a further contribution, contained in Document 162, had been prepared by Canada and the Netherlands for presentation to the Plenary. He invited Canada to introduce that document.

**3.33** The **delegate of Canada** said that at the final meeting of Committee 6 his delegation had put forward a proposal, to be found in the second paragraph of Document 162, to replace the words "the need for" with the words "whether there is a need for". It had subsequently been proposed that the formulation "the possible need for" would be preferable, but it was his understanding that the proponents of that formulation were now willing to withdraw it. He therefore proposed that the Assembly retain the wording "whether there is a need for".

**3.34** As to the first paragraph of the proposal in Document 162, its purpose was to reflect what had taken place in the ad hoc group set up by Committee 6 to deal with Recommendation D.iii, and in particular the agreement reached in the group, reflected in § 3.3 of the draft report of Committee 6 (Document 134), that the Internet should not be regulated and that IP connections should remain the subject of commercial agreements between the parties concerned. It was also considered that the recent agreement reached by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministers concerning international charging arrangements for Internet services should also be reflected, and indeed the directly pertinent APEC principle was reproduced almost word for word in the first paragraph of Document 162. The full text of the first paragraph appeared in square brackets because full agreement had not been reached on the proposal. Together, the two paragraphs constituted a compromise proposal intended to facilitate further work in Study Group 3.

**3.35** The **Chairman** hoped that the Assembly could reach consensus on a text that dealt with an issue that was fast becoming a real challenge for ITU.

**3.36** The **delegate of South Africa** said that, despite the assertion by the delegate of Canada, her delegation still strongly preferred the wording "the possible need". As to the first paragraph in Document 162, its present formulation appeared to infringe Member States' sovereignty. That could be rectified by inserting the word "normally" before "governments".

**3.37** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** preferred the formulation "whether there is a need", but could accept "the possible need". He strongly favoured retention of the first paragraph, which embodied a principle on which many administrations had agreed, and also set the context in which any further work should take place.



**3.38** The **delegate of India** said that the first paragraph did not reflect prevailing realities in the many countries where telecommunication was not a private business. Where telecommunications were government-owned, governments obviously wished to negotiate. The proposal to insert the word "normally" might cover that concern. As to the second paragraph, it was crucial to come up with an acceptable Recommendation before it was too late. Consequently, in a spirit of consensus, his delegation would accept either of the formulations proposed.

**3.39** The **delegate of Mexico** said that his delegation had originally supported Recommendation D.iii as proposed by Study Group 3. The subsequent compromise proposals were to be welcomed. However, the first paragraph was not fundamental to the Recommendation, and he suggested that the revised text in Annex 1 to Document 160 be retained, but incorporating the bracketed first paragraph of Document 162. As for the formulations "whether there is a need" and "the possible need", his delegation preferred the latter but could accept the former.

**3.40** The **delegate of Bahrain** supported South Africa's proposal to include the word "normally" in the first paragraph, and also proposed, first, inserting the words "and national regulatory agencies" after "governments" and second, inserting the word "globally" before "competitive environment". His delegation could accept either of the two formulations proposed for the second paragraph.

**3.41** The **delegate of Australia** supported the inclusion of the first paragraph, with the addition of the word "normally" and the reference to national regulatory agencies. He could not, however, accept Bahrain's proposal to insert the word "globally", which distorted the intended effect of the paragraph. His delegation preferred the formulation "whether there is a need".

**3.42** The **delegate of Ghana** supported the phrase "the possible need", and the proposal to insert the word "normally" in the first paragraph, since in a number of countries it was an important role of the government to ensure and protect private investment.

**3.43** The **delegate of Syria** said that, even with the amendment proposed by South Africa, the first paragraph of Document 162 conflicted with No. 1 of the Constitution, which referred to "the sovereign right of each State to regulate its telecommunication". One hundred administrations currently did not permit alternative calling practices. His Administration thus considered the bracketed first paragraph as unconstitutional and outside the mandate of the Assembly. The **delegate of Niger** supported those remarks.

**3.44** The **Chairman** said that, subject to some amendment, the proposals in Document 162 appeared to offer a reasonable compromise text. He suggested that the document be left pending until the following day, and that in the meantime the delegate of Canada be requested to hold informal consultations with a view to refining the text. He particularly invited those interested participants who had been unable to take the floor for lack of time to address their remarks direct to the delegate of Canada.

**3.45** The **delegate of Uganda** suggested that matters might be expedited if the bracketed first paragraph in Document 162, which appeared to pose problems, was withdrawn.

**3.46** The **delegate of Greece**, intervening on a point of order, said that the Canadian proposal had been supported by only one delegation – insufficient support to justify obliging other delegations to engage in informal consultations regarding an unconstitutional provision. The only acceptable course was to withdraw the bracketed first paragraph.

**3.47** The **delegate of Japan** requested the authors of Document 162 to clarify whether the choice between the two formulations proposed in the second paragraph was an editorial or a substantive matter.

**3.48** The **Chairman** said that if the informal consultations proved unsuccessful, the Assembly could then decide how best to proceed. Meanwhile, if he heard no further objection he would take it that the Plenary Meeting wished to proceed along the lines he had suggested.

**3.49** It was so agreed.

**The meeting rose at 1240 hours.**

## FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

(Minutes approved by the Chairman)

Thursday, 5 October 2000, at 1435 hours

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Consideration of the report of Committee 6 (continued)
- 2 Consideration of the report of Committee 3

#### 1 Consideration of the report of Committee 6 (continued) (Document 160)

**1.1** The **Chairman** invited the meeting to resume its consideration of the report of Committee 6 (Document 160), in particular the creation of an Arab regional tariff group within Study Group 3, and recalled that Committee 6 had already approved the principle of establishing such a group.

**1.2** The **delegate of Bahrain** pointed out that many queries concerning the creation of the new Arab regional tariff group had yet to be settled. The name of the new group posed difficulties for some countries in the Arab region and should be changed. Furthermore, it should be made clear that countries in the region had the option of remaining members of their existing tariff groups. The **delegate of Saudi Arabia**, endorsing those comments, said that the membership issue should be considered further and clarified; on no account should membership of existing regional tariff groups be compromised.

**1.3** The **delegate of Syria** said that, as he understood it, the only thing that would prevent a member of one group from being a member or an observer of another group was opposition from within the group itself. He expressed concern that the debate was being reopened at the present juncture, particularly as Committee 6 had reached agreement in principle on the establishment of a new regional tariff group.

**1.4** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that he had no objection to the establishment of a new regional tariff group but its name might be reconsidered in the light of the comments by the delegate of Bahrain. The issue of dual membership, which could apply to other tariff groups, should be clarified. In his view, a country should not be allowed to be a full member of two groups as it could derive an unfair advantage. A full member of one group should therefore be permitted to join another group only as an observer.

**1.5** The **delegate of Yemen**, noting that Yemen did not wish to lose its membership of the TAS Group, said that more time was required to consider the implications of the establishment of a new group, particularly as the proposal to establish such a group had come as a surprise to a number of Arab countries.

**1.6** The **Chairman**, having noted that the Assembly had no objection in principle to the creation of a new regional tariff group, said that further consultation between the parties concerned might be required. He therefore suggested that a final decision on the creation of the new group should be deferred until the outstanding issues such as dual membership and the name of the new group had been considered further and clarified at the next meeting of Study Group 3.

**1.7** The **delegate of Syria** recalled that the proposal to establish a new group reflected the wish of some of the Arab countries that had been disadvantaged by the fact that TEUREM Group was no longer active. Although the proposal had already been discussed with the management team of Study Group 3, he said that he would be prepared to go along with the suggestion by the Chairman, and hoped that the outstanding issues could be resolved in a manner satisfactory to all.

## **2 Consideration of the report of Committee 3 (Documents 32, 56 and Corrigendum 1 + Addenda 1 + 2, 77(Add.1), 143 and 161)**

**2.1** The **Chairman of Committee 3**, having drawn attention to some editorial amendments to be made, introduced Document 161 which set out the results of the work of Committee 3 in the following areas: working methods, EDH, coordination and cooperation, TSAG relevant issues, publication and presentation rules, draft new Resolution [F] on reform of ITU, and other subjects. Tables 1 and 2 gave a summary of the status of new and existing Resolutions and Recommendations. With regard to working methods, he said that while the committee had recognized that draft new Resolution [X8] on regulatory aspects of ITU-T work contained useful criteria for distinguishing between regulatory and technical matters, it had not had sufficient time to take a decision on the draft Resolution. The committee had agreed that draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] should be approved at the present Assembly, but had been unable to reach agreement on it, and was requesting legal advice from the Secretary-General to clarify two issues: first, whether or not the procedures foreseen in the draft Recommendation should be considered to be a vote, and second, the right of Sector Members to be involved in the approval procedure. The committee had, however, approved draft new Resolution [X3], which established procedures for the implementation of the alternative approval procedure.

**2.2** He noted that draft new Resolution [F] on reform of ITU had been discussed extensively, and eight key points had been identified, which were listed in Document 143. Draft revised Resolution 17, which addressed telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries, had also been discussed, with a proposed revision that would allow developing countries free access to ITU-T Recommendations on line. As the Council at its last session had taken certain decisions concerning the availability of ITU documents, however, a parenthetical phrase had been added to the effect that the approval of Council would be required before the amendment could take effect. During consideration of draft revised Resolution 20, on procedures for the allocation and management of international numbering resources, there had been discussion about the meaning of the word "management" in the title, and it had been decided to refer the issue to Committee 6, as Committee 3 had been unable to decide whether a change in that word would affect the content of the Resolution.

**2.3** He thanked his two vice-chairmen, the TSB, and all others who had contributed to the work of the committee. He hoped that the results of Committee 3 would add a brick, albeit a small one, to the edifice that ITU was building to meet the challenges of the new millennium.

**2.4** The **Chairman** thanked the Chairman of Committee 3 for his excellent work. He asked for comments on the report, with the exception of draft new Resolution [X3] on implementation of draft new Recommendation [A.AAP], which would be discussed later.

**2.5** The **delegate of Syria** reserved the right to make three comments on draft new Resolution [F] when it was considered. He noted that although his Administration had proposed to change the word "management" in the title of draft revised Resolution 20, Committee 6 had decided to retain the title as originally proposed, with the proviso that Syria would be allowed to make a statement on his Administration's interpretation of the word when the Resolution was considered in the Plenary Meeting.

**2.6** The **Chairman**, supported by the **delegates of the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the United States**, said that many of the Resolutions described in the report of Committee 3 would be presented in the report of the Editorial Committee, and the report of the former would not be approved until that of the latter had been discussed. At the present juncture, the meeting should restrict its comments to issues that had not been resolved by Committee 3.

**2.7** The **delegate of Australia** said that draft new Resolution [X8] (Document 77(Add.1)) responded to a need for better differentiation of technical matters and regulatory or policy-related matters as outlined in its *resolves* a). He noted that it was a self-contained Resolution that would

complement draft revised Resolution 1 for the analysis of the nature of Recommendations. He proposed that it be endorsed by the Plenary.

**2.8** The **delegate of Syria** supported the proposal by Australia and asked that the draft new Resolution be presented to TSAG for endorsement as soon as possible. He suggested that TSAG be instructed to establish the necessary criteria for differentiating regulatory from technical texts. He noted that the Radiocommunication Assembly had already taken similar measures.

**2.9** The **delegate of Switzerland** said that differentiation between regulatory activity and technical matters might better be addressed by the ad hoc group of the Working Group on ITU Reform which was addressing treaty-related matters.

**2.10** The **delegate of Canada**, supporting draft new Resolution [X8], said that it was essential that TSAG meet the challenge of separating regulatory and technical work, which would result in greater efficiency.

**2.11** To the comment of the **delegate of Australia** that draft new Resolution [X8] had not been considered in Committee 3 and should be transferred to Committee 7, the **Secretary** said that that would not be possible and the draft Resolution should be considered by the Plenary. The report of Committee 3 indicated that draft new Resolution [X8] was linked to draft new Resolutions [A.AAP] and [F], which had been adopted by Committee 3 and submitted to Committee 7. The question before the Plenary was whether an independent discussion of draft new Resolution [X8] was required.

**2.12** The **delegate of Syria** commented that Australia's proposal conformed with the terms of No. 247 of the Convention, and was not related to the reform process. If the proposal were not agreed at the present Assembly, it would be necessary to wait another four years. It was for the Assembly to decide on the procedures to be used for approving regulatory and technical Recommendations, and Australia had made a proposal in that respect.

**2.13** The **Chairman of Committee 3** said that he had referred to draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] in connection with draft new Resolution [X8] in his report because both referred to the need to distinguish between regulatory and technical matters. Draft new Resolution [F] also made reference to that distinction. If the Assembly adopted draft new Resolution [X8], it should then be forwarded to Committee 7.

**2.14** The **delegate of Bahrain** recalled that, during discussion in Committee 3, questions had been raised as to why priority was given to the alternative procedure for approval of technical issues. He raised the point if it was possible to apply this procedure also for regulatory ones. Draft new Resolution [X8] and draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] should be considered together.

**2.15** The **delegate of Germany** said that he supported the draft new Resolution [X8]. It provided elements that allowed a better distinction between the traditional and alternative approval procedures.

**2.16** The **delegate of the United States**, supported by the **delegate of the United Kingdom**, said that he had not been aware that draft new Resolution [X8] was to be discussed at the present Plenary Meeting. A rapid perusal showed that it departed significantly from Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998), in that it added a number of areas not covered by Resolution 82 that might have regulatory implications. It should therefore be considered further before it was forwarded to TSAG.

**2.17** The **delegate of Syria** drew attention to the precise wording of Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998), which recognized the prime role of Member States in all Sectors in approving Questions and Recommendations on matters having policy or regulatory implications, "such as" numbering, tariffs, financial questions and so on. The words "such as" meant that the list was not exhaustive. In his view, draft new Resolution [X8] was in full conformity with Resolution 82.

**2.18** The **delegate of Australia** pointed out that draft new Resolution [X8] submitted by a number of APT members was oriented towards the future, when challenges might arise in respect of

the boundary between technical and regulatory or policy-related matters. The draft contained some suggestions in that respect, which TSAG might wish to reflect upon.

**2.19** The **Chairman**, noting the concerns that had been expressed, said that he would place draft new Resolution [X8] on the agenda of the fifth Plenary Meeting and invited its authors to take into account the comments that had been made, in particular any discrepancies that might exist between it and Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998).

**2.20** He invited comments on draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] (Document 32), and in particular § 5.4 thereof.

**2.21** The **delegate of Germany** drew attention to the proposal by a number of European countries and operators entitled "Acting together in the alternative approval process" (Document 56, Corrigendum 1, and Addenda 1 and 2 to Corrigendum 1). Its purpose was to encourage industry and operators to continue to play an active role in the standardization work carried out within ITU-T. In that connection, he recalled No. 28C of the Constitution, which provided that Sector Members were entitled to take part in the adoption of Questions and Recommendations, and Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998), which referred to Member States and Sector Members "acting together" in the alternative approval process. Accordingly, he proposed that § 5.4 of the draft new Recommendation be amended in such a way as to give Sector Members the right both to agree to and disagree with a Recommendation in a meaningful way, by providing that Recommendations would be rejected only if three of the Member States and Sector Members present objected to it. It should be noted that his proposal did not amount to a voting system: it merely gave Sector Members a small measure of power of decision in the standardization process.

**2.22** The **delegate of Syria** pointed out that the alternative approval process (AAP), as proposed by TSAG, represented a very big step forward. However, the partnership relation, or "acting together", did not mean that a Sector Member from a particular country could oppose its own Member State. In that connection, he referred to *considering e)* of Resolution 82 concerning the enhancement of the rights and obligations of Sector Members, and observed that Sector Members had not been called upon to bear any additional obligations. They financed some 24 to 26 per cent of the Sector, while governments financed most of the rest. Member States had already sacrificed many of their rights to the advantage of the Sector Members, and he could not agree to an arrangement which allowed them to oppose Member States. In his view, the best approach was that proposed by TSAG.

**2.23** The **delegate of Australia** considered that ITU was approaching a situation in which there was a need to break the mould of a single veto. At stake was the principle of power sharing, in some future perspective, between Member States and Sector Members, the legitimacy of which was not yet, however, entirely clear. At the present stage he considered that the Assembly was in a position to introduce a plural veto consisting of three Member States. That was a compromise solution which the Working Group on ITU Reform could develop further.

**2.24** The **Chairman** pointed out that a similar proposal had been made by the delegate of Italy.

**2.25** The **representative of ETNO**, speaking on behalf of European operators, said that draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] was fundamental and should be approved at the present Assembly. In her view, the amendments to it contained in Document 56 were in conformity with the terms of the Constitution and Convention. It was essential to send a strong signal to Sector Members indicating that Member States did not always have the last word.

**2.26** The **delegate of Japan** also considered it highly important to approve AAP at the present Assembly and expressed his support for the compromise solution proposed by the delegate of Australia.

**2.27** The **delegate of Mexico** expressed his support for draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] and felt that the German proposal might give rise to conflict. In respect of the participation of Sector

Members he fully supported the delegate of Syria. In his opinion, at least three Member States had to object to a Recommendation for it to be rejected.

**2.28** The **delegate of Canada**, while recognizing that the issue of the relationship between Member States and Sector Members was an important element in the reform process, endorsed the Australian proposal.

**2.29** The **delegate of the United States** noted that there were two issues before the Assembly: the German proposal under which one Member State and two Sector Members could oppose a Recommendation, and the Australian proposal, based on a suggestion made by Italy, under which three Member States had to object. As his delegation had already indicated, the United States considered the German proposal unconstitutional in that it would allow Sector Members to vote. Turning to the Australian proposal, he said that it appeared, superficially, to be reasonable, but closer scrutiny raised doubts as to whether it would make the ITU-T standardization process more efficient. The United States intended to support AAP fully however, if the three Member State rule was adopted, many Member States might hesitate to apply AAP, preferring to stay with the traditional approval procedure. Moreover, in the interests of advancing global standardization, the emphasis should be on consensus rather than coalition voting. Experience showed that unopposed agreement had in the vast majority of cases led to consensus. He was concerned that the road which the Assembly seemed to be taking might bring about unintended consequences. In conclusion, he reaffirmed that the United States was firmly committed to AAP and wished to move to its introduction as quickly as possible.

**2.30** The **delegate of Denmark** said that she fully supported the German proposal.

**2.31** The **delegate of India** endorsed the Australian proposal, adding nevertheless that he was in favour of giving the Sector Members more say in the decision-making process.

**2.32** The **delegate of Syria** pointed out that, in his experience, the number of Member States which attended study group meetings ranged from 6 to 20, making the requirement for three Member States under the Australian proposal excessive. He proposed that two Member States should be required in order to reject a Recommendation.

**2.33** The **delegate of Switzerland** said that it was very important to send a strong signal to private industry and he therefore fully supported the German proposal.

**2.34** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** also endorsed the German proposal, of which his country was a co-signatory, because it involved Sector Members in the final approval of Recommendations. However they do not oppose to have more than one Member State amongst the three members opposing.

**2.35** The **delegate of Russia** said he regretted that the Assembly seemed at present to be deviating from the TSAG proposal. While fully respecting the Sector Members, he considered that Member States must retain certain rights. It was true that Sector Members made contributions, both financial and moral, to ITU-T, but so too did the Member States. He shared the view of the United States that there was a risk of setting a dangerous precedent, and he expressed his support for draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] as proposed by TSAG.

**2.36** The **Chairman** said that the issue would be taken up again at the next Plenary Meeting.

**The meeting rose at 1710 hours.**

## FIFTH AND LAST PLENARY MEETING

(Minutes approved by the Chairman)

Friday, 6 October 2000, at 0940 hrs

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Consideration of the report of Committee 4
- 2 Consideration of revised draft Recommendation D.III – International Internet connection
- 3 Consideration of the report of Committee 3 (continued)
- 4 Consideration of the texts approved by Committee 2
- 5 Consideration of the texts approved by Committee 6
- 6 Consideration of the texts approved by Committee 3
- 7 Appointment of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups, TSAG and tariff groups in ITU-T (2001-2004)
- 8 Approval of the minutes of the opening meeting and of the first Plenary Meeting
- 9 Expressions of appreciation to study group officials who would not be standing again for the next study period

### **1 Consideration of the report of Committee 4 (Documents 164, 167, 170, 172, 173, 174 and 175)**

**1.1** The **Chairman** invited the participants to examine the report of Committee 4 contained in Documents 164, 173, 174 and 175.

**1.2** The **Chairman of Committee 4** said that Document 174 contained the body of the committee's report. The status of the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond had been defined, and it would be able to operate in accordance with the provisional working procedures specified in draft Recommendation [A.pwp]. Document 175 contained draft revised Resolution 2 and its annexes. The text of the Questions modified or added at WTSA-2000 appeared in Document 173. Participants' attention was drawn to the last paragraph of § 2.2 of Document 174, which related to the scheduling of meetings of the Special Study Group and Study Groups 7, 10 and 11. With regard to the B and C-series Recommendations, Committee 4 had approved the proposal made by TSAG in Documents 29 and 32. He proposed that draft new Resolutions [C] and [X6], contained in Documents 175 and 172 respectively, be considered later.

**1.3** The report of Committee 4 was **approved**, it being understood that the texts arising from the committee's work would be examined in due course.

### **Draft Recommendation [A.pwp] – Provisional working procedures for the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond (Document 170)**

**1.4** The **Chairman** invited the participants to consider draft Recommendation [A.pwp].

**1.5** The **delegate of Italy** observed that the normative output of the Special Study Group would be Recommendations approved by means of the existing procedures. Those global standards would therefore be used internationally. The other forms of output, such as Supplements, would be information documents. Alternative types of output of a lesser status than Recommendations, such as technical specifications, could not be considered as standards since they would not have global status. For those specifications to have normative status, they would have to be subject to the same approval procedure as the Recommendations. If it was accepted that those documents could follow

different approval procedures, they would only be produced by manufacturers for their own use. He believed that category of output could be restricted to draft Recommendations. In conclusion, he said that §§ 4.1 and 4.3 of Recommendation [A.pwp] were contradictory, and observed that TSAG was authorized to amend the approval procedures for non-normative output but that, on the other hand, in the view of his delegation, only WTSA was authorized to amend the procedure for normative texts.

**1.6** The **Chairman of Committee 4** recalled that the ad hoc group had already taken account of that point of view and that it had been decided to allow the Special Study Group to investigate the matter, including along the lines of the suggestion made by the delegate of Italy. However, the discussions should take place within the Special Study Group before the matter was brought before TSAG.

**1.7** The **Chairman**, stating that the matter would be discussed by TSAG, suggested that the delegate of Italy submit a contribution to TSAG.

**1.8** The **delegate of Syria** supported the statement by the delegate of Italy with regard to § 4.3 of Document 170, and suggested that the word "normative" be deleted.

**1.9** With regard to Document 173 and Question D/IMT, he pointed out that the services using the IP protocol did not yet exist and that it would be more accurate to speak of networks using the IP protocol. In the penultimate paragraph under "Reasons for the Question", reference should be made not only to industry but also to the users. The end of the paragraph would therefore read as follows: "... is becoming an industry and user requirement". In the section entitled "Relationships", the subtitle "Other IMT-2000 standardization activities in ITU-T and ITU-R" should be amended so as to refer also to ITU-D. A new bullet should also be inserted at the end of that subsection, worded as follows: "Work related to IMT-2000 within ITU-D".

**1.10** Turning to Document 174, he said that he had some difficulty agreeing with the title of Study Group 9, which had been changed in haste. He suggested the following title: "Integrated broadband cable networks for television and sound transmission". Lastly, in § 7.2i) of the attachment to the document, contrary to what was stated, Recommendation C.1 had never been transferred. He asked that it be officially transferred to the Development Sector.

**1.11** The **delegate of the United States**, speaking on the proposed change to the title of Study Group 9, emphasized that the title as it appeared in Document 174 was explicit in that the study group dealt both with integrated broadband networks and with television and sound transmission. He therefore objected to the replacement of "and" by "for". That view was supported by the **delegates of the United Kingdom and India**.

**1.12** The **Chairman of Study Group 15** said that the title of Study Group 9 was supposed to be a brief description of what the study group did. From the point of view of the work of Study Group 15, the title of Study Group 9 as it appeared in Document 173 did not give rise to any problems.

**1.13** The **delegate of Lebanon** supported the view expressed by the delegate of Syria with regard to taking account of ITU-D in the work related to IMT-2000.

**1.14** The **representative of Swisscom** suggested that an additional bullet, to read "IP projects (Study Group 13) and Mediacom-2004 Projects (Study Group 16)", be inserted at the end of Document 173, in the "Relationships" section of Question D/IMT, under "Other IMT-2000 standardization activities in ITU-T and ITU-R".

**1.15** The **delegate of Lebanon** asked that case studies and pilot projects be listed among the IMT-2000 activities. Both those elements had already been taken into account by Committee 4. The **Chairman of Committee 4**, referring to Document 174, § 2.1.3.1, confirmed that it had been decided in principle to add a Question on those elements, but that it had been impossible to draft it for lack of time. The Question would be taken up in TSAG. With respect to the observation by the delegate of Syria concerning B and C-series Recommendations, and in particular Recommendation C.1, the participants were invited to refer to § 3 of Document 174, in which the transfer to ITU-D



was explicitly mentioned. The **delegate of Lebanon** having requested that a reference to case studies or pilot projects be inserted in § 2.1.3.1 of Document 174, he suggested adding the words, "A Question on case studies should also be drafted".

**1.16** It was so **agreed**.

**1.17** Following a question from the **delegate of Syria** on Recommendation [A.pwp], the **Chairman** said that the word "normative" had been retained in § 4.3, as had the title of Study Group 9.

**1.18** The **delegate of Japan** announced his intention to contribute to the new Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond.

**1.19** Draft Recommendation [A.pwp], as amended, was **approved**.

**1.20** The reservations of the delegates of Italy and Syria objecting to the use of the word "normative" were **noted**.

**Draft revised Resolution 18 – Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors (Document 167)**

**1.21** **Approved**.

**Draft new Resolution [X6] – Coordination among ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D for IMT-2000 activities (Document 172)**

**1.22** **Approved**.

**Draft revised Resolution 2 – Study group responsibility and mandates (Document 175)**

**1.23** The **Chairman of Committee 4** stated that some editorial changes needed to be made to the sections on Study Groups 2 and 11 and to Annexes B and C.

**1.24** The **Chairman** invited the participants concerned by those amendments to contact the Secretary of the Plenary.

**1.25** The **delegate of Syria** objected to the reference, in Annex A, in the first bullet relating to the studies entrusted to Study Group 9, to "voice or other time critical services", as that issue was the responsibility of other study groups. He would communicate his Administration's comments to the Secretary of the Plenary, in particular with respect to the replacement of the word "services" by "applications".

**1.26** Draft revised Resolution 2, subject to the required editorial changes, was **approved**.

**Draft new Resolution [C] – Guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities (Document 175)**

**1.27** **Approved**.

## **2 Consideration of revised draft Recommendation D.iii – International Internet connection (Document DT/27)**

**2.1** The **delegate of Canada**, as chairman of the drafting group set up at the third Plenary Meeting to revise draft Recommendation D.iii on international Internet connection, said that the text contained in Document DT/27 reflected the various points raised during the group's discussions. The text represented a delicate balance of interests, and although not all points of view were entirely reflected, most of them had nevertheless been taken into consideration so that all the parties could agree to the text.

**2.2** The **Chairman** congratulated the delegate of Canada and all those who had endeavoured to reach a compromise on what was an extremely thorny issue. The text could not satisfy everyone, but

marked the beginning of a long process. He therefore invited the participants to approve draft revised Recommendation D.iii and, if they could not approve it, to word any statements or reservations as constructively as possible.

**2.3** The **delegate of Syria** suggested that the word "commercial" in *noting b)* be deleted.

**2.4** The **delegate of Canada** said that that point had been discussed within the drafting group.

**2.5** The **delegate of the United States** made the following statement:

"The United States appreciates the efforts made by many delegations to develop a compromise text, which is based upon a proposal by Canada. I regret to say, Mr Chairman, that the United States still has serious concerns with this Committee 6 Recommendation on Internet charging arrangements, and cannot join in support of its adoption. We continue to believe that a great many questions remain unanswered, and we continue in our concern that this Recommendation has been presented for adoption without sufficient analysis or understanding of its meaning or potential impact. We therefore believe that the adoption of a Recommendation at this time by the WTSA is premature. We continue to believe the Recommendation is not stable and therefore should be returned to Study Group 3 for further study before consideration for adoption. The Internet has experienced rapid growth born in large part from strong private sector leadership. We firmly believe governments must tread carefully and restrain from unnecessary regulation in order to spread the benefits of the Internet to all. We are mindful and sensitive to the concerns expressed by several delegations, especially those from developing countries, about the need to develop telecommunications and information infrastructures and the Internet. We renew our commitment, as made by President Clinton and other G-8 leaders in Okinawa, to the principle of inclusion, stated in the G-8 Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society: everyone, everywhere should be enabled to participate in and no one should be excluded from the benefits of the global information society. The resilience of this society depends on the democratic values that foster human development such as free flow of information and knowledge, mutual tolerance and respect for diversity. The United States is committed to working cooperatively with all nations to bridge the digital divide, foster infrastructure development, invest in people, and promote global access and participation. We are very concerned, however, that this Recommendation may have unintended consequences on advancing the goals of domestic and regional infrastructure development that we all share. For all these reasons, we regret that the United States must make the following reservation:

'Reservation on Recommendation D.iii. The United States does not believe it appropriate or advisable to adopt a Recommendation that has not been fully considered within Study Group 3 or thoroughly coordinated with other relevant study groups. The United States of America will not apply Recommendation D.iii to international charging arrangements for Internet services.'

Mr Chairman, let me repeat, the United States is fully committed to working with all nations to bring the benefits of the global information society to all."

**2.6** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, after congratulating the delegate of Canada and all those who had worked with him, made the following statement:

"The United Kingdom considers that everyone, everywhere should be able to participate in the global information society and that we should strongly prevent the emergence of a digital divide. One of the greatest barriers is the cost of Internet access, especially in developing countries, and we welcome any initiative aimed at reducing the cost of Internet access in these countries. The United Kingdom played a major role in preparing the G8 Okinawa Charter and is working with G8 Dot Force to take this work forward. We also support United Nations and Commonwealth efforts to bridge digital divides. However, the United Kingdom believes that there has not been sufficient quantitative analysis into the

international Internet backbone market, which is highly dynamic and fast-moving, and that governments should tread very carefully when regulating this market for fear of hindering its development. For the sake of consensus, the United Kingdom supports the Document DT/27 which has got very wide support in WTSA and we hope that Study Group 3 will now consider further how to help Member States meet their Internet goals."

**2.7** The **delegate of Greece** shared the same doubts and reservations as the delegate of the United States on the Recommendation under consideration, to which he was opposed. He submitted the following statement to the secretariat:

"Greece is opposed to the adoption of Recommendation D.iii for reasons of principle, as it considers the decision premature given that the subject in question has not been sufficiently analysed by the relevant ITU-T study groups, either from the technical, economic or institutional points of view."

**2.8** The **delegate of Syria** observed that, on the subject under consideration, many questions raised in recent months and during the discussion had remained unanswered. For the purpose of information, he would be grateful if the Administrations of the United States and the United Kingdom and all those who might be able to provide answers would participate actively in the preparations for the forthcoming World Telecommunication Policy Forum on IP telephony, and in that respect invited the Secretary-General to solicit for opinions on the many questions asked, for example the volume of traffic, what was meant by geographical coverage, etc.

**2.9** The **Chairman** said that reservations on draft revised Recommendation D.iii expressed orally during the meeting or submitted before noon to the secretariat would be appended to the text of the Recommendation.

**2.10** The **delegate of Italy** submitted the following statement to the secretariat:

"Italy has always recognized the need for a Recommendation on "international Internet connection". Although revised Recommendation D.iii as contained in Document DT/27 is far from being complete and requires further studies, Italy supports its approval."

**2.11** With the reservations signified, draft revised new Recommendation D.iii was **approved**.

### **3 Consideration of the report of Committee 3 (continued) (Documents 32 and Corrigendum 1, 56 and Corrigendum 1 + Addenda 1 and 2, 77(Add.1)(Rev.1), 161)**

#### **Draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] – Alternative approval process for new and revised Recommendations**

**3.1** The **Chairman** said that draft new Recommendation [A.AAP], as submitted by TSAG, appeared in Documents 32 and Corrigendum 1. During the Assembly, several proposals had been made to amend the text, in particular § 5.4, but it had not been possible to reach a consensus. It was clear that the question of Sector Member participation in the approval procedure was highly sensitive and had an impact on the rights and obligations of Member States. He believed that the present Assembly had considered the matter in depth and that new ideas would emerge by the 2002 Plenipotentiary Conference. He invited the delegates to take a decision on draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] as submitted by TSAG and, if necessary, to express their concerns and reservations about the text.

**3.2** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, co-sponsor of Corrigendum 1 to Document 56, emphasized that the corrigendum and Document 56 were in keeping with *considering* b) of Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998), according to which recourse to the alternative approval process meant that some Questions and Recommendations could be approved by Member States and Sector Members, acting together. In the spirit of that provision, it would be important to find a means of involving Sector Members in the decision on final approval of Recommendations. It would be

sufficient to include in the text proposed by TSAG, in § 5.3 or § 5.4, a sentence indicating that the Sector Members were parties to the final adoption of Recommendations.

**3.3** The **Chairman** felt that it would be unwise to reopen the debate on draft Recommendation [A.AAP]; the discussion as to the substance would continue within TSAG. He therefore put draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] as submitted in Document 32 and Corrigendum 1 thereto to the meeting for approval.

**3.4** Draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] (Document 32 and Corrigendum 1) was **approved**.

#### **Draft new Resolution [X8] – Regulatory aspects of ITU-T work**

**3.5** The **Chairman** recalled that, since draft new Resolution [X8] (Addendum 1 to Document 77) had not been discussed in Committee 3 but had been briefly considered at the fourth Plenary Meeting, he had asked the delegate of Australia to revise the draft in the light of the comments made.

**3.6** The **delegate of Australia** said that the consultations he had conducted had resulted in a new version of draft new Resolution [X8], which appeared in Addendum 1(Rev.1) to Document 77. The wording of *considering* a), b), d) and f) had been aligned on the text of Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998) and references to that resolution had been inserted in the form of new *considering* g) and h). The square brackets around *noting* c) should be deleted. In *resolves* a), the words "a matter" should be replaced by "a Question or Recommendation" and the end of the paragraph amended in consequence. Again under *resolves* a), the words "national security" should be replaced by "matters of security". Finally, the square brackets around the words "or recommended by TSAG" should be deleted.

**3.7** The **delegate of the United States** said that in spite of the changes made to draft new Resolution [X8], he continued to be concerned by two points. The first concerned *resolves* a), which appeared to go further than the content of Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998). The second concerned *resolves* b), which gave the impression that a new mechanism would be created.

**3.8** The **delegate of Australia** said that the scope of subjects presented in *resolves* a) could be reduced, although a number of subjects had to be mentioned as examples for the benefit of the study groups; he proposed that the last example on security be deleted.

**3.9** The **delegate of Bahrain** was reluctant to accept the proposed modifications made with regard to the *resolves* section.

**3.10** The **Chairman** invited the delegates of Australia, the United States and Bahrain to hold informal consultations in an effort to find a compromise on draft new Resolution [X8].

**3.11** Following those consultations, the **delegate of Australia** proposed that draft revised new Resolution [X8] be amended as follows: delete *resolves* b); change the words "issues such as" at the end of *resolves* a) to "possible issues such as"; in the list of issues given as examples, change "rules applicable to competitive markets" to "practices applicable to competitive markets"; delete the example of national security. Furthermore, the Spanish translation of "safety of life" should be reviewed by the Editorial Committee.

**3.12** The **Chairman** put the text of draft new Resolution [X8] as amended by the delegate of Australia to the meeting for approval.

**3.13** Draft new Resolution [X8] (Addendum 1(Rev.1) to Document 77), as amended, was **approved**.

**3.14** The report of Committee 3 (Document 161) was **approved**, subject to any editorial changes.

#### **4 Consideration of texts approved by Committee 2 (Document 165)**

##### **Draft new Resolution [D] – Voluntary contributions**

**4.1**     **Approved.**

#### **5 Consideration of texts approved by Committee 6 (Document 165)**

##### **Draft revised Resolution 26 – Assistance to the Regional Tariff Groups**

**5.1**     **Approved.**

##### **Draft revised Resolution 29 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks**

**5.2**     The **delegate of Syria** wanted the issue of alternative calling procedures to be included in Question 1 assigned to Study Group 3.

**5.3**     Draft revised Resolution 29 was **approved**, subject to that remark.

##### **Draft new Resolution [X9] – Accounting rate principles for international telephone services**

**5.4**     The **delegate of Spain** asked that the words "valores de las" be inserted before "tasas indicativas" in the Spanish version.

**5.5**     The **delegate of Syria** said that under *noting*, the word "adopted" should be replaced by "approved".

**5.6**     The **delegate of the United States** said that the reservation signified by his country during the third Plenary Meeting with regard to Annex E to Recommendation D.140 also applied to draft new Resolution [X9].

**5.7**     Draft new Resolution [X9] was **approved**, subject to the comments made and any editorial changes.

#### **6 Consideration of texts approved by Committee 3 (Documents 163, 165 and Corrigendum 1, 166, 167, 172 and the Green Book)**

##### **Draft revised Resolution 1 – Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) (Document 163)**

**6.1**     **Approved.**

##### **Draft revised Resolution 7 – Collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) (Document 165)**

**6.2**     **Approved.**

##### **Resolution 11 – Collaboration with the Postal Operations Council (POC) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the study of services concerning both the postal and the telecommunication sectors (Green Book)**

**6.3**     Resolution 11 was **maintained**.

##### **Draft revised Resolution 17 – Telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries (Document 165)**

**6.4**     The **delegate of Syria** pointed out that *resolves* 3 would become relevant at the end of the six-month period during which the Council had decided to offer free access, on a trial basis, to the Recommendations and publications posted on the ITU-T website.

**6.5** Draft revised Resolution 17 was **approved**.

**Resolution 20 – Procedures for allocation and management of international numbering resources (Green Book)**

**6.6** The **delegate of Syria** recalled that the Syrian Administration would inform the secretariat of its interpretation of the word "management" used in the title of Resolution 20 (see Document WTSA2000/109).

**6.7** With that comment, Resolution 20 was **maintained**.

**Draft revised Resolution 22 – Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSA's (Document 165)**

**6.8** **Approved**.

**Draft new Resolution [A] – Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T (Document 172)**

**6.9** The **delegate of Syria** recalled that, in the committees, he had drawn attention to the fact that TSAG would not in practice be in a position to review on an ongoing basis the financial impact of the participation of Associates on the Sector budget (as stipulated in *requests* 2 of the draft new Resolution), as the financial issues were very complex and TSAG did not have the know-how for that kind of analysis. In addition, referring to the *instructs* paragraph, he wondered how Associates were concerned by study group reorganization.

**6.10** The **Chairman of Committee 3** said that that expression stemmed from the Council's decision and the relevant text used by TSAG.

**6.11** Draft new Resolution [A] was **approved**.

**Draft new Resolution [B] – Strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-T (Document 165)**

**6.12** **Approved**.

**Draft new Resolution [E] – Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of ITU-T study groups and of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) (Document 165 and Corrigendum 1)**

**6.13** **Approved**.

**Draft new Resolution [F] – ITU reform (Document 167)**

**6.14** The **Chairman** said he had been informed of certain changes, namely the replacement in *noting* c) of the word "progress" by the word "promote" and the word "issues" by the word "activities".

**6.15** The **delegate of Syria**, recalling that in committee he had reserved the right to return to the draft resolution in Plenary, suggested that the final paragraph of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform* 3 should finish after the words "developing countries" and that the rest of the paragraph be deleted.

**6.16** The **Chairman of Committee 3** said that, since the list of questions submitted to the Working Group on ITU Reform for consideration was in any case not exhaustive, he had no objection to that part of the text being deleted.

**6.17** The **delegate of Australia** recalled that his delegation was the author of the part of the text whose deletion had been proposed. Given that the idea it expressed was reflected in other sections of the draft resolution, he could agree to its deletion.

**6.18** The proposal of the delegate of Syria was **approved**.

**6.19** The **delegate of South Africa** asked that the word "elect" in the second bullet point of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3* be replaced with a verb that did not prejudge the method by which the leadership in question would be selected.

**6.20** The **delegate of Syria** requested that the Editorial Committee replace the words "private sector" by "Sector Members" throughout the draft.

**6.21** The **Chairman** said that the Editorial Committee would take care of any terminology improvements to be made to the text.

**6.22** Draft new Resolution [F] was **approved**, as amended.

#### **Draft new Resolution [X3] – Alternative approval process for ITU-T (Document 167)**

**6.23** The **delegate of Hungary**, having specified that the draft new resolution was closely related to Recommendation [A.AAP], suggested that a third *resolves* paragraph be added to make up for the absence of a reference to Sector Members. The paragraph would read as follows: "that TSAG shall continue its efforts to further increase the role of Sector Members in AAP, including the final decision-making".

**6.24** The **delegates of Denmark and Germany** supported the proposal.

**6.25** The **delegate of Syria**, speaking on a point of order, said that the proposal to grant an increased role to Sector Members through TSAG appeared to him to be contrary to the Constitution.

**6.26** The **delegate of the United States** said that he would like any such amendment to refer to the submission of proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

**6.27** The **delegate of Greece**, speaking on a point of order, said that it was unfortunate that the Hungarian delegate's proposal had been made at such a late stage and therefore did not allow for a discussion as to the substance. In his view, the content of the proposal was a matter falling within the exclusive responsibility of the Member States, to be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

**6.28** The **Chairman** suggested that the delegate of Hungary, in consultation with the delegates of Denmark and Syria, find new wording that took account of the remarks made.

**6.29** The **delegate of Hungary**, having consulted with the delegates of Denmark and Syria, proposed the following wording: "that TSAG shall continue its efforts to propose a possible increase of the role of Sector Members in the AAP including the final decision-making. It shall also consider relevant changes to the Constitution and Convention and invite administrations to submit proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference accordingly".

**6.30** The **delegate of Greece**, who regretted that he had not been invited to take part in the consultations, reiterated his strong opposition to the proposal, in terms of both procedure and substance. WTSA was, he believed, a consultative assembly whose mandate did not include discussion of institutional and constitutional matters. He therefore requested that draft new Resolution [X3] be **approved** in its initial form.

**6.31** The **Chairman** observed that the proposal made by the delegate of Hungary appeared to meet with the approval of a large majority of participants but that, in view of the very strong objection made by the delegate of Greece, he could not put it to the Plenary for approval.

**6.32** The **delegate of Hungary**, while accepting that ruling, emphasized that he had not been able to submit the text until a decision had been taken on Recommendation [A.AAP].

**6.33** The **Chairman** asked the delegate of Greece whether he could consider withdrawing his objection and making a reservation that would be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

**6.34** The **delegate of Norway** said that the Assembly took its decisions by majority and not by consensus and that, in the case at hand, the majority had approved the proposal under consideration and the delegate of Greece could convert his objection into a reservation.

**6.35** The **delegate of Greece** maintained his objection.

**6.36** The **delegate of the United States** said that the Assembly must follow established procedure and take account of the Greek delegate's objection.

**6.37** The **delegate of Denmark** said that, contrary to the former WTSC, WTSA was empowered to make a decision and did not have only a consultative role.

**6.38** The **Chairman** put draft new Resolution [X3] to the Plenary for approval without modification.

**6.39** Draft new Resolution [X3] was **approved**.

**Draft new Resolution [X7] – The changing role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Document 172)**

**6.40** The **delegate of Syria** reiterated his proposal – approved in Committee 3 but not reflected in the text under consideration – to add the words "among other things" at the end of *recognizing* e).

**6.41** Draft new Resolution [X7] was **approved**, as amended.

**Draft revised Recommendation A.1 – Work methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector; draft revised Recommendation A.2 – Presentation of contributions relative to the study of Questions assigned to ITU-T; draft revised Recommendation A.4 – Communication process between ITU-T and forums and consortia; draft revised Recommendation A.6 – Cooperation and exchange of information between ITU-T and national and regional standards development organizations (Document 166)**

**6.42** **Approved**.

**Draft new Recommendation [A.res3] – Publication of ITU-T Recommendations and WTSA proceedings (Document 172)**

**6.43** The **delegate of Syria** said that, if Resolution 3 were thus converted into a Recommendation, the verbs in the future tense ("shall") would have to be replaced by verbs in the conditional ("should") and § 4.3 reformulated as an *invites the Council* paragraph.

**6.44** The **Chairman** proposed that the text be approved as a Recommendation, and that the comments of the delegate of Syria be taken into account during the final editing.

**6.45** Draft new Recommendation [A.res3] was **approved**.

**Draft revised Recommendation [A.res4] – Identification and layout of ITU-T Recommendations; draft Recommendation [A.res5] – Supplements to ITU-T Recommendations (Document 166)**

**6.46** **Approved**.

**7 Appointment of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups, TSAG and tariff groups in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (2001-2004) (Document 176)**

**7.1** The **Director of TSB** expressed satisfaction at the very good spirit of cooperation that had prevailed among the administrations in preparing proposed nominations for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the study groups, TSAG and the tariff groups, as presented in Document 176. The number of vice-chairmen – in principle limited to four – had been raised to five for Study Groups 13 and 16 because of the highly technical nature of the work to be carried out. For TSAG, seven vice-chairmen had been nominated because of the many tasks assigned to the group in the forthcoming study period. The Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, given its importance in the eyes of all those concerned, would have eleven vice-chairmen. The lack of women among the chairmen and vice-chairmen proposed was regrettable, and he encouraged administrations, in



particular those of the developing countries, to put forward female candidates for positions to be filled in the future. The arrangement found for Study Group 2, namely the switch between the chairman and a vice-chairman halfway through the study period, should not constitute a precedent. The order in which vice-chairmen were listed implied no precedence. In the event that a vice-chairman failed to attend his study group's meetings more than twice in a row, the administrations and organizations concerned would be contacted in order to find a solution. Lastly, the procedure for the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen might be reviewed at the next WTSA.

7.2 The appointments proposed in Document 176 were **approved** by acclamation.

7.3 The **delegate of Hungary** having conveyed his Administration's invitation to host the first meeting of study group chairmen in his country, the **Director of TSB** thanked Hungary most sincerely for the kind offer, but replied that the meeting had to be held before the end of 2000 so that the new study period could be launched and it would probably be difficult to organize it anywhere but at ITU headquarters.

7.4 The **delegate of Syria** pointed out that no vice-chairman had been appointed for the TAL Group and that that group would be able to provide the secretariat with the names of the persons designated at a later date. He further proposed that the vice-chairmen of TSAG be systematically invited to the meetings of study group chairmen.

7.5 Those remarks were **noted**.

## 8 **Approval of the minutes of the opening meeting and the first Plenary Meeting (Documents 130 and 132)**

8.1 The **Chairman** invited the participants to inform the Secretary of the Plenary of any comments or amendments.

8.2 Documents 130 and 132 were **approved**, subject to that comment.

## 9 **Expressions of appreciation to study group officials who would not be standing again for the next study period**

9.1 The **delegate of Canada** paid tribute to Mr Kano (Japan) for his outstanding contribution to the work of ITU, in particular to the activities of Study Group 11 for more than 24 years; to Mr Matsudaira (Japan), in particular for his work in Study Group 3; and to Mr Staudinger (Germany) for his contribution to Study Group 8, as well as to all the other study group and working party chairmen who were taking retirement.

**The meeting rose at 1300 hours.**

## **CLOSING CEREMONY**

(Minutes approved by the Chairman)

Friday, 6 October 2000, at 1505 hours

### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Address by the Chairman of the Assembly
- 2 Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau
- 3 Address by the Secretary-General of ITU
- 4 Address on behalf of the Government of Canada
- 5 Statements by delegates

### **1 Address by the Chairman of the Assembly**

- 1.1** The **Chairman** delivered the address reproduced in Annex A.

### **2 Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau**

**2.1** The **Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau** delivered the address reproduced in Annex B, and presented the Chairman of the Assembly with a souvenir gift.

**2.2** He then paid tribute to the chairmen of the study groups for their contribution to the work of ITU, and ITU-T in particular. After giving a brief account of their respective careers, he invited the persons in question to the podium and presented them with a souvenir gift:

Mr G. Gosztony (Hungary) (Study Group 2)

Mr T. Matsudaira (Japan) (Study Group 3)

Mr D. Sidor (United States) (Study Group 4)

Mr G. Meineri (Italy) (Study Group 5)

Mr J.R. Osterfield (United Kingdom) (Study Group 6)

Mr H. Bertine (United States) (Study Group 7)

Mr W. Staudinger (Germany) (Study Group 8)

Mr J.L. Tejerina (Spain) (Study Group 9)

Mr A. Sarma (Germany) (Study Group 10)

Mr S. Kano (Japan) (Study Group 11)

Mr Cao (China) (deceased) (Study Group 12)

Mr B.W. Moore (United Kingdom) (Study Group 13)

Mr P. Wery (Canada) (Study Group 15)

Mr P.A. Probst (Switzerland) (Study Group 16)

Mr G. Fishman (United States) (TSAG).

### **3 Address by the Secretary-General of ITU**

- 3.1** The **Secretary-General** delivered the address reproduced in Annex C.

#### **4 Address on behalf of the Government of Canada**

**4.1** The **representative of the Government of Canada** delivered the address reproduced in Annex D.

#### **5 Statements by delegates**

**5.1** The **delegate of Syria** expressed, on behalf of the delegations of the Arab countries, on behalf of his own country and personally, his gratitude to the Canadian people, the federal and provincial Governments and the city of Montreal for the warm welcome they had given the Assembly. He also paid tribute to the Chairman, who had guided the work of the Assembly with great skill, enabling all of its objectives be attained. Particular thanks were also due to the Director of TSB, the Secretary of the Plenary and all the officials and staff from the Standardization Sector whose task was far from complete as they would have to implement the provisions adopted during the Assembly in the forthcoming study period. The chairmen and vice-chairmen of the study groups had likewise spared no effort, and he particularly congratulated those whose terms of office were coming to an end with the Assembly.

**5.2** The **delegate of Turkey**, speaking as Chairman of the World Radiocommunication Conference (Istanbul, 2000), expressed his sincere congratulations to the Chairman of the Assembly. Pointing out that his country was participating in an ITU-T conference or assembly for the first time, he noted that the worlds of telecommunications and radiocommunications were increasingly converging. He also paid tribute to all the participants who had contributed to the successful outcome.

**5.3** The **delegates of India, the United States and Ghana** expressed their gratitude to the Canadian hosts, the Director of TSB, the Chairman of the Assembly and the Secretary-General of ITU and hoped for the success of the planned activities for the forthcoming study period.

**5.4** The **Chairman**, thanking all the participants and wishing them a safe journey home, declared closed the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Montreal, 2000).

**The meeting rose at 1615 hours.**

## ANNEX A

### Address by the Chairman of the Assembly

Secretary-General of ITU,  
Deputy Secretary-General,  
Director of TSB,  
Director of BR,  
Dear friends and colleagues,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

We have reached the moment of closure of this Assembly after eight days of intensive and productive work. As usual, the traditional spirit of compromise and international cooperation have prevailed. I have always believed that a successful conference is one where everybody is equally unhappy with the results.

Collective wisdom, however, resides in considering that the results of our deliberations represent one hundred per cent of our best efforts – even if, for some, they fall short of the totality of their expectations. Such is the yardstick by which to measure progress in a complex multilateral environment such as ours.

This Assembly has been attended by 620 delegates from 86 delegations and that is an illustration that ITU-T activities continue to be an important part of the international community in the setting of global telecommunication standards.

While the progress achieved in these past days may appear to be modest in the grand scheme of today's rapid technological evolution, I am convinced that the sum of the decisions of this WTSA will contribute significantly to the enhancement of ITU-T activities and place it in a much better position to respond to the challenges of the day.

The enhancement of the responsibilities of TSAG, the creation of a special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, the setting up of a modified study group structure better adapted to today's requirements and the improvements to the working methods of the standardization sector, are all very important steps towards furthering the goals and expectations of the ITU membership in the area of standardization. The strengthening and expansion of the cooperation between ITU and other standardization development organizations will also ensure that ITU-T will be in a position to further promote the globalization of telecommunication standards.

In addition, our positive contribution to the current reflection process on the reform of ITU and the future structure of the standardization sector, as well as the various suggestions for strategic approaches to streamlining the standardization process, are sure to lead to positive results for all those involved.

I am sure that you will share my expression of thanks to the Canadian hosting committee for the excellent facilities and arrangements provided to host this Assembly. I also hope that you had an opportunity to visit our city and to enjoy its hospitality.

Likewise, we should acknowledge the efficiency of the support provided by ITU and, in particular, by the management and staff of the Standardization Bureau under the able leadership of Mr Zhao.

For me personally, this has been one additional opportunity to make a humble contribution towards the advancement of international cooperation and I wish to thank the Canadian Government and Canadian industry for offering me the opportunity to do so.

As you have heard repeatedly at this Assembly, I had the privilege of chairing Study Group 1 for a number of years. I think fondly of the ties of friendship with many of the study group chairmen present here who will be retiring from their positions at this Assembly. My best wishes therefore to my dear friends Messrs Gosztony, Kano, Matsudaira, Meineri, Staudinger and Tejerina. My very

best wishes as well to Mr John Tar who will be soon retiring and who supported me during my years as Chairman of Study Group 1. A couple of evenings ago I found some very wise words in a Chinese fortune cookie. It said: You have been fortunate to be associated in life with people that you respect. I think those words truly reflect my sentiments towards my many friends and colleagues at this Assembly.

Let me therefore conclude by extending my thanks to you and to all those who devoted long hours to advance the work of the Assembly. My equal thanks to the chairs and vice-chairs of the committees whose dedication deserves a particular expression of gratitude.

Our work here would have not been possible without the able support of the ITU staff, its counsellors, its interpreters and all those who ensure the allocation of meeting rooms, the translation, the preparation and the timely distribution of documents.

Finally, I wish to express a very personal thanks to Mr Fabio Bigi, the able secretary of this Assembly, and to my assistant Janis Doran who have greatly facilitated my task.

I wish you all a safe and pleasant return to your homes and families.

## ANNEX B

### **Address by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau**

Mr Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,  
Dear friends,

After eight days of hard work, WTSA-2000 will soon be coming to a close. At this special moment, please allow me to share with you, in a few words, my observations and feelings.

I consider this Assembly to have been a great success. As I said in my opening remarks, this Assembly is held in an environment totally different from the one eight years ago, or even the one held four years ago. There are many challenges for ITU-T. The tasks of this Assembly were not easy to complete. However, with a strong will to strengthen the role of ITU-T and the good spirit of compromise demonstrated by our delegations, we have accomplished all our tasks with very good results. I believe, with the new tools and resolutions, decisions, guidelines, and particularly with the marvellous "Montreal Vision" to which the Chairman made reference in his opening remarks, ITU-T will, in the future, become more efficient and much stronger. ITU's history will certainly reflect the far-reaching influence of this Assembly. I would like to express my sincere congratulations and my heartfelt thanks to all of you.

Mr Chairman, allow me to address a few words to you. I have been very pleased to see you smiling all the time during WTSA-2000. I never had any doubt about your leadership skills, and I would now like to share a secret with you: in Minneapolis in 1998, immediately after my election, I expressed my wish to the Canadian delegation that I would be very pleased to see Mr Israel chair WTSA-2000. I consider the role of the chairman to be very important for the success of the Assembly and we have all witnessed the great competence with which you have fulfilled that role. To express our high appreciation for your invaluable contribution to WTSA-2000, as well as to ITU-T, I would like – after my speech – to present to you a special gift as a token of our appreciation. Please accept it as a heartfelt memento of your time with all your friends of the ITU family.

Mr Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to my colleagues in TSB, as well as in other departments of ITU. They have all made tremendous efforts to cooperate with our members and our hosts for the success of this Assembly. I would like, in particular, to mention two people by name:

Mr Bigi, Deputy Director of TSB, and Mme Josserand of TSB. Mr Bigi led the coordination and assisted me in all matters concerning this Assembly. During his 32 years of service with ITU, Mr Bigi has worked with all five directors of CCITT/TSB since 1968, including myself. This Assembly was his last one, as he will take his retirement next year. Mme Josserand was responsible for the logistic support and all aspects of the preparation of this Assembly. We all benefitted from their rich experience and their loyalty and devotion to ITU. Needless to say, the entire ITU team coordinated with, and supported, Mr Bigi and Mme Josserand, for which I am very thankful.

I certainly would not wish to close without mentioning another group of persons to whom I should like to express my thanks:

I refer to Dr Mike Binder, Mme Cholette-Lacasse and Dr Bruce Gracie from Industry Canada, and to all the other Canadian coordinators who have also worked very hard to contribute to the success of this WTSA. Again, my sincere thanks to the Canadian Government and the Canadian industry for their invitation and their contributions.

Finally, my thanks go to the vice-chairmen of the Assembly, the committee chairmen and vice-chairmen, and the chairmen of ad hoc groups and drafting groups, as well as to the meeting staff, minute writers, translators, interpreters, local staff, and all those who have worked so hard to ensure the smooth running of this Assembly.

Ladies and gentlemen, the meeting will soon be over. Let us carry the results and the spirit of this Assembly home and take action accordingly. Let us continue to work together for the future of ITU! I would be very pleased if you would show your support by providing your advice/opinions/proposals to the ITU Working Group on Reform, to TSAG, to the ITU management team, or to me in person.

I wish all delegates a safe journey home!

Thank you for your attention – and allow me now to present our gift to Mr Israel.

## ANNEX C

### **Address by the Secretary-General**

Mr Chairman,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

We have all worked very hard to make things happen and to ensure that all points of view have been taken into account. It was not easy, but I am confident that with our very competent chairman a big step forward has been made into a new and exciting future for global standardization.

My thanks go to you all for your hard work in the various committees and ad hoc groups, and for all the fruitful talks and negotiations that went on off line. The Canadian Government and industries and their staff did their utmost to help us all make the most of our time here in Montreal. My thanks also go to the Secretary-General of ICAO, for allowing us to hold this ITU Assembly in this building. My thanks, too, go to all the ITU staff here in Montreal who once again showed that they were one of ITU's key assets.

You, Mr Chairman, with your long experience, quiet confidence and humour made us all feel comfortable even when turbulence threatened us. You were an able pilot, navigating through pockets of resistance to bring us all to a safe landing.

For this I should like to commend you and give you the ITU medal, a token of esteem that is given only to the most able chairmen.

## ANNEX D

### **Address on behalf of the Government of Canada**

Thank you Mr Chairman,

It is an honour and a great pleasure for me to address you this afternoon on behalf of the Government of Canada and the WTSA-2000 Organizing Committee. On their behalf, I should like to express our joy and satisfaction at having hosted the first world standardization assembly of the millennium.

I am fully aware of the efforts made by the delegates during these eight days of Assembly to address the important issues on the agenda. I know that the spirit of compromise of the delegations has ensured a successful outcome in all areas of interest. I am also aware of your own efforts, Mr Chairman, your expertise, your charm; so congratulations to you and the management team, in steering the Assembly to conclude its agenda on time.

Let me reiterate Canada's continuing support for ITU, as well as our commitment to the process of international telecommunication standardization. We are very pleased with the progress made here in Montreal and are looking forward to continue to support this important work.

I would like to take this last opportunity to thank the WTSA-2000 founding partners: Nortel Networks, Bell Canada and Teleglobe, as well as our other partners for supporting the organization of the Assembly.

Finally, I would like to convey special thanks to my staff in Ottawa and Industry Canada in Montreal for all of their hard work in orchestrating this event. Their work, in partnership with the work of ITU, has resulted in a very successful Assembly. I particularly would like to acknowledge the work of Mme Cholette-Lacasse and Dr Bruce Gracie.

Encore une fois, merci et à bientôt!

### **3 – SUMMARY RECORDS OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEES**

#### **3.1 – COMMITTEE 2 – BUDGET CONTROL**

**Chairman:** Ms P. ABENKOU EBA'A (Cameroon)

##### **FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2**

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Friday, 29 September 2000, at 0945 hours

##### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Terms of reference of the committee
- 2 Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Secretary-General of ITU
- 3 Financial responsibilities of conferences
- 4 Financial contribution by organizations and Sector Members to defraying the expenses of the Assembly
- 5 Budget of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000); estimate of the expenditure of the Assembly as at 21 September 2000
- 6 Report on ITU-T expenditure during the study period 1997-2000 and estimated financial needs up to WTSA-04
- 7 Information on sources of funding by Sector
- 8 Report of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to WTSA-2000 (draft new Resolution D)
- 9 Projects open to voluntary contributions

##### **1 Terms of reference of the committee (Document 122)**

- 1.1 The terms of reference of Committee 2, as set out in Document 122, were **noted**.

##### **2 Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Secretary-General of ITU (Document 114)**

**2.1** The **Chairman** said that Document 114 contained the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Secretary-General of the Union relating to the organization, holding and financing of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000). It had been submitted to the committee for information.

**2.2** The **delegate of Spain** expressed regret at the fact that Document 114 had been distributed to delegates so late, particularly as it had been prepared some time previously. The secretariat should in future make an effort to ensure the more timely distribution of such documents.

**2.3** Those remarks were **noted**.

**2.4** The **delegate of India** pointed out that since the Agreement between the Government of Canada and ITU had already been signed, there was no need for the committee to make any remarks in that regard.

**2.5** The **Secretary**, while confirming that the document was before the committee for information, noted that it was of relevance to the committee insofar as it fell within the latter's



mandate to determine the organization of the Assembly and the facilities made available to delegates.

**2.6** The **delegate of Germany**, referring to Annex 2 to Document 114, entitled "Staff, facilities and services to be provided for WTSA-2000 by the Government", noted that there was no mention made of the provision of electric sockets to enable delegates to plug in their portable computers, even though ITU was encouraging a reduction in the volume of paper documents. Thanks were due to the Canadian Government for having provided the necessary sockets at the last moment; however, the secretariat should in future include electric sockets in the list of facilities and services to be provided for meetings.

**2.7** The **Secretary of the Plenary Meeting** said that, during the negotiation of the agreement, ITU had requested that sockets be provided; at the time, however, that had not appeared to be possible.

**2.8** The **representative of the Government of Canada** pointed out that it was not easy to meet such requests where existing installations were concerned, and that it had ultimately become possible, at a later stage, to install sockets enabling the use of some 80 computers. When preparing future conferences, the ITU secretariat would do well to make its request for sockets at the earliest stage of the negotiations with the host country.

**2.9** The **delegate of India** said that some working parties had to interrupt their meetings or move elsewhere before having completed their work because another meeting was planned for the room in which they were working. He wondered whether the problem of rooms could be resolved by the Canadian Government, within the framework of the agreement concluded with ITU, or through flexibility in the budget of the Assembly.

**2.10** The **Secretary** expressed confidence that wherever needs arose, the representatives of the Canadian Government would find a solution within the scope of the facilities provided for under the agreement.

**2.11** The **delegate of the United States** pointed out, as a representative of the country which had hosted the Minneapolis Plenipotentiary Conference, that the organization of a conference was a very onerous and complex task. He thanked and congratulated the Canadian Government for the manner in which it had organized WTSA-2000.

**2.12** The **Chairman** said that the secretariat would take account of the remarks made, and in turn thanked the Canadian Government for the facilities it had made available to those participating in the Assembly.

**2.13** Document 114 was **noted**.

### **3 Financial responsibilities of conferences (Document 116)**

**3.1** The **Chairman** said that the purpose of Document 116 was to draw the Assembly's attention to the provisions of Article 34 of the Convention.

**3.2** The **delegate of Switzerland**, referring to § 2 of Article 34 of the Convention, asked what would happen if a decision by the Assembly resulted in an increase in expenditure beyond the level of the credits authorized by the Council. Would such a decision be automatically suspended, or would it be conceivable to implement it by redefining the priorities within ITU-T? The Standardization Sector needed a measure of flexibility in order to attend to the major tasks that lay ahead of it.

**3.3** The **Secretary** said that various procedures could be brought into play if the Assembly adopted a decision liable to call for expenditure over and above the credits authorized. The Council could, at its next session, allocate credits to the activity in question, at the same time compensating for the new expenditure by reducing other credits already allocated to ITU-T or to another Sector;

the Council could also request the subsequent plenipotentiary conference to release additional credits. Another option would be for ITU-T to allocate the necessary credits to the activity decided upon by the Assembly by redefining its priorities. Specific projects could, moreover, be financed by voluntary contributions. When all was said and done, however, the fact remained that the Assembly was not entitled to take decisions that would result in a direct or indirect increase in expenses beyond the credits authorized by the Council.

**3.4** The **delegate of Canada**, referring to his role as both Chairman of the Council's Standing Committee on Finance and Chairman of the Budget Control Committee of the World Radiocommunication Conference (Istanbul, 2000), fully supported the remarks by the Secretary of the Committee, recalling that WRC-2000 had been directly affected by the limitation on expenditure. Ever since the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) had imposed a ceiling on expenditure, the financial situation had been difficult, and delegates to ITU conferences and assemblies had to bear that situation in mind.

**3.5** The **delegate of India** wondered whether there was not a contradiction between Article 34 of the Convention, which was very strict, and the committee's terms of reference, particularly § 2 thereof, which allowed for a measure of flexibility.

**3.6** The **Secretary** replied that the Budget Control Committee was not in a position during the Assembly to meet often enough to analyse fully all the financial implications of the various decisions before they were taken. It followed that all decisions taken by the Assembly had to be conditional, and approved subject to approval by the Council or Plenipotentiary Conference.

**3.7** Document 116 was **noted**.

#### **4 Financial contribution by organizations and Sector Members to defraying the expenses of the Assembly (Document 117)**

**4.1** The **Secretary** introduced Document 117, which described the way in which the amount of the financial contribution by international organizations not exempted by the Council and Sector Members not members of ITU-T participating in the Assembly was calculated. A list of participating organizations and Sector Members would be published in due course.

**4.2** Document 117 was **noted**.

#### **5 Budget of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) (Document 115); estimate of the expenditure of the Assembly as at 21 September 2000 (Document 118)**

**5.1** The **Secretary** introduced Document 115 on the budget of WTSA-2000, as approved by the Council at its 1999 session in Resolution 1133, and Document 118 on the estimated expenditure of WTSA-2000 as at 21 September 2000. As indicated in Document 115, the total direct costs amounted to CHF 1 164 000, comprising a total of CHF 765 000 for appropriations and a total of CHF 399 000 for documentation. So far as the estimate of expenditure of WTSA-2000 as at 21 September was concerned, the situation was good, revealing savings of some CHF 96 000, mainly on interpretation expenses. The budget as presented corresponded to what the Assembly would have cost had it been held in Geneva.

**5.2** The **delegate of India** asked for clarification regarding the difference between the amount of CHF 361 000 shown in Annex 1 of the Agreement between the Government of Canada and ITU (Document 114) and that of CHF 1 164 000 (total direct costs) shown in the budget as approved by the Council (Document 115). The **delegate of Spain** for his part said that it was very difficult to compare the figures in Documents 114 and 115.

**5.3** The **representative of TSB** said that the differences between the tables in Documents 114 and 115 were essentially due to differences in the areas of interpretation expenses and postage costs. In the budget approved by the Council, three teams of interpreters had been foreseen, but it had subsequently become clear that the third team would not be necessary. Furthermore, column 2 of the table in Annex 1 to Document 114 did not show the expenses in respect of items dispatched by post from Geneva. So far as everything else was concerned, the same amounts were to be found in the budget approved by the Council and in column 2 of the table in Annex 1 to Document 114. For example, the amounts of CHF 20 000 and CHF 25 000 shown, respectively, against the items "Rental, furniture, machines" and "Materials, supplies" corresponded, in column 2 of the table in Annex 1, to the item "Provision for equipment, premises, etc." under the heading "Sums to be credited to the Host Administration".

**5.4** The **delegate of Switzerland** understood that the budget approved by the Council in 1999 could a year later contain certain differences, and could only take pleasure in the fact that those differences reflected costs that were lower than those originally foreseen. Referring to the entries for reprography, he noted that the amount shown in the budget approved by the Council (Document 115) corresponded to 2 400 000 pages, whereas in Annex 1 to Document 114 the forecast was for 1 100 000 pages; he wished to know whether savings were to be expected in the area of reprography or whether it was too early to say.

**5.5** The **representative of TSB** explained that a part of the reprography and dispatch work had been carried out in Geneva and that the other part was being carried out during the Assembly, it being for the latter part that the number of pages had been estimated at 1 100 000. The Union would be reimbursing the Canadian Government the actual cost of the reprography at the end of the Assembly. The estimate of 1 100 000 pages should be sufficient, since at previous standardization conferences the number of pages reproduced had been in the order of 900 000 or 1 000 000. For the time being, the estimates foreseen in the budget were confirmed, half of the amounts allocated to translation and reprography having been spent in Geneva, while the other half should cover requirements during the course of the Assembly.

**5.6** There being no further comments, Document 115 was **noted** and Document 118 was **approved**.

## **6 Report on ITU-T expenditure during the study period 1997-2000 and estimated financial needs up to WTSA-04 (Document 37)**

**6.1** The **Secretary of the Plenary Meeting** introduced Document 37, the first part of which concerned the accounts of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector for the years 1996-1999, including study group meeting expenditure by category and the expenditure of WTSA; an analysis of the Standardization Sector workload by study group; trends in the workload over the last study periods; and the status of Sector Member contributions to the Standardization Sector. It was to be noted that the actual number of ITU-T Sector Member contributory units, taken as a whole, was steadily rising, even if some Sector Members had reduced their contribution. Also in the first part was a section on voluntary contributions, and another on agreements signed between ITU and voluntary cash contributors in order to finance speech coding algorithm experiments in the framework of Study Group 16's activities.

**6.2** Part 2 of Document 37 concerned ITU-T's estimated financial needs for 2000-2005. The estimates had been drawn up on the basis of ITU-T's current structure and work programme. Any decision that might be taken by the Assembly in that regard would be bound to have an effect on those estimates. It was for that reason that the attention of participants was drawn to Article 18, No. 115 of the Constitution, which provided that assemblies must take into account the foreseeable financial implications of decisions taken and should avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

**6.3** The **delegate of Germany**, raising a question concerning the use of the budget, said that, since CHF 27 million came from Sector Member contributions and CHF 15 million came from other sources, giving a total income of CHF 42 million, did that imply, given that ITU-T's estimated resources were in the order of CHF 21 to 22 million per year, that only 50 per cent of those resources were used for ITU-T?

**6.4** The **Secretary** suggested that that question be taken up during the consideration of Document 126.

**6.5** The **delegate of Germany**, referring to Tables 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 in Document 37, noted that the total budget for the period 2000-2001 under "Estimated resources by category" amounted to CHF 44 570 000, whereas the total budget for the same period under "Study group estimated resources by category" amounted to CHF 19 637 000. He wondered to what use the difference of some CHF 25 million was being put.

**6.6** The **Secretary of the Plenary Meeting** said that ITU-T's budget was very complex since there were in fact three parameters to take into consideration, namely primary costs, internal invoicing and reallocated costs, the third parameter being related to Document 126.

**6.7** The **Secretary** said that the costs corresponding to ITU-T's various activities emerged from the budget approved by the Council, and naturally included expenditure relating to WTSA. For a clearer understanding of the distribution of credits, delegates should refer to Table 2.1.1 in Document 37, headed "Estimated resources by section".

**6.8** The **representative of TSB** explained that Tables 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 in Document 37 serve to illustrate and expand upon Table 2.1.1. Whereas Table 2.1.1 showed expenditure by section in horizontal fashion, Table 2.1.2 presented the same amounts, seen from the standpoint of nature of expenditure; Table 2.1.3 was an extract from Table 2.1.2 focusing solely on study groups. The difference of CHF 20 million corresponded to staff costs, which were not shown in detail in the table. It could be seen from Table 2.1.3 that the major part of study group expenditure lay in interpretation and document dispatch costs.

**6.9** Replying to a question by the **delegate of Germany**, the **Secretary of the Plenary Meeting** explained that the amount of CHF 4 605 000 shown against staff costs in Table 2.1.3 corresponded to the cost of meeting support staff and not to the cost of the staff of the Bureau (section 9 of the budget in the amount of CHF 10 493 000 for 2000, as shown in Table 2.1.1).

**6.10** The **delegate of Canada** pointed out that, as was stated in § 2.1 of part 2 of Document 37, the estimated needs were based on the budget for the 2000-2001 biennium already approved by the Council at its 1999 session and took into account, for the biennium 2002-2003, the limits of the ITU financial plan authorized by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998). He considered in that regard that the Assembly could usefully, in the light of the decisions it would be taking, reflect on the implications of the current system of expenditure limitation for the future activities of the Union.

That issue had long been a subject of debate in the Council, and the Minneapolis Plenipotentiary Conference had spent a good deal of time discussing the respective merits and disadvantages of a system based on limitation of expenditure and a system based on the setting of an upper limit on the contributory unit. Therefore, it would be useful if ITU-T could give an indication, in the light of the decisions taken, of the implications of the current system of expenditure limitation.

**6.11** The **Secretary of the Plenary Meeting** endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of Canada.

**6.12** The **delegate of the United States** said that he too had difficulty understanding the tables presented in part 2 of Document 37. For example, how did it come about that in Table 2.1.1 the expenditure in respect of section 6 (study group meetings) amounted to some CHF 10 million, whereas the total shown in Table 2.1.3 was in the order of CHF 19 million? Generally speaking, he

felt that the budget as currently presented was very difficult for delegates to understand, probably because intergovernmental organizations did not design their budgets in the same way as commercial companies. The problem was not an uncommon one: at its last meeting, Inmarsat had had to organize a two-day seminar in order to explain its budget to delegates. It would be useful if the ITU secretariat too could at some point organize an information meeting for the purposes of explaining to interested delegates the main features of the Union's budget structure. At the current state of play, the secretariat could perhaps produce an addendum to Document 37 setting out the budget in a clear and simplified form.

**6.13** The **delegate of India** supported that suggestion, noting that Member States needed to know the main lines of the budget rather than the details.

**6.14** The **delegate of Germany** wished to draw attention to another divergence in the figures which he did not understand and which could be clarified in a new document to be drawn up by the secretariat: why was it that in Document 37 the total budget credits amounted to 44 million, whereas in Document 126 the total budget expenditure was in the order of 80 million?

**6.15** The **Secretary** took note of the suggestion to organize in future an information meeting on the presentation of the budget, and said that in the coming days the secretariat would draw up a new document which presented the budget more clearly.

**6.16** The **delegate of Cameroon** was of the view that the Committee needed to make headway in its work and should not spend any more time on Document 37; any delegates having specific questions on points of detail could raise them with representatives of the secretariat outside the meeting.

**6.17** Document 37 was **noted**.

## **7 Information on sources of funding by Sector (Document 126)**

**7.1** The **Secretary** said that Document 126 had been submitted to Committee 2 and Committee 3 for information. It emerged from the document that all Sector Member contributions benefited entirely the respective Sectors and were not used to subsidize the activities of the General Secretariat or of any other Sector, and that none of the Sectors could be self-funded by Sector Member contributions alone. The contributions by Member States constituted the main source of financing for the activities of the Sectors.

**7.2** The **delegate of Germany** wished to know whether the column heading "Potential loss on sales of publications" in Table 1 corresponded to the provision of publications free of charge.

**7.3** The **Secretary** confirmed that that heading corresponded to the free online access to publications that had been discussed by the Council.

**7.4** The **delegate of Canada** noted with satisfaction that Document 126 had been submitted to Committee 3, pointing out that it was important not only for the purposes of the discussion on reform that would be taking place during the Assembly, but also for the ad hoc group on the creation of a new standardization entity under the umbrella of ITU.

**7.5** The **delegate of the United States** said that Chart 1 was a model of clarity. Perhaps the secretariat could provide a similar table, on the one hand for expenditure and on the other hand for overheads.

**7.6** The **Chairman** said that the secretariat would take account of that suggestion.

**7.7** Document 126 was **noted**.

## **8 Report of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to WTSA-2000 (draft new Resolution D) (Document 31)**

**8.1** The **Secretary of the Plenary Meeting** introduced Document 31 containing the list of draft new resolutions submitted to WTSA-2000, as adopted at the most recent meeting of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG). The purpose of draft new Resolution D on voluntary contributions was to encourage the financing through voluntary contributions of specific projects or other new initiatives, since little use had thus far been made of that form of contribution to the work of ITU-T. It was to be noted that expenditure financed by voluntary contributions was not subject to the limits on expenditure established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

**8.2** The **delegate of Germany** supported the draft new resolution and said that the fact that expenditure financed by voluntary contributions was not subject to the limits on expenditure established by the Plenipotentiary Conference should be given greater emphasis.

**8.3** The **Secretary of the Plenary Meeting** and the **Secretary** agreed that emphasis would be laid on that point when presenting the budget.

**8.4** Draft new Resolution D on voluntary contributions (Document 31) was **approved**.

## **9 Projects open to voluntary contributions (Document 119)**

**9.1** The **Secretary of the Plenary Meeting** introduced Document 119, which listed projects and activities that were open to financing by voluntary contributions: increase in the frequency of study group meetings, participation in the work of the Protocol Supporting Organization (PSO) within the framework of ICANN, technical workshops, standardization in the field of electronic business, MEDIACOM-2004 projects, strengthening of the regional presence, project launching in the framework of existing study group activities, and promoting ITU-T.

**9.2** Document 119 was **noted**.

**The meeting rose at 1205 hours.**

## SECOND AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Tuesday, 3 October 2000, at 1430 hours

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Information on the budget structure
- 2 Draft report to the Plenary Meeting

#### 1 Information on the budget structure (Addendum 1 to Document 37)

**1.1** The **Secretary** recalled that, at the first meeting of the committee, participants had requested additional information on the linkage between the financial appropriations shown by section and those shown by category; and on the linkage between the figures given in Document 37 and those contained in Document 126. The requested information was provided in Addendum 1 to Document 37.

**1.2** With respect to appropriations by section or by category, the Financial Regulations required that the budget be presented by section. Each section was divided as necessary into categories of expenditure. The table in Annex A to the document provided a crosscheck between the section and category approaches, with figures in millions of Swiss francs. As an example, the total amount in column 4 of the table, relating to "Study group meetings", was CHF 6 348 000. That section was divided into several categories (Staff costs: CHF 4 605 000, Other staff costs: CHF 131 000, Travel on duty: CHF 50 000, etc.) which, added together, came to the total of CHF 6 348 000. The data in the table were taken from the 2000-2001 budget as approved by the Council in 1999. Whether expenditure was totalled by category or by section, the same overall total was always obtained, i.e. CHF 29 398 000.

**1.3** With respect to the second request for information, concerning the link between the financial appropriations of ITU-T and the fully allocated cost of the Sector, the figures given in Document 37 had included two cost elements: financial appropriations (amounting to CHF 29 398 000) and documentation costs (which were internally invoiced). Document 37 had not shown two other important cost elements reflected in the budget, namely administrative support, corresponding to ITU-T's share of the cost of administrative services provided by the ITU General Secretariat (personnel, finance, legal, strategic planning), and centralized support services, corresponding to ITU-T's share of the cost of General Secretariat support services (premises, meeting rooms, information services). ITU-T financial appropriations came to CHF 29 398 000, documentation costs to CHF 15 172 000, administrative support to CHF 5 034 000 and centralized support services to CHF 31 760 000, so that the total fully allocated costs of ITU-T for the period 2000-2001 as approved by the Council amounted to CHF 81 364 000. That was the amount shown in Document 126. Additional details concerning the budget could be found in Council Document C99/20.

**1.4** The **delegate of Germany**, thanking the secretariat for the explanations provided, said that in future it would be useful to continue providing participants in the Assembly with information on fully allocated costs in order to show clearly the real costs of the Sector.

**1.5** The **Secretary**, noting the suggestion, agreed that such a presentation of the budget was the most coherent and transparent. The problems encountered at the current Assembly were due to the fact that it was the first time the budget had been presented as shown in Document 126; in the past, it had been presented according to the structure in Document 37.

## **2 Draft report of the Budget Control Committee to the Plenary Meeting (Document 138)**

**2.1** The **Chairman** invited participants to consider Document 138. In the French version, in the second paragraph of section 7 the words "a diminué" should be replaced by "a augmenté".

**2.2** The **delegate of Germany**, referring to section 10 (Projects open to voluntary contributions), suggested that a sentence be added to encourage ITU-T to promote the projects and activities envisaged more effectively, and to publish the list of projects and activities.

**2.3** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that it would also be useful to give an indication of the amount of the contributions ITU-T would need in order to implement the projects or activities envisaged.

**2.4** The **Secretary** said that he would get together with the two speakers to draft a final text for the two sentences to be added, and that he would evaluate the total cost of the projects for inclusion in the second of those sentences.

**2.5** The **delegate of the United States** suggested that the list of projects open to voluntary contributions should be annexed to the report. Even though a significant resource mobilization effort would be required, presentation of the list would already be a first step to attracting funding.

**2.6** The **Secretary**, endorsing the suggestion, pointed out that the document on projects had also been submitted to Committee 3, which might also include it in its report.

**2.7** Document 138 (Draft report of the Budget Control Committee to the Plenary Meeting) was **approved**, as amended.

**The meeting rose at 1505 hours.**



## 3.2 – COMMITTEE 3 – WORKING METHODS

**Chairman:** Mr P.-A. PROBST (Switzerland)

### FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(Summary record approved at the fifth and last meeting of Committee 3)

Thursday, 28 September 2000, at 0930 hours

#### Subjects discussed

- 1 Organization of work
- 2 TSAG relevant issues

#### 1 Organization of work (Document DT/12)

**1.1** The **Chairman**, after welcoming participants, recalled that the terms of reference of Committee 3 (as contained in Document 122) had been approved in the Plenary Meeting the previous day. Three further meetings of Committee 3 were scheduled, further to which he would submit a brief report to the Plenary Meeting. The summary records would give a more detailed account of the discussions. In that connection, for the sake of clarity, he requested delegates to indicate whether they were speaking on behalf of Member States or Sector Members, and to introduce their proposals briefly, emphasizing the repercussions on the relevant resolution or recommendation.

**1.2** He drew attention to the general agenda for Committee 3 contained in Document DT/12, which included seven substantive subject headings, indicating in each case the corresponding resolutions or recommendations, with reference documents, output from TSAG and contributions submitted to WTSA.

**1.3** The **Secretary** read out a number of editorial corrections to Document DT/12 and indicated additional documents to be included (Documents DT/7 and DT/8 as reference documents under § 5.2 and § 9.6 respectively, and Document 119 concerning voluntary contributions under § 10).

**1.4** Replying to a query from the **delegate of the Netherlands** as to why Document 55 ("Draft Resolution [F] on ITU reform") had not been included under § 10 of Document DT/12, the **Chairman** said that as Document 55 mainly concerned distribution of work between the Sectors, it had been allocated to Committee 4. If, however, certain aspects of the proposal were considered relevant to Committee 3, Document 55 could be included on the committee's agenda.

**1.5** The **delegate of Argentina**, emphasizing the close links between Document 55 and Document 54 proposed by the CITELE administrations, concerning the consolidation of all ITU standardization work in ITU-T, requested that those two documents be discussed together.

**1.6** The **delegate of the United States** requested that Document 110 concerning distribution of standardization work within ITU also be included in the agenda of Committee 3.

**1.7** The **Chairman** suggested that, if there were no objections, Documents 54, 55 and 110 might be included in the agenda of the committee.

**1.8** It was so **agreed**.

**1.9** The **Chairman** said that the discussion on ITU reform was scheduled for Friday afternoon and Monday morning so as to leave the weekend free for informal discussion, if necessary, before the Chairman's oral report to the Plenary Meeting on Monday afternoon.

**1.10** The **delegate of Syria**, pointing out that some delegations would be engaged in work in Committee 6 on Friday afternoon, stressed the difficulties caused by scheduling meetings of committees in parallel.

**1.11** The **Chairman** said that those comments would be noted.

## **2 TSAG relevant issues (Documents 29, 30, 41, 51, 64, 74, 105 and DT/12)**

**2.1** The **Chairman** invited the committee to consider TSAG relevant issues on the basis of the TSAG report (Documents 29 and 30), in particular the contributions concerning Resolutions 22, 24 and 27 (WTSC-96), as listed under § 8 of Document DT/12, starting with Resolution 22 (WTSC-96) to which TSAG had proposed a draft revised version in Document 30.

**2.2** The **Chairman of TSAG**, recalling that WTSC-96 had approved Resolution 22 authorizing TSAG to act between sessions of WTSA, said that TSAG had proposed amendments to that resolution increasing the number of specific tasks that could be assigned to it. Draft revised Resolution 22, which was set out in Document 30, also incorporated the concepts contained in Resolution 27 (WTSC-96) which, it was proposed, should consequently be deleted.

**2.3** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** introduced Document 41 containing his Administration's proposals concerning the management of ITU-T work. Highlighting the need for the increasingly rapid production of technical standards and improved, more flexible working methods providing closer linkage with industry, he outlined the main proposals in Document 41: to extend the authority of TSAG to cover the areas listed in § 7 of the document and to establish two new permanent internal groups – a strategy group and an operational group. Document 41 also included details of the composition of the proposed groups and the topics which might be assigned to them.

**2.4** The **delegate of Syria** asked what was the proposed relation between the two groups and the Development Sector, which did not seem to be represented, and why the vice-chairmen of study groups had been excluded from membership of the proposed two new groups. He hoped that TSAG was not going to turn into a small group of representatives of developed countries.

**2.5** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** agreed that there was great need for cooperation with the Development Sector. The fact that ITU officials had not been included in the structure of the two groups could be explained by a desire to increase efficiency by keeping the groups small, but did not reflect any intention of exclusion. In reply to a further comment by the **Chairman** that the document contained no specific proposals, he said that it had been intended as an exploration of the future working methods of TSAG, with suggestions which might be kept in mind in discussing the role of TSAG and ITU reform.

**2.6** The **Chairman** considered that the proposals contained in the document might be more appropriately considered by TSAG itself, as an internal matter, and that the committee might simply take note of the document and suggest that TSAG take into account the ideas contained therein.

**2.7** The **delegate of Canada** supported that suggestion.

**2.8** The **delegate of Argentina** pointed out that Document 41 related to the draft revised version of Resolution 22 which had not yet been approved. He considered that if the two groups proposed in that document were to have permanent status, the matter should be discussed when the committee considered draft revised Resolution 22.

**2.9** The **delegate of Bahrain** asked whether the intention of Document 41 was to give TSAG powers beyond its current advisory status or simply to enhance its working methods.

**2.10** The **Chairman of TSAG** said that No. 191A and Article 14A of the Convention (Minneapolis, 1998) showed that the present responsibilities of TSAG already went beyond purely advisory functions.

**2.11** The **delegate of Syria** did not share the view that the proposals contained in Document 41 should be dealt with internally by TSAG, as he considered that they would have both substantive and linguistic repercussions on Resolution 22.

**2.12** The **Chairman** suggested that discussion of the matter be deferred until the precise repercussions on Resolution 22 had been ascertained.

**2.13** It was so **agreed**.

**2.14** The **delegate of Russia** introduced Document 51 containing his Administration's proposals for the work of the Assembly. The document gave an overview of the results of the work of TSAG in relation to ITU-T strategy, working methods and structure, concluding that the draft resolutions and recommendations prepared by TSAG for consideration by WTSA-2000 constituted a sound basis for further development of the standardization process within ITU-T. In particular, as noted in § 2.3 of Document 51, his Administration had no objection to the proposed amendments to Resolution 22 giving TSAG the ability to establish new study groups during the course of the study period – a suggestion which in its view was consistent with the new legal status of TSAG and the relevant provisions of Resolution 71 (Minneapolis, 1998). Nor did his Administration object to the proposal to delete Resolution 27 which also related to the work of TSAG and was covered in draft revised Resolution 22.

**2.15** The **delegate of Canada** introduced Document 64, which addressed the need for the structure of WTSA itself to evolve so as to reflect better the changing telecommunication environment. In the past, WTSC – the forerunner of WTSA – had proved itself to be an important decision-making body, bringing together administrations and industry every four years to discuss and decide aspects of the ITU-T work programme. Based on the premise that TSAG was to be given increased authority to act on behalf of WTSA, future WSAs should be structured so as to lie outside the critical paths of each study group, and a four-year cycle of change to the ITU-T structure should no longer be required. His Administration proposed that WTSA-2000 give consideration to changing the role and structure of future WSAs, enabling them to focus on the direction of future work, receiving very brief reports (with no draft recommendations for approval) from the study groups, TSAG and the Director, and allowing Sector Members to speak on subjects of a technical nature with no regulatory or policy implications. The duration of WSAs should be reduced from eight to three days, and they should be convened in Geneva so as to minimize costs.

**2.16** Annexed to Document 64 was a draft new Resolution [X7], recommending to the next plenipotentiary conference that it include in the Convention appropriate provisions reflecting the changing role and duties of future WSAs in the light of the considerations set forth in *recognizing* a) to g) thereof. WTSA-2000 offered an excellent opportunity to provide the next plenipotentiary conference with guidance and input concerning its own future role.

**2.17** The **delegate of Syria** noted that draft Resolution [X7] appeared to conflict with the aim of broadening TSAG's mandate so as to enable it to act in the interval between two WSAs, because it seemed to suggest that WTSA might meet more often on an exceptional basis. With regard to *recognizing* d) of the draft resolution, he doubted that it was true that the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention did not allow Sector Members to speak at WSAs even on matters of a technical nature. He also sought clarification as to the form any eventual output of WTSA, might take, and to whom it would be addressed. Lastly, he asked what "regulatory" matters of common interest were referred to in *recognizing* f).

**2.18** The **delegate of Bahrain** asked how the approval process was to be conducted, if the future role of WTSA was to include receiving very brief reports with no draft recommendations for approval; and what "matters of a technical nature" Sector Members were to address, if regulatory questions were to be excluded.

**2.19** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** noted that No. 298 of the Convention stated that representatives of Sector Members concerned were among those admitted to the assembly or

conference. His Administration's interpretation of that provision had always been that Sector Members were therefore permitted to speak.

**2.20** The **delegate of Canada**, responding to the delegate of Syria, said that the expression "technical, regulatory and policy domains" merely reflected the well-known antithesis between "technical" and "non-technical" work. The expression should perhaps be refined. On the question concerning approval of draft recommendations, the implication in draft Resolution [X7] was that recommendations could be approved by the study groups. As to the question of Sector Members' participation, it was his delegation's understanding that such members were not entitled to speak. It would be reassuring to learn that that interpretation was incorrect.

**2.21** The **delegate of France** recalled that the same question had arisen at WRC-2000, and proposed that clarification be sought from the Legal Affairs Unit.

**2.22** The **Acting Legal Adviser** confirmed that much the same question had arisen in the context of WRC-2000. However, the status of Sector Members was not identical at WRCs and WTSA. In the context of a WRC, it was quite clear that Sector Members participated purely as observers, with the limited rights that went with that status. In the context of a WTSA the situation was slightly different: it was nowhere stated that Sector Members participated in WTSA as observers. On the contrary, No. 28A of the Constitution established the principle of their full participation in the activities of the Sector, including WTSA, subject of course to the relevant provisions of the Constitution and Convention. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention, dealing with admission to assemblies, did not identify them as observers, whereas that status was clearly and specifically granted to them for plenipotentiary conferences and WRCs. In addition, the opinion he had delivered in the context of WRC-2000 had also been based on Article 30 of the Convention, the provisions of which applied to plenipotentiary conferences, world and regional radiocommunication conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications, but not to the Sector assemblies. His provisional conclusion was thus that, as things stood, no provision of the Constitution or Convention prohibited Sector Members from participating in the discussions at a WTSA. Moreover, Resolution 14 (Kyoto, 1994) set forth a number of rights and obligations granted to or imposed on Sector Members. That resolution remained in force, and provided, in its *recognizing* b), that Sector Members could send contributions to study groups or conferences (including assemblies), while *recognizing* e) provided that Sector Members could take part in all discussions. That, too, led him to conclude that in the limited context of world assemblies, Sector Members were entitled to express their views orally in the debates.

**2.23** The **delegate of Germany** pointed out that Nos. 28A and 28B of the Constitution provided that Sector Members were entitled to participate fully in the activities of the Sector of which they were members, and that they could provide chairmen and vice-chairmen of Sector assemblies. It was hard to see how Sector Members could provide chairmen and vice-chairmen who did not have the right to speak.

**2.24** The **Chairman** invited the committee to note those explanations which show clearly the possibility for the Sector Members to participate to the Assembly and to turn to the next document for consideration.

**2.25** The **delegate of Australia**, speaking on behalf of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), introduced Document 74 on the role of TSAG. APT strongly supported the approval and adoption of draft revised Resolution 22, "Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSA", proposed by TSAG and contained in § 10 of Document 30. Some interesting contributions had, however, been made on that subject, and APT might be prepared to support some of them.

**2.26** The **Chairman** noted that the proposal in Document 74 was endorsed or supported, not only by the members listed therein, but also by those listed in Document 80 and Addendum 1 thereto.

**2.27** The **delegate of Japan** said that the four-year interval between WTSA made it difficult to react to change in a timely manner. Giving more authority to TSAG would enable ITU-T to respond

more swiftly to the requirements of the market place and industry needs. Japan thus strongly supported the common APT proposal, and expressed the hope that WTSA-2000 would adopt draft revised Resolution 22.

**2.28** The **delegate of Canada**, speaking on behalf of CITEL administrations, introduced the proposals contained in Document 105. In addition to the administrations listed at the head of the document, Venezuela supported the document in its entirety and Argentina supported proposals IAP/X/1, IAP/X/2 and IAP/X/5 therein.

**2.29** The **Chairman** noted that IAP/X/4 proposed empowering TSAG to represent ITU-T views at the Council – a proposal that appeared not to feature in revised Resolution 22 as currently drafted.

**2.30** The **Chairman of TSAG** confirmed that the issue had been discussed by TSAG but was not currently reflected in the text of draft revised Resolution 22.

**2.31** In response to a comment by the **delegate of Syria**, the **Chairman** confirmed that the committee was considering only proposal IAP/X/4 in Document 105 in the context of draft revised Resolution 22.

**2.32** The **delegate of India** expressed concern about the other proposals in Document 105. A way should be found of bringing those proposals to the attention of Committee 3 or Committee 4. In a broader context, he was concerned about the tendency to dilute the role of WTSA.

**2.33** The **Chairman** said that, apart from IAP/X/4, the other proposals fell exclusively within the purview of Committee 4.

**2.34** In response to a request by the **delegate of Bahrain** for clarification of CITEL administrations' involvement in standardization, the **delegate of Canada** said that CITEL had three permanent commissions, one of which, while not constituting a standards development organization, dealt with harmonization of telecommunication standards for the region.

**2.35** The **delegate of Lebanon** said that his delegation wished to reserve the right to speak in support of Document 105 during its consideration in Committee 4.

**2.36** The **Chairman** urged the committee to give further thought to two questions: first, whether there was a need to amend draft revised Resolution 22 in the light of the proposals contained in Document 41; and second, whether the role of WTSA proposed in Document 64 should be reflected somewhere, and, if so, in what form. As to Resolutions 24 and 27, he recalled that TSAG's proposal was to delete Resolution 27, on the basis that it had been merged with draft revised Resolution 22. The **Chairman of TSAG** added that Resolution 24 was obsolete, since provisions relating to TSAG had already been incorporated in the Convention. The **Chairman** noted that Document 51 also supported the deletion of both those resolutions. He took it that the committee thus endorsed the proposals by TSAG to delete Resolutions 24 and 27.

**2.37** It was so agreed.

**2.38** The **Chairman** invited the committee to resume consideration of Document 41. Despite the support that had been expressed for the proposals contained in the document there was clearly a need for more detailed discussions, which might not be appropriate in Committee 3. He suggested that the committee might wish to take note of the proposals, indicating its general support, and to recommend that TSAG should examine them in greater detail to see how they might be implemented within the provisions of draft revised Resolution 22.

**2.39** The **delegate of Syria** said that the matter could not be left to TSAG since draft revised Resolution 22 provided only for the establishment by TSAG of short-term groups, rather than the permanent groups proposed in Document 41. Moreover, it was not clear from §§ 11 and 12 of that document how the members of the proposed new groups might be elected. It would be important to ensure an appropriate balance between developed and developing countries and equitable

geographical distribution in the membership. It might also be appropriate to broaden the operational group by including the vice-chairmen of ITU-T study groups and TSAG.

**2.40** The **delegate of Uganda** joined earlier speakers in supporting draft revised Resolution 22, since it was important to empower TSAG to act in appropriate areas between WTSAs. Perhaps some elements of the proposals contained in Document 41 could be improved in that resolution. The resolution should also recognize the need to safeguard developing country participation in the context of any new working arrangements.

**2.41** The **delegate of Australia** supported the Chairman's suggestion that the proposals be referred to TSAG for further consideration. In accordance with the provisions of draft revised Resolution 22, TSAG could establish a temporary group to prepare a contribution on the matter for submission to the Working Group on ITU Reform (WGR) and PP-02.

**2.42** The **delegate of South Africa**, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group on ITU Reform, said that WGR had limited time at its disposal and, in order to expedite the reform process, it would be useful to have a clear indication of the views of WTSA-2000 on the United Kingdom's proposals.

**2.43** The **Chairman** said that membership of the proposed groups was a sensitive issue that would require further consideration, and he recalled his suggestion that such details be referred to TSAG. The committee might wish to emphasize the need for careful attention to the composition of the proposed groups, giving due weight to equitable geographical distribution.

**2.44** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, supported by the **delegate of the Netherlands**, suggested that the committee endorse the first two sentences of § 6 of Document 41, referring detailed consideration of the other proposals elsewhere, as suggested by the Chairman.

**2.45** The **delegate of the United States** said that while the proposals were interesting and merited further consideration, WTSA-2000 should not give the impression that there was agreement for TSAG to implement them. Furthermore, some of the proposals touched on matters relevant to ITU reform that would be discussed under item 10 of the general agenda for Committee 3 and at the November 2000 meeting of WGR, in particular as regards the role of TSAG and the future of ITU standardization. He therefore proposed that the committee should note Document 41 and recommend that it be discussed further by TSAG and WGR. That course of action would permit a proper debate on the matters concerned.

**2.46** The **delegate of Lebanon** supported the comments made by the delegates of Syria and Uganda. The United Kingdom's proposals merited further consideration, taking due account of developing country needs, with a view to submission to the next plenipotentiary conference.

**2.47** The **delegate of Argentina** considered that taking note of Document 41 was not the best way of dealing with the specific proposals it contained. The committee should either accept or reject the proposals. Proposals that were acceptable should be examined properly, ensuring that they were consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention, with a view to implementation following the next plenipotentiary conference.

**2.48** The **delegates of Sweden, France, Lebanon and the United States** supported the Chairman's suggestion. The **delegate of Lebanon** added that TSAG should be requested to report its findings through TSB to the next plenipotentiary conference, and the **delegate of the United States** considered that reference should also be made to consideration of the document in the context of the ITU reform process.

**2.49** In reply to the **delegate of Syria**, the **Chairman** explained that, in addition to what he had suggested earlier, it was now proposed that his report should indicate that Committee 3 considered that TSAG's findings should be submitted to the next plenipotentiary conference and that the proposals set out in Document 41 should also be taken into consideration in discussions on ITU reform.

**2.50** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, supported by the **delegate of Denmark**, suggested that the proposals contained in the first two sentences of § 6 of Document 41 might be incorporated in the *resolves* section of draft revised Resolution 22 in order to make it clear that WTSA-2000 considered that TSAG should undertake further studies on its structure and methods of work.

**2.51** The **delegate of the United States** said that it would be premature to endorse the inclusion of the two sentences from § 6 of the document in draft revised Resolution 22 prior to consideration of whether or not the proposed new groups should be established and, if they were to be established, how they should operate.

**2.52** The **Chairman** suggested that the committee might wish to accept his earlier suggestion, as amended by the delegates of Lebanon and the United States.

**2.53** It was so **agreed**.

**2.54** The **Chairman** invited the committee to resume its discussion of Document 64, introduced earlier by the delegate of Canada. The committee appeared to agree that TSAG should be authorized to take on more responsibilities, but it might prove difficult to reach consensus on draft new Resolution [X7] as set out in the document. Moreover, as indicated earlier, *recognizing* d) of that draft Resolution was not correct. The committee might wish to conclude that, while it was premature to consider draft Resolution [X7], appropriate measures would need to be taken in due course to implement draft revised Resolution 22.

**2.55** The **delegate of Syria** supported that view. An increase in the frequency of WTSAs would not be appropriate. Moreover, No. 114 of the Constitution already allowed for an additional assembly to be held.

**2.56** The **delegate of Canada** said that the committee should recognize that changes were required and that appropriate proposals to that end would have to be submitted to the next plenipotentiary conference.

**2.57** In reply to the **delegate of South Africa**, the **Chairman** said that changes in the terms of reference of WTSAs and TSAG would be needed, with possible implications for the Constitution and Convention. The process of ITU reform was, however, not yet complete and it might be better for the Plenary to determine the best course of action at the present stage.

**2.58** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that considerable efforts had gone into the preparation of the proposals set out in Documents 41 and 64 and that both documents had received substantial support. It would therefore be disappointing if the committee merely noted the proposals rather than taking decisions that would result in real progress, as called for by the Secretary-General in his opening address to the Assembly.

**2.59** The **Chairman** replied that the course of action in relation to Document 41 had already been agreed. In respect of Document 64, he reiterated the view that it was premature to consider draft Resolution [X7] as the consequences of the potential changes in the responsibilities of WTSAs and TSAG were not yet clear.

**2.60** The **delegate of Lebanon** supported the views expressed by the delegate of the United Kingdom. It was incumbent on the committee to take decisions that would facilitate the work of the Plenary Meeting rather than give rise to further detailed discussions at that level. Given the degree of support expressed, it should be possible to reach agreement on the Canadian proposal. He endorsed Document 64 in principle but considered that the duration of future WTSAs should be set at five rather than three days as proposed.

**2.61** The **delegates of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, the United States and India** supported draft Resolution [X7], with the deletion of *recognizing* d).

**2.62** The **delegate of Bahrain** supported the proposal made by the Chairman. Should the committee insist on considering draft new Resolution [X7] in detail, he would raise a number of reservations.

**2.63** The **delegate of Syria** said that he was unable to support the draft resolution as proposed and was opposed to any increase in the frequency of WTSAs, which would cause difficulties for developing countries. He would prefer the matter to be considered further by WGR prior to any decision. However, if the committee wished to consider the proposed draft resolution, a working group should be formed to prepare a revised text.

**2.64** The **delegate of South Africa** supported draft new Resolution [X7] and the establishment of a working group to consider revisions to the text.

**2.65** The **delegate of Canada** welcomed the support expressed for the draft resolution and assured the delegate of Syria that there was no proposal to increase the frequency of WTSAs but rather that regular but perhaps shorter WTSAs should continue. He would be happy to participate in the proposed working group.

**2.66** The **delegate of Australia** also supported the establishment of a working group and proposed that the word "regular" should not appear in the text.

**2.67** The **delegate of Argentina** suggested that the proposed working group should also identify other relevant documents.

**2.68** The **Chairman** suggested that a working group be formed, chaired by the delegate of Canada, to prepare a draft new resolution along the lines of draft Resolution [X7], to identify other relevant documents, and to report back to the committee at its next meeting.

**2.69** The **delegate of Canada** agreed to chair the working group.

**2.70** The **delegate of Bahrain** supported the Chairman's proposal on condition that the working group would consider substantive and not merely editorial changes to the draft resolution. The **delegate of Syria** endorsed that view.

**2.71** The **Chairman** confirmed that the working group would produce a revised text, which took account of all the views expressed, and which then would be submitted to the committee for further consideration. The group would be open to anyone interested in participating. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the committee wished to establish the working group with the terms of reference he had suggested.

**2.72** It was so **agreed**.

**2.73** The **Chairman**, summarizing the discussion, took it that the committee had approved draft revised Resolution 22. The committee had also agreed to delete Resolutions 24 and 27, and to recommend that the proposals set out in Document 41 should be considered by TSAG and in discussions on the ITU reform process. The committee had further agreed to form a working group to consider a draft new resolution concerning the changing role and duties of future WTSAs, along the lines proposed in draft Resolution [X7].

**The meeting rose at 1240 hours.**



## SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Friday, 29 September 2000, at 1430 hours

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Consideration of draft new Resolution [B] – Strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-T
- 2 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 1 – Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)
- 3 Consideration of draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] – Alternative approval process for new and revised recommendations
- 4 Consideration of draft new Resolution [A] – Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T
- 5 Consideration of draft revised Recommendation A.1 – Work methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)
- 6 Consideration of draft new Resolution [E] – Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of telecommunication standardization study groups
- 8 Documents to be noted

### 1 **Consideration of draft new Resolution [B] – Strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-T (Documents 30, 31)**

**1.1** The **Chairman** said that TSAG had studied the three Resolutions 9, 10 and 25, and was proposing that they be combined in a new Resolution [B] (Strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-T), contained in section 3 of Document 31. TSAG had also recommended moving draft new Resolution B to the A-series recommendations, as indicated in the introduction to Document 30.

**1.2** The **Chairman of TSAG** reported that, at the TSAG meeting, the persons in charge of implementing EDH activities had expressed concern about Resolution B being moved to the A-series recommendations because a resolution always carried more weight than a mere recommendation. It might therefore be appropriate to maintain draft new Resolution B as a resolution.

**1.3** The **delegate of Syria** endorsed that view.

**1.4** The **Chairman** proposed to the committee that the text on strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-T be maintained as a resolution.

**1.5** It was so **agreed**.

**1.6** Resolution B, as set out in section 3 of Document 31, was **adopted**.

### 2 **Consideration of draft revised Resolution 1 – Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) (Documents 30, 39, 43, 45, 46, 51, 62, 77 and Addendum 1, 112)**

**2.1** The **Chairman** invited participants to consider the contributions relating to the draft revision of Resolution 1 (WTSC-96).

**2.2** The **delegate of Russia**, recalling that Document 51 had been introduced as a whole on the previous day, said that he wished briefly to outline his delegation's views on the draft revision of

Resolution 1. The proposed additions to Resolution 1 relating to TSAG's work on strategy, on selection of the approval process for recommendations and on patent and copyright relations were a faithful reflection of the manner in which the standardization process was organized in ITU-T and extended the fundamental aspects of the texts. The delegation of Russia accordingly supported the amendments to §§ 1.2.1 b), 1.3.3.4 and 4.9 incorporating TSAG activities on strategy in the resolution. It did not object to placing matters relating to selection of the approval process for recommendations in a separate section and basing such selection on the categorization of recommendations as "technical" or "regulatory", with recommendations within Domains 04 (numbering/addressing) and 11 (tariff/charging/accounting) to be handled under the traditional approval process.

**2.3** The **Chairman** said that the committee took note of Russia's support for draft revised Resolution 1.

**2.4** The **delegate of Canada**, introducing Document 62 (Starting date for implementation of the new ITU-T structure), recalled that at the TSAG meeting in June 2000, no clear recommendation had been agreed regarding a definite starting date for implementation of the new structure of ITU-T to be approved by WTSA. On the contrary, in section 9 of Report TSAG-R 35, prepared by TSAG's Working Party 1 (Working methods), the matter had been ambiguously resolved by indicating that each study group would individually be able to decide when to implement the new structure. That could result in incompatible decisions being taken by different study groups and lead to considerable confusion. Canada therefore proposed that WTSA decide that the new ITU-T structure should be effective immediately upon the conclusion of the Assembly. There would necessarily be a transition period, but a clearly agreed date was essential.

**2.5** The **Chairman** endorsed that view.

**2.6** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** introduced Document 39 (Proposed amendment to ITU-T Resolution 1). He recalled that § 4.8 of Resolution 1 stated that TSAG applied the same rules of procedure as study groups, for the submission of contributions for example, namely that written contributions submitted during the meeting could not be placed on the agenda or distributed. The procedure followed in study groups was to allow ad hoc groups and drafting groups, for example, to submit additional written documents during the meeting in order to facilitate discussion. The Administration of the United Kingdom simply proposed extending that practice, in particular for TSAG, to Member States, which would thus be authorized to submit written contributions – on subjects already discussed – in order to move the work forward. He stressed that the intent of the proposed amendment to § 4.8 of ITU-T Resolution 1 was certainly not to allow the submission of new contributions during meetings, but simply to enable Member States to benefit from the procedure whereby temporary documents could be submitted provided that the written proposal enjoyed the support of a sufficient number of them.

**2.7** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Document 45 entitled "Opposition to amendment of section 4.8 of ITU-T Resolution 1", said that experience had amply demonstrated the benefits of distributing all proposals and contributions at the beginning of each meeting. Drafting groups already afforded the opportunity for new texts to be drawn up during the meeting if necessary. Although opposed to the United Kingdom's proposal, the delegation of the United States was nonetheless prepared to reflect on what unforeseen circumstances might require extending to Member States the possibility of submitting written proposals during a meeting. The **delegate of Italy** supported that position.

**2.8** The **delegate of Australia** supported the proposal made by the delegate of the United States to think further about situations that would require the current procedure to be modified.

**2.9** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** repeated that his Administration's proposal was not intended to allow the submission of formal contributions with new content during the debates, but merely to enable views put forward and supported in the course of discussions to be expressed in writing in the form of temporary documents.

**2.10** The **delegate of Canada** noted that it was important to draw a distinction between formal contributions – to be submitted at least seven days before the start of the meeting – and written proposals reflecting a point of view expressed and supported during discussions. He recalled that, under section 9 of the Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union, the chairman of the body concerned decided in each case whether a proposal or amendment submitted during a meeting was to be made orally or presented in writing for publication and distribution. The delegation of Canada therefore supported the first part of the recommendation contained in Document 45 to maintain the existing rules and procedures for the submission of contributions, but was ready to consider accepting new proposals in the course of a meeting provided that they had been supported and the chairman of the body concerned had seen fit to have them in writing.

**2.11** The **Chairman** proposed that an ad hoc group should meet under the chairmanship of the delegate of the United Kingdom in order to find a compromise solution with a view to the possible amendment of § 4.8 of Resolution 1, bearing in mind that everyone shared the objective of improving the ITU's working methods.

**2.12** It was so **agreed**.

**2.13** The **delegate of Argentina** was in favour of Member States having the opportunity to express their views on issues under discussion, either in writing or orally, insofar as the inputs in question did not constitute formal contributions like those submitted prior to the meeting and placed on the agenda. However, it seemed excessive to require – as the United Kingdom had proposed – that written proposals must be approved by at least five of the members present.

**2.14** The **Chairman** concluded the discussion by saying that the compromise text to be drafted by the ad hoc group would be put to Committee 3 for decision.

**2.15** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Document 43 entitled "Support for approval of the alternative approval process", said that his Administration was in favour of approving the amendments to Resolution 1 regarding the alternative approval process, and of approving Recommendation [A.AAP] so that ITU-T could begin using the alternative approval process as soon as possible. Introducing Document 46, he added that the United States also continued to support the traditional approval process, which it was not proposed to amend, subject to the retention of the final stage in both approval mechanisms requiring unopposed agreement of the Member States present at the study group meeting taking the approval decision. Experience over many years had shown the effectiveness of that requirement, which had facilitated reaching agreement on recommendations and had allowed every Member State present to protect its interests and policies. The new procedures proposed in the alternative approval process amounted to granting to all the members of the Sector, i.e. the Member States and Sector Members, almost absolute control of the development and adoption of recommendations. That control was counterbalanced by the ability of any Member State to protect its interests by objecting to the final adoption of a recommendation.

**2.16** The **delegate of Australia**, introducing Document 77 and its Addendum 1 (Regulatory aspects of ITU-T work) on behalf of the APT, explained that the work of the Standardization Sector had changed in recent years with the advent of telecommunication liberalization in many countries, and that much of the Sector's work had been reorganized into two categories: work of a technical nature, which was now tending to be driven by Sector Members, and work of a regulatory nature, which tended to remain within the domain of Member States and often involved technical solutions. Statistical analysis of the work outputs of the Standardization Sector over the current study period resulted in a 94 per cent technical and six per cent regulatory split. Such analysis further indicated that the majority of the regulatory work being undertaken occurred in Study Group 3. Furthermore, experience had shown that current procedures within ITU-T had not proven optimal in regard to the introduction of some regulatory issues into the work programme (the issue of the consideration of lawful interception of telecommunications was an eloquent example). Australia therefore recommended that WTSA investigate ways of handling regulatory and policy matters within the

work of the Sector; and Addendum 1 to Document 77 also proposed criteria to assist study groups in determining whether a matter had regulatory or policy-related implications.

**2.17** The **delegate of the United States** then introduced Document 112 (Treaty-related matters and ITU activities with policy or regulatory implications – the alternative approval process as applied in the Radiocommunication Sector). The alternative approval process was a highly relevant issue in the Radiocommunication Sector as well, and the need was arising for the development of criteria to determine the likelihood of a recommendation having policy or regulatory implications. Ultimately, there would have to be a thorough examination of alternative approval processes so that full account was taken of the distinction between regulatory and policy issues.

**2.18** In answer to a query from the **Chairman**, the **delegate of Australia** confirmed that draft new Resolution [X8] (contained in Addendum 1 to Document 77) supplemented Resolution 1 and reflected a desire to guide TSAG in what had become an essential discussion of the difference between regulatory and policy-related matters.

**2.19** The **delegate of Canada** having suggested that, at that stage, the discussion should be postponed, since it could not be finalized until Recommendation [A.AAP] had been considered and ITU reform discussed, the **Chairman** proposed that the committee approve draft revised Resolution 1 with a reservation on section 8 (Selection of the procedure for approving recommendations) and another reservation on § 4.8 (submission of contributions in TSAG meetings).

**2.20** It was so agreed.

### **3 Consideration of draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] – Alternative approval process for new and revised recommendations (Documents 29, 32 and Corrigendum 1, 48, 51, 56 and Corrigendum 1 + Addenda 1 and 2, 69)**

**3.1** The **Chairman** reminded participants that the relevant texts were to be found in Document 32 and its Corrigendum 1 and in the report of TSAG (Document 29). He invited the authors of proposals on the subject to introduce their contributions.

**3.2** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Document 48, stressed the need to adopt a resolution to approve the alternative approval process. The *considering* section of Resolution [X3], proposed in Document 48, listed the various stages of the development of the alternative process and stated that the procedures might need to be modified between WTSAs as experience was gained in their application. He hoped that the alternative approval process would take effect as soon as possible and that thereafter TSAG would undertake any necessary revisions of the procedures.

**3.3** The **delegate of Germany**, introducing Document 56 and its Corrigendum 1 and Addenda 1 and 2 to the Corrigendum, said that his country and all the other co-sponsors of the document proposed that draft Recommendation [A.AAP] be amended so as to eliminate the notion of unopposed agreement by Member States, so that Sector Members could participate more and enjoy the same rights as Member States, in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998), particularly as the recommendations in question had no policy or regulatory implications. If the amendment proposed in Document 56 under § 5.4 was approved, much of § 5.6 and § 5.6.1 of draft Recommendation [A.AAP] could be deleted.

**3.4** The **delegate of Japan**, introducing Document 69 on behalf of APT, pointed out that if it was to retain its pre-eminent role in the global telecommunication standardization arena, ITU-T needed to speed up the standards approval process. He therefore supported draft Recommendation [A.AAP] and considered that TSB should promptly develop a work plan to introduce the procedure smoothly.

**3.5** The **Chairman**, summing up views expressed, said that while no one denied that the procedure was a vital tool for the survival of ITU-T, some aspects of it had given rise to comment. It

was the wish of the authors of Document 56 in particular that, failing a consensus, ITU-T recommendations be considered as approved "unless objected to by [3] of the Member States and Sector Members" present at the study group meeting.

**3.6** The **representative of Telenor** supported the proposal submitted in Document 56, which genuinely reflected the spirit of Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference: in the alternative approval process, Member States and Sector Members acted together.

**3.7** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** endorsed the German delegate's observations and added that it was now time to move forward and give a clear signal to the outside world.

**3.8** The **delegate of Canada** fully supported draft Recommendation [A.AAP], but considered that the final stage of the procedure should be studied in greater detail because it had a bearing on the ITU reform process.

**3.9** The **delegate of the United States** shared that view and considered that the proposal in Document 56 should be addressed in the context of Sector reform since the proposed provisions had implications for the Constitution and Convention. Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998) required the Council to report on the working methods of each Sector to the next plenipotentiary conference. He was in favour of considering the proposed amendment to § 5.4 of draft Recommendation [A.AAP] under the item on ITU reform.

**3.10** The **Chairman** noted that there were no objections to draft Recommendation [A.AAP] as proposed by TSAG in Document 32, and suggested that participants approve it apart from § 5, which had prompted a number of proposals and would be dealt with by Committee 3 under the item on ITU reform.

**3.11** The **delegates of Argentina, Australia and Mexico** supported the Chairman's proposal on the grounds that the elements that had a bearing on the reform process should be considered separately.

**3.12** The **delegate of the United States** said that he was in favour of approving draft Recommendation [A.AAP] as framed by TSAG, and proposed that Document 56 be considered under the item on reform.

**3.13** The **delegate of Switzerland** supported draft Recommendation [A.AAP], pointing out that 94 per cent of the Sector's work was technical and required an accelerated process. He also expressed full support for the proposal contained in Document 56 which gave added impetus to the approval of recommendations.

**3.14** The **delegate of France**, a co-sponsor of Document 56, said that the proposal was in keeping with Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998). She suggested that the document be considered in the context of the alternative approval process and not under the item on ITU reform. That view was shared by the **delegate of Poland**.

**3.15** The **delegate of Sweden** also supported the proposal in Document 56, adding that it was time to give a strong signal.

**3.16** The **delegate of Russia** stressed that, as was stated in Document 51, the principle of consensus must be preserved and that he was opposed to the idea of voting during the process of the approval of recommendations in the study groups.

**3.17** The **delegate of Denmark** considered that it was preferable to deal with draft Recommendation [A.AAP] as a whole, including the proposals relating to it, before approving it.

**3.18** The **Chairman** suggested that the participants move on to consider Resolution A before resuming consideration of that item.

**3.19** It was so agreed.

#### **4 Consideration of draft new Resolution [A] – Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T (Documents 31, 72 and DT/7)**

**4.1** The **Chairman** said that in view of the decision taken by the Council in 2000, draft new Resolution [A], contained in Document 31, had been amended. The amended text – which would serve as a basis for the discussions – was reproduced in Document DT/7. He invited the countries that had submitted proposals on the resolution to introduce their contributions.

**4.2** The **delegate of Australia**, on behalf of the APT member countries, introduced Document 72, which supported the adoption of draft Resolution [A] with the addition of a provision whereby TSAG would periodically review the outcome of the introduction of the Associate scheme to ensure that the latter fulfilled its intention faithfully. Furthermore, the member countries of APT proposed that ITU-T establish project-oriented study groups in certain specific areas in order to make the most of the introduction of Associates.

**4.3** The **delegate of Russia** said that he was in favour of draft Resolution [A].

**4.4** The **delegate of Canada** noted that, at its last session, the Council had taken a decision regarding the conditions for admission and the amount of financial contributions of Associates. During the discussion on the subject, it had been stated, *inter alia*, that the conditions governing the admission of Associates should be reviewed by the Sector advisory groups. He suggested that, in the interests of greater accuracy, the text of the draft resolution submitted by APT should not refer to the introduction of the "Associate scheme", but to the conditions governing the admission of Associates and their financial contributions.

**4.5** The **Chairman** suggested that the delegate of Canada and the delegate of Australia, on behalf of the APT countries, prepare a proposal jointly.

**4.6** It was so **agreed**.

**4.7** The **Chairman of TSAG** pointed out that draft Resolution [A] as set out in Document DT/7 expressly stated the amount of the financial contribution for Associates. He considered that it would be wiser for the text to refer to the Council decision.

**4.8** That observation was **noted**.

**4.9** On the **Chairman's** suggestion, it was **agreed** to approve Resolution [A] in principle and come back later to the final text to be worked out by the delegates of Canada and Australia.

#### **5 Consideration of draft revised Recommendation A.1 – Work methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) (Document 32)**

**5.1** Draft revised Recommendation A.1 was **adopted**.

#### **6 Consideration of draft new Resolution [E] – Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of telecommunication standardization study groups (Documents 31, 40, 47, 51, 62, 66, 68)**

**6.1** The **Chairman** informed participants that the document setting out the conditions governing the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups was to be found in the report of TSAG (Document 31). The report made no distinction between study group chairmen and vice-chairmen and those of TSAG, whereas some countries wanted to establish different methods for appointing the chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups and of TSAG. He invited the authors of the proposals to introduce their contributions on the subject.

**6.2** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, introducing Document 40, said that TSAG played a very specific role and that it was proposed to increase its authority. The qualifications required for the chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG differed slightly from those for study group chairmen and

vice-chairmen, in that broad experience of ITU was essential. It would be advisable to set a shorter maximum term of office for the chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG than for those of study groups, so that they rotated more frequently. That would not prevent the chairmanship being taken over by one of the vice-chairmen upon expiry of the chairman's term of office. If the Assembly approved that proposal, the term of office of the TSAG chairman and vice-chairmen could begin immediately after WTSA. He added that the term of office of the RAG chairman and vice-chairmen was shorter than that of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of ITU-R study groups.

**6.3** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Document 47, expressed the view that to impose an artificial one-term limit could run contrary to the interests of ITU-T and TSAG itself. ITU-T was different from ITU-R, and each Sector should determine its own working methods. In his opinion, the conditions applying to the term of office of the TSAG chairman and vice-chairmen should be the same as those applying to study groups.

**6.4** The **delegate of Russia** said that, as stated in Document 51, Russia supported draft Resolution [E] as set out in Document 31.

**6.5** The **delegate of Canada**, introducing Document 66, said that while he shared the United Kingdom delegation's view concerning the difference between the duties of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen and those of the chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG, at the same time he endorsed the position of the United States delegation that the duration of the term of office should be the same in both cases. Document 66 accordingly contained a draft new Resolution [X5] on the appointment and maximum term of office of the chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG, which was different from Resolution [E] in terms of the list of qualifications for those officers, but similar to it with regard to the length of their term of office.

**6.6** The **delegate of Japan**, introducing Document 68 submitted by APT, said that the APT membership was in favour of limiting the length of the term of office of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen, as proposed by TSAG.

**6.7** The **delegate of Australia** pointed out that although procedures and qualifications differed between TSAG and study groups, TSAG and ITU-T in general were becoming increasingly alert to the market, and the market was the same for everyone. Furthermore, he was of the view that a time lag between the terms of TSAG officers and those of study group officers would have a disruptive effect. If the performance of TSAG chairmen or vice-chairmen fell short of market expectations, the Assembly always had the option not to re-elect them.

**6.8** The **Chairman** noted that there were no new proposals on the content of Resolution [E] with regard to study group chairmen and vice-chairmen. If the meeting opted for the adoption of two separate resolutions, one for study groups and the other for TSAG, draft Resolution [E] could be adopted as it stood. As for TSAG, a draft resolution by Canada and several other contributions had been submitted. All those contributions agreed as to the qualifications and criteria for the attribution of elective functions in TSAG, but there was a difference between the United Kingdom's contribution and the others regarding the limitation of terms of office. The answer might be to limit the term to two study periods at most, on the understanding at the end of each period WTSA could opt not to re-elect an officer in the event of any problems.

**6.9** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that, in a spirit of compromise, his delegation would support the Canadian proposal.

**6.10** The **delegate of Argentina** considered that it would be more appropriate to incorporate in Resolution [E] the new elements contained in draft Resolution [X5] submitted by Canada so that the study groups and TSAG were covered by a single resolution.

**6.11** The **Chairman**, noting that the Argentine delegation's proposal could offer a good compromise, asked the Canadian delegation to produce a consolidated text using draft Resolution [E] and draft Resolution [X5] for the next meeting of Committee 3, on the basis of the two following principles: the qualifications of the TSAG chairman and vice-chairmen would be

different from those of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen, and the maximum term of office must be the same in both cases, namely two study periods.

**6.12** It was so **agreed**.

**6.13** The **Chairman** said that the committee had yet to come to a decision on the Canadian contribution concerning the implementation of the new structure (Document 62). Bearing in mind that there was a difference between structural changes and procedural matters, which may take time to be implemented by TSB, he proposed that in its report to WTSA Committee 3 should express the view that the new structure should be implemented immediately after WTSA, taking account of certain constraints inherent in the implementation of new procedures, such as the alternative approval process, for example.

**6.14** The **delegates of Canada and the United Kingdom**, deeming that proposal to be somewhat indefinite as to time, suggested specifying that the new structure and new procedures should be implemented as from 1 January 2001 at the latest.

**6.15** It was so **agreed**.

## **7 Consideration of draft new Resolution [F] – ITU reform (Documents 31, 37, 51, 54, 55 and Addenda 1, 2 and 3, 63, 73, 104, 110, 111, 126)**

**7.1** The **Chairman** said that TSAG proposed a text on ITU reform (draft new Resolution [F] in Document 31) which, however, posed a procedural problem in that the part of the text addressed to the Working Group on ITU Reform should normally be contained in a recommendation and not a resolution.

**7.2** The **delegate of Canada** drew attention to Documents 37 and 126, which contained important information on the sources of funding for ITU-T activities and the Sector's financial future, which must be borne in mind when ITU reform was discussed. Those documents showed that, on the basis of full budgeted costs, Sector Members' contributions were used entirely for the benefit of their respective Sectors and not to subsidize any activity of the General Secretariat or any other Sector. They also showed, however, that none of the Sectors could be self-funded and that Member States' contributions remained the major source of funding for activities.

**7.3** The **delegate of Russia**, introducing Document 51, considered that the question of establishing a new standardization body in which Member States and Sector Members would have equal rights needed to be studied in greater depth. Such a study should be carried out within ITU-T, which must continue to play a leading role, and should be based on clearly-defined criteria for distinguishing technical recommendations from recommendations that have regulatory or policy content.

**7.4** The **delegate of Canada**, introducing Document 54 submitted by CITEL, said that the document expressed not the unanimous opinion of CITEL but that of the listed sponsors. In the document, it was proposed that WTSA make a pronouncement, before the next plenipotentiary conference, in favour of consolidating all ITU standardization activities under the auspices of ITU-T in order to facilitate greater efficiency in standardization work.

**7.5** The **delegate of the Netherlands**, introducing Document 55 and Addenda 1, 2 and 3 on behalf of CEPT, said that the document contained a draft resolution to amend the one proposed by TSAG. The amendments, which had been approved by 22 members from all the regions of Europe, distributed equally between Member States and Sector Members alike, would mean in particular that all standardization activities within ITU, other than on matters that might be related to the International Telecommunication Regulations or the Radio Regulations, would be consolidated under the auspices of a single entity in order to facilitate increased efficiency in carrying out the standardization work.



**7.6** The **delegate of Canada**, introducing Document 63, said that the contribution had been revised following discussions in the ad hoc group on the creation of a new standardization entity under the umbrella of ITU. The document contained a proposal for the adoption of a resolution to split ITU-T into two groups, Group A to be responsible for developing technical recommendations, in which Member States and Sector Members would participate as "members", and Group B, to be responsible for developing recommendations with regulatory or policy implications, in which governments would play an essential role. The document described the main characteristics of the two groups and provided among other things that approval of technical recommendations in Group A would be by consensus, voting being resorted to only in exceptional cases. Such a resolution would facilitate the immediate implementation of ITU-T reform, and would indicate clearly to industry that ITU-T was fully resolved to adapt to the changing telecommunication environment. In addition, the resolution would address any necessary amendments to the Constitution and Convention.

**7.7** The **delegate of Australia**, introducing Document 73 submitted by APT, said that that contribution set out the main principles that APT deemed important for the progress of ITU reform, in particular the need for ITU-T to position itself as a source of added value in a number of areas and not as a competitor of other standards bodies. Those areas included network convergence, IP-based networks, and network performance. The document also contained three proposals. The first was to differentiate clearly between ITU-T's regulatory and technical standards roles, to develop a set of principles regarding which technical areas would be the province of ITU-T and to allow for flexibility in the application of consensus in the approval process, with the possibility of an alternative voting system. The second proposal concerned the promotion of ITU-T and its strengths through a more proactive approach to industry. The third proposal was for further study of ITU's finance system as an incentive for more entities to participate in the Sector's activities as Associates. Overall, APT supported draft Resolution [F] submitted by TSAG as well as a number of points made in the course of the discussion which would be considered by the Working Group on ITU Reform, but considered that as broad as possible an agreement should be reached at the WTSA stage before referring the issues to WGR.

**7.8** The **delegate of Italy**, introducing Document 104, said that the contribution was submitted for information since WTSA did not have the authority to take decisions on the subject under discussion, which came within the purview of the Working Group on Reform. The working group could take account of all contributions and make specific proposals to the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference. Document 104 indicated that it was possible to change the structure of ITU-T, on the basis of Document 63, but without necessarily revolutionizing the system. The first step should be to establish the alternative approval process and the second, to set up a system of two working sessions within TSAG, one to be devoted to technical issues and the other to regulatory issues. The third step should be to raise the issue of a majority vote, which might enable the problem of participation by various members to be resolved.

**7.9** The **delegate of the United States**, first introducing Document 110 concerning the distribution of standardization work within ITU, pointed out that the large amount of standardization work carried out within ITU-R was part of a regular cycle of treaty-making conferences – WRCs – and that the technical standards established by that Sector were in many cases developed at the invitation or request of a WRC. To transfer such work to an otherwise unrelated Sector – ITU-T – would be counterproductive and would decrease the efficiency of ITU's action. Insofar as CITEL was still considering the matter in the context of the ITU reform process and the preparations for the next plenipotentiary conference, and for reasons inherent to ITU-R, CITEL's Document 54 should not have been brought before WTSA.

**7.10** Going on to introduce Document 111, which was a response to Document 63 submitted by the Canadian Administration, the delegate of the United States reiterated his support for ITU reform, which should be systematic and comprehensive. Document 63 contained a number of interesting proposals, particularly the proposal that ITU-T's standardization work should remain the province of

that Sector. Some proposals could be adopted by WTSA but others must be referred to the Working Group on Reform or the 2002 Plenipotentiary Conference. The distinctions between technical recommendations and regulatory recommendations had already been envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998. That was what had generated the alternative approval process. The implementation of that process could perfectly adequately solve the problem posed by the distinction between technical and regulatory work. The proposal to create a new category of member raised problems that affected the rights and obligations of Member States and Sector Members and therefore fell within the ITU reform process, which was outside the scope of WTSA's authority. As for the right to vote, the Constitution and Convention were unambiguous: it was an issue only for a plenipotentiary conference.

**7.11** The **Chairman** proposed that, for the next meeting, participants should think about amendments that could be made to draft Resolution [F], from three standpoints: What products were expected of the Standardization Sector? By what processes could ITU-T produce them? What structure and organization would be best suited to those processes?

## **8 Documents to be noted**

**8.1** The **Chairman** proposed that the committee take note of Document 79 (Decisions of the ITU-R Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-2000)).

**8.2** Document 79 was **noted**.

**The meeting rose at 1800 hours.**

**THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3**  
(Summary record approved by the Chairman)  
Monday, 2 October 2000, at 0930 hours

**Subjects discussed**

- 1 Cooperation and coordination
- 2 Consideration of draft new Resolution [F] – ITU reform (continued)
- 3 Consideration of draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] – Alternative approval process for new and revised 56 + Corr. 1 recommendations (continued)
- 4 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 1 – Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) (continued)

**1 Cooperation and coordination (Documents 29, 30, 32, 51, 79 and DT/12)**

**1.1** The **Chairman** drew attention to the contributions submitted to WTSA-2000 on cooperation and coordination, which were listed in § 7 of Document DT/12 and which included the results of the four years of work undertaken in that area by TSAG and its ad hoc group on cooperation and coordination (Document 29, § 3.7). He invited comments on draft revised Resolution 7 on collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), proposed by TSAG, which was set out in § 7 of Document 30. He noted that TSAG had recommended that Resolution 7, among others, be deleted and moved to the A-series recommendations (Document 30, § 1), a proposal endorsed by Russia in its contribution contained in § 4 of Document 51.

**1.2** Draft revised Resolution 7 was **adopted**.

**1.3** The **Chairman** next invited comments on the proposal by TSAG that Resolution 11 (WTSC-96) on collaboration with the Postal Operations Council (POC) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in the study of services concerning both the postal and the telecommunication sectors be maintained.

**1.4** The maintenance of Resolution 11 (WTSC-96) was **adopted**.

**1.5** The **Chairman** invited the committee to consider draft revised Recommendation A.4 on the communication process between ITU-T and forums and consortia, proposed by TSAG, which was set out in § 4 of Document 32 and supported by Russia in Document 51, § 4.

**1.6** Draft revised Recommendation A.4 was **adopted**.

**1.7** The **Chairman** invited comments on draft revised Recommendation A.6 on cooperation and exchange of information between ITU-T and national and regional standards development organizations, proposed by TSAG, which was set out in § 5 of Document 32.

**1.8** The **delegate of Syria** expressed support for the draft revised recommendation and proposed that, in its report, Committee 3 should suggest that the Plenary Meeting consider recommending that, whenever work was integrated from an external organization, the relevant documents should be made available to all Member States and Sector Members like any ITU documents.

**1.9** The **Chairman** said that he would request TSB to consider the implications of that proposal and to report back to the Plenary Meeting.

**1.10** Draft revised Recommendation A.6 was **adopted**.

**1.11** The **Chairman** drew attention to the proposal by TSAG, contained in § 5 of Document 29, that Recommendation A.23 on collaboration with ISO and IEC on information technology be maintained.

**1.12** The **delegate of Syria**, expressing support for the maintenance of Recommendation A.23, pointed out that implementation of Resolution 7 was linked to that recommendation, and he suggested that TSAG's proposal that Resolution 7 be transferred to the A-series recommendations might result in difficulties. It would be preferable to maintain Resolution 7 as a resolution.

**1.13** The **Chairman** proposed that, since the Chairman of TSAG was unavailable to comment, the matter be deferred.

**1.14** It was so **agreed**.

## **2 Consideration of draft new Resolution [F] – ITU reform (continued) (Documents 31, 54, 73, 77)**

**2.1** The **Chairman** invited the committee to resume consideration of draft new Resolution [F] on ITU reform, proposed by TSAG and contained in § 7 of Document 31, together with related contributions introduced at the previous meeting. Summarizing the key points of the contributions, he said that it was proposed that a new entity responsible for standards be established under the aegis of ITU-T. Second, it was considered important to develop criteria to distinguish questions related to regulatory and policy matters from those on technical issues, which in turn had an impact on the definition of products and the procedures by which they were approved. Third, the new entity, if set up, should establish links with other standards development organizations through memoranda of understanding or other forms of liaison and exchange of information, with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and reducing the need for participants to attend meetings of different bodies considering the same subject. Fourth, the products of the new entity would affect the distribution of work between the three Sectors of ITU. Fifth, a number of contributions suggested the gradual phasing in of reforms, starting with the alternative approval process, followed, on the basis of experience gained, by more far-reaching reforms. Sixth, it had been pointed out that decisions on all modifications, products, processes and organizational structures would need to take account of the possible impact on the finances of ITU. He invited the committee to consider whether those six aspects should be covered in draft new Resolution [F] and suggested that an ad hoc group should be established to revise the text accordingly.

**2.2** The **delegate of Syria** said that he had some difficulty with the use of the term "new entity", since no decision had yet been taken as to the reforms that would be instituted or the form they should take. Referring to Resolutions 74 (Minneapolis, 1998) and 78 (Minneapolis, 1998), he indicated that he was also unsure as to whether WTSA-2000 should be giving its views on ITU reform by means of a resolution or an opinion and he would welcome legal advice in that regard. It was his understanding following the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference that reform measures would be examined by the Sector advisory groups. RA-2000 had decided that the matter was not within its mandate, preferring to refer it to the Radiocommunication Advisory Group. That was the approach he thought had been agreed at PP-98.

**2.3** The **Chairman** recalled that draft new Resolution [F] addressed two different parties: the Council Working Group on ITU Reform (WGR) and TSAG. WGR would meet in November 2000 but there would be no further meeting of TSAG before that date. In order to move the reform process forward, it was necessary to find a way of making known the views of WTSA-2000 on the matter, through a resolution or some other means.

**2.4** The **delegate of Greece** endorsed the concern expressed by Syria. He was unsure of the legitimacy of the current exercise, which involved the examination of institutional matters that were the responsibility of plenipotentiary conferences. Moreover, it was not for the Assembly to discuss the creation of entities that were not envisaged in the Constitution. Although he would not go so far

as to call for the debate to cease, Greece reserved the right to express its disagreement with anything undertaken at WTSA-2000 that was not within the existing terms of the Constitution and the Convention.

**2.5** The **Chairman** said that his use of the term "new entity" was merely his way of referring to the fact that WGR was examining measures to improve the responsiveness of the Union to market demands, which might, of course, be done without the creation of a new body.

**2.6** The **delegate of Australia** said that the APT contribution on regulatory aspects of ITU-T work, contained in Document 77 and introduced at the previous meeting, should be regarded as complementary to the draft resolution under consideration.

**2.7** The **delegate of Argentina** said that he intended to comment later on Document 54, which had been introduced at the previous meeting by the delegate of Canada and contained a proposal by some CITELE administrations to consolidate all ITU standardization work in ITU-T. He endorsed the Chairman's summary of the points raised at the previous meeting. Referring to the remarks made by Syria, he said that the views of WTSA-2000 would best be indicated in the form of an opinion to be forwarded to WGR and specifically to the ad hoc group examining the possibility of establishing a new global standardization body. Draft new Resolution [F] might provide the basis for such an opinion. While not all parts of the text of that resolution should be included, the *considering*, *recognizing*, *noting* and *recalling* sections might be retained along with some of the issues covered in *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 1*, in particular the first, fifth, sixth, eighth and last bullet points, and *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 2*. Referring to *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3*, he expressed support for the development of a system of majority voting for use in case of failure to reach consensus. He furthermore endorsed the retention of the *resolves* section and *invites 3*. The opinion should also take into account the points raised in the contributions from Member States. WGR could then consider the opinion together with the documents upon which it was based.

**2.8** The **representative of ETNO** agreed that it was important for WTSA-2000 to give WGR a clear indication of its views. She considered that draft new Resolution [F] provided a useful starting point, together with the points mentioned by the Chairman in his summary of the contributions from Member States.

**2.9** The **delegate of the Netherlands**, speaking on behalf of the CEPT countries, endorsed that view. She added that it was important to move forward without delay and the committee should therefore concentrate first and foremost on what should be changed and then consider how the changes might be implemented.

**2.10** The **delegate of China** expressed support for Document 73, introduced at the previous meeting, which set out the APT contribution on ITU reform, in particular the reform of ITU-T. Any changes should take full account of the current nature and position of ITU-T. They should encourage greater participation by Member States and, in particular, Sector Members, and they should be market-oriented, employing more effective and flexible working methods to permit the timely approval of recommendations, thereby maintaining ITU's leading role in the area. He supported the view that the development of technical standards should be the responsibility of a single body. He hoped that WGR would take all those points into account.

**2.11** The **delegate of India** wished to see greater emphasis given to the needs of developing countries and proposed that some mention of development issues should be made in *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 2* in draft Resolution [F]. He said that he could endorse many of the points raised in Document 73.

**2.12** The **delegate of Australia** said that, in order to make progress, it might be better to consider the principles on which consensus could be achieved quickly and then move to the more sensitive questions of procedures, including vetoes. That would provide tools for the study groups to use during the next study period in moving forward with the interests of the private sector in mind. He

agreed with the previous speaker that draft new Resolution [F] was weak in the area of development. The majority of participants at the plenipotentiary conference that would consider the findings of WGR would be delegates from developing countries, who would be seeking something in return for giving Sector Members the greater powers proposed in the draft new resolution. It would therefore be essential to offer benefits to those countries in the form of advice and guidance on the implementation of standards, including models to assist in the development of regulatory structures, for example the establishment of a numbering plan. He therefore proposed that the WTSA should take decisions covering the areas in which agreement could be reached quickly, and should simply submit the various views on remaining matters directly to WGR.

**2.13 The delegate of Tunisia**, stressing the importance of preserving the global nature of the work of ITU-T, said that no changes to be introduced in the Sector could be discussed appropriately by WGR unless the WTSA commented on a number of issues. The changes should be made rapidly, otherwise the whole reform process would be slowed up. The global dimension implied an emphasis on the development of telecommunication and information systems in developing countries. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that no comments by the Assembly could lead to action unless ITU-T had the financial and human resources necessary to meet the needs of developing countries. The reforms previously introduced in ITU further to the proposals by the High Level Committee had had the effect of de-regionalizing to some extent the activities of ITU-T: any further changes should therefore be closely linked to the regions and regional structures, with emphasis on the role of the regional offices.

**2.14 The delegate of Syria** said that, although his Administration could support many points in draft new Resolution [F], it wished to make a number of reservations. In *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform*, his Administration wished to reserve its position concerning the penultimate bullet point in § 1 relating to the election of leadership, as the Arab Group was still discussing the whole question of reform, including that specific matter. In § 2, he proposed the inclusion of a new bullet point to read "Response to the needs of developing countries". In the third bullet point in § 3, he proposed placing the word "members" in square brackets, as it was unclear whether it referred to Member States or Sector Members – a matter which in any case was still under discussion. His Administration also had reservations concerning the fifth bullet point relating to technical documents on account of the need to ensure inter-operability if the proposed process were followed. In *invites 3* the whole question of whether TSAG was empowered to advise the Council and the plenipotentiary conference still remained to be clarified.

**2.15 The delegate of Lebanon**, supporting the delegates of Tunisia, Australia, Syria and India, stressed the need to establish a body which could respond rapidly to Member States' needs in a fast-changing technological environment.

**2.16 The delegate of Bahrain** supported the delegate of India's views concerning the need for greater stress on developing countries in draft new Resolution [F]. He expressed concern at the imbalance in the relevant documents between the role of Member States and that of Sector Members. Much emphasis was placed on technical standards and Sector Members' requirements concerning speed and efficiency in producing technical recommendations, but insufficient emphasis was placed on Member States' requirements and on policy, regulatory, tariff and accounting matters which had implications for standards and should be treated on an equal footing with technical issues. In that connection, he supported the delegate of Australia's comment concerning numbering.

**2.17 The delegate of Kenya** fully supported the views of Australia and India concerning draft new Resolution [F]. He expressed concern that throughout the ITU reform process there had been a tendency to reduce the role of Member States and increase that of Sector Members. In his view, attention should be directed to surmounting deficiencies in ITU's internal procedures rather than seeking to restrict the role of Member States or establish procedures that could become obstacles to reform.

**2.18** The **delegate of Italy** said that his Administration's contribution to WTSA in Document 104 had been submitted for information purposes, and would be forwarded to WGR for consideration. Regarding Document 55, of which Italy was not a co-signatory, he requested the Chairman to ensure that his report to the plenary meeting in no way implied either that all CEPT countries or that all European countries were in agreement with that document. He recognized the importance of establishing an appropriate means of communication with WGR, but considered that a resolution was not necessarily the best vehicle.

**2.19** Given the number of new points raised in the discussion, including the amendments put forward by the delegate of Syria, the **Chairman** reiterated his suggestion that an ad hoc group be established to ensure that the committee's views were reflected in draft new Resolution [F]. He also suggested that the ad hoc group discuss: the attributions of a new standardization body under the aegis of ITU-T; the technical needs of the market which the Standardization Sector would be expected to meet; the products and processes that would be required and the corresponding organizational structures; the means of distinguishing clearly between strategic and technical issues; the cooperative links with other organizations for the development of standards; the possible impact on distribution of work between the three Sectors; the phasing-in of the new system; the financial implications for ITU; the needs of Sector Members and Member States with regard to telecommunication development; implications for regions; and, in particular, the needs of developing countries. He suggested that the ad hoc group might be chaired by the two vice-chairmen of the committee and should meet at a time when no other meetings were taking place. In reply to a request by the **delegate of Syria**, he confirmed that the question of rights and obligations of Member States and Sector Members and an appropriate balance between Sector Members and Member States would be included in the items for discussion.

**2.20** The **delegate of Canada** supported the establishment of an ad hoc group with the terms of reference suggested by the Chairman. He requested that the contributions from Member States introduced at the committee's previous meeting be taken into account and that Document 126 containing financial information be appended to the ad hoc group's report to the committee.

**2.21** The **delegate of South Africa**, supporting the Chairman's suggestion to set up an ad hoc group, urged the group to ensure that the language of the resolution was clear and would not create an obstacle to implementation (for example, not all administrations might have the same understanding of the word "body"). It was important that the main points embodied in draft new Resolution [F] should go forward, irrespective of the final form agreed upon by the WTSA. The **delegate of the United States** supported that view.

**2.22** The **Chairman** proposed that an ad hoc group be set up along the lines he had suggested, taking into account the comments by the delegates of Syria, Canada and South Africa. He further suggested that informal discussions be held with the Secretary-General and officials from TSB concerning the appropriate vehicle for transmitting information from the WTSA to WGR – recommendation, resolution or opinion.

**2.23** It was so **agreed**.

**2.24** Following the informal consultations, the **Chairman** announced that the product of the ad hoc group should be an opinion and that the group would be chaired by both vice-chairmen of the committee.

### **3 Consideration of draft new Recommendation [A.AAP] – Alternative approval process for new and revised recommendations (continued) (Documents 32 and Corrigendum 1, 46, 48, 56 and Corrigendum 1)**

**3.1** The **Chairman** invited the committee to resume its discussion of the alternative approval process, in order to conclude its deliberations on ITU reform. At its previous meeting two clear views had emerged, one in favour of approving draft new Recommendation [A.AAP], by TSAG, for

an alternative approval process for new and revised recommendations, with a two-phased approval process (Document 32 and Corrigendum 1); and the other in support of the proposal in Document 56 put forward by Germany and other European countries to the effect that in the second phase of the procedure, if unopposed agreement had not been reached, the recommendation would be considered approved unless objected to by three of the Member States and Sector Members present at the meeting. Those who had supported the TSAG proposal wished to discuss the rights and obligations of Sector Members within the framework of reform, and those who supported Document 56 were in favour of Sector Members and Member States acting together, in accordance with Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998). He had made a compromise proposal, namely to approve Document 56 but with the stipulation that at least one of the three opposing members must be a Member State.

**3.2** The **representative of ETNO** said that it was essential for draft Recommendation [A.AAP] to be approved at the WTSA on account of its importance for the future work of the Sector. With regard to § 5 of the draft Recommendation, she considered that the proposed modification in Document 56 came within the framework of the Constitution and Convention, in particular the proposal that there should be three opposing members (although in her view three was an arbitrary number). She also supported the Chairman's proposal that those three members should include at least one Member State.

**3.3** The **delegate of Canada** supported the previous speaker's view that the proposed procedure in Document 56 was in accordance with the Constitution and Convention, and that it was essential that draft Recommendation [A.AAP] be adopted at the present WTSA.

**3.4** The **delegate of Bahrain** understood the reasons for approving rapid procedures, but felt concern over certain gaps in draft Recommendation [A.AAP]. First, § 1.1 indicated that the alternative approval process would not be applied to recommendations that had policy or regulatory implications. Thus the alternative approval process did not provide the means to deal with deficiencies in the working methods of some of the study groups, which needed urgent attention. Secondly, the requirement for consensus sometimes proved an obstacle to the development of certain recommendations.

**3.5** The **delegate of Australia** said that although APT had not yet formulated a concerted position regarding draft Recommendation [A.AAP], his own delegation's position was that ITU could not afford to wait another four years, until the next WTSA, before establishing procedures that responded to the needs of the market. Australia sympathized with the arguments set forth by the United States in Document 46, which basically hinged on protecting national interests and policies. It seemed, however, that in the division of work between technical aspects and policy and regulatory aspects, the policy content was already taken care of, so that national interests largely boiled down to the interests of Sector Members. His delegation was thus comfortable with the Chairman's compromise suggestion, whereby a Member State could object, backed up by Sector Members reflecting that particular part of the national interest.

**3.6** The **delegate of Syria** said that while the alternative approval process constituted a major breakthrough, according Sector Members the right to act as partners to Member States, it was not the intention that such a partnership should diminish the rights of Member States. While the compromise suggested was attractive, it must be borne in mind that administrations such as his own did not yet have Sector Members to support them. Consequently, Syria fully supported the United States proposal in Document 46.

**3.7** The **delegate of South Africa** said that, while her delegation supported the Chairman's compromise suggestion, more discussion was needed on certain aspects of Sector membership. For example, if a multinational corporation had subsidiaries in a number of countries worldwide, could each subsidiary be a separate Sector Member with its own voice?

**3.8** The **delegate of Bahrain** asked for clarification as to whether the Chairman's suggestion was in line with any administration's input.



**3.9** The **Chairman** reiterated that his suggestion was to add to § 5.4 of Document 56 text specifying that at least one of the [3] Member States and Sector Members present and objecting must be a Member State.

**3.10** The **delegate of the United States** said that his delegation appreciated the Chairman's attempts to find a compromise with a view to securing speedy implementation of the alternative approval process. Ultimately, however, the key issue was not that of providing a greater role to Sector Members, but of what the Constitution and relevant resolutions provided for at the present time with regard to voting. Extensive consultation with legal opinion within and outside ITU had led his delegation to conclude, on the basis of the Constitution and of resolutions of the Minneapolis Plenipotentiary Conference, that voting was a right reserved for Member States. In his delegation's view, that issue could be addressed only in the broader context of the discussion of reform of standardization activities within an intergovernmental body – ITU. Prudence dictated that the issue of voting, and related issues regarding, *inter alia*, the role of multinational corporations and the position of Member States with emerging private sectors, be discussed at a plenipotentiary conference in the broader context of the future of ITU-T.

**3.11** The **delegate of China** hoped that a compromise solution would be found. The proposed figure of three Member States and Sector Members present and objecting provided a good basis for discussion. In his view, at least two of the objections should be from administrations.

**3.12** The **delegate of Germany** said that the proposal in Document 56 had been submitted in the conviction that something must be done to make 28A of the Constitution a reality. The words "participate fully" meant not merely submitting and agreeing to contributions, but also the right to oppose them. It was of the utmost importance for the survival of ITU standardization activities that they be made attractive to Sector Members. Consequently, Germany could accept the Chairman's compromise suggestion.

**3.13** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that his Administration strongly supported the text presented in Document 56. Sector Members' full participation must include the rights both to support and to oppose approval. His delegation sought clarification as to how, in practice, the Chairman's compromise suggestion differed from the existing situation, in which one Member State could block a recommendation in the study groups.

**3.14** The **Chairman** said the difference was that while currently just one Member State could block a recommendation, adoption of his compromise suggestion would ensure that Member States and Sector Members acted together, as called for in Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998), while avoiding a weakening of the role of Member States.

**3.15** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said his delegation's understanding of the current procedure was that a recommendation would not go forward if one Member State did not accept it. The Chairman's compromise suggestion seemed not to alter that situation, being largely cosmetic. The proposal contained in Document 56 was much preferable, in that it saw the process, not in terms of a vote, but in terms of a slight adjustment to the definition of consensus.

**3.16** The **Chairman** noted that the important question arose of whether the procedure envisaged in draft Recommendation [A.AAP] constituted a vote or an approval procedure.

**3.17** The **delegate of Mexico** said that his delegation endorsed the concerns expressed by the delegate of Syria regarding the lack of Sector Member support for developing country administrations. The mechanism proposed by the delegate of China, whereby two Member States must oppose a recommendation in order for it to be blocked, would avoid the thorny question of whether Sector Members had the right to vote.

**3.18** The **delegate of the United States** asked in what respect the Chairman's suggested compromise differed from the current situation under Resolution 14 (Kyoto, 1994), which stated that "only administrations of Members have the right to vote, particularly for the approval of recommendations and questions, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution". Regardless of the

inclusion of the language "acting together" in Resolution 82 by the Minneapolis Plenipotentiary Conference, which his delegation had supported, there was no basis for concluding that the addition of those words resulted in a Sector Member having the right to vote on an equal footing with a Member State. A number of administrations, albeit for differing reasons, were concluding that the issue warranted broader consideration than could be accorded to it in the WTSA, and that consideration should be given to the way ITU-T conducted its business as an intergovernmental organization. That could only be done in the context of a plenipotentiary conference. Accordingly, while his delegation supported the expeditious implementation of the alternative approval process, the issue of voting, which went to the heart of the question of the United Nations' role in standardization, could not be discussed simply by haggling over numbers in WTSA's current session.

**3.19** The **delegate of Italy** said that his Administration had initially supported the proposal by Germany, but that various contributors had drawn his delegation's attention to the difficulties to which such a modification would give rise in terms of the Constitution. Consequently, if the proposal of Germany was unacceptable, for the reasons given by the United States, a further, interim compromise might be for WTSA-2000 to amend § 5.4 so as to require three Member States present to object, with no reference to Sector Members.

**3.20** The **delegate of Russia** asked what a Member State was to do when differences arose between its Sector Members. He endorsed the remark by the delegate of Syria concerning the widely varying levels of representation of Sector Members among Member States, as well as the United States delegation's remarks on the intergovernmental nature of ITU and, in particular, the issue of voting. While fully endorsing the need to expedite approval procedures, Russia supported the proposal as formulated by TSAG. Russia's recent experience had shown that legislation enacted without careful prior consideration could result in very undesirable consequences. A decision on voting could be adopted only at a plenipotentiary conference.

**3.21** The **delegate of Ghana** said that, regardless of any legal ramifications, as referred to by the delegate of the United States, his delegation was of the view that voting was a matter for Member States only. Involvement of the private sector, in any of the permutations for which the various proposals provided, could lead to problems, because of the way in which Sector Members pursued their interests. The **delegate of Pakistan** was also of the view that voting was the exclusive right of Member States.

**3.22** The **Chairman**, summing up the debate, said he proposed to report to Plenary that Committee 3 had examined the various contributions submitted concerning the alternative approval process but had been unable to reach a final conclusion. Two positions had been discussed in detail: the first, in draft Recommendation [A.AAP] proposed by TSAG, providing that one Member State could oppose approval of a recommendation submitted to the study group, and that an extension of that right to Sector Members should be considered in the context of the work on reform of ITU; the second, proposed by Germany in Document 56 and supported by a number of European Member States and operators, requiring at least three Member States and/or Sector Members to object in order for the recommendation not to be adopted – a proposal that was considered to reflect the spirit of Resolution 82 (Minneapolis, 1998). Notwithstanding its failure to reach agreement, the committee considered it essential that draft Recommendation [A.AAP] be adopted at WTSA-2000, as an essential tool to ensure the competitiveness of the Sector. He noted that § 8 of draft revised Resolution 1, concerning rules of procedure of ITU-T, also dealt with the alternative approval process.

**3.23** One final point remained to be discussed, namely, whether or not Recommendation [A.AAP], if adopted, should take the form of a resolution. His understanding was that, as the process had important consequences for the Sector's working methods, a resolution was necessary. Document 48, which he would now invite the delegate of the United States to introduce, contained a draft resolution to that effect.

**3.24** The **delegate of the United States** introduced Document 48, containing draft Resolution [X3] which, in his delegation's view, constituted the proper vehicle for implementation of the alternative approval process for ITU-T. Assuming the adoption of draft Recommendation [A.AAP], it resolved that the alternative approval process for ITU-T was to be found in Recommendation [A.AAP], which would be in force as of the conclusion of WTSA-2000. It further resolved that revisions to the relevant procedures for the adoption of questions and recommendations might be initiated by TSAG for approval by Member States between WTSAs, using the approval procedure found in Resolution 1.

**3.25** Draft Resolution [X3], contained in Document 48, was **adopted**.

**3.26** The **delegate of Bahrain**, reverting to the point he had raised regarding recommendations with policy and regulatory implications, requested the Chairman to add to his report to the Plenary a statement to the effect that the status of such recommendations needed to be clarified when identifying the scope of the Standardization Sector in the context of the ITU reform process. An alternative procedure should be established for such recommendations.

**3.27** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that, in his report to the Plenary on Document 56, the Chairman should avoid reference to the question of voting, as there had been no opposition to the United States' position that WTSA should not be discussing changes to the Constitution and Convention.

**3.28** The **delegate of the United States** said that Document 56 categorically raised an issue of voting, which must be dealt with by the plenipotentiary conference. The **delegate of Syria** said that his Administration, too, could not support the proposal just made by the delegate of the United Kingdom. The **delegate of the United Kingdom** pointed out that nowhere in Document 56 was the word "voting" to be found. He agreed, however, that the question of voting might well arise when the document was considered in Plenary.

**3.29** The **delegate of Australia** said it might ease the passage of the document to Plenary if advice could be sought from the Legal Affairs Unit as to whether or not the alternative approval process should be construed as comprising a voting procedure, and, if so, whether Article 3 of the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure of conferences and other meetings allowed Sector Members to vote.

#### **4 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 1 – Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) (continued) (Document 30)**

**4.1** The **delegate of Syria** said that at the most recent meeting of TSAG he had raised the issue of how to deal with Questions. Section 7.3.2 of draft revised Resolution 1 (Document 30) was in line with the former text of the Convention, which provided that for any Question Member States and Sector Members should act together and that, if there was no consensus, Member States would deal with the issue. However, § 7.3.2 of draft revised Resolution 1, though still valid for technical Questions, conflicted with No. 246D of the Convention entering into force in 2000, which specified that Questions dealing with regulatory or policy issues could be approved only by Member States. To avoid that conflict, he proposed that the words "among the Member States and Sector Members present" be deleted from the first sentence of § 7.3.2 of draft revised Resolution 1.

**4.2** It was so **agreed**.

**The meeting rose at 1240 hours.**

## **FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3**

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Tuesday, 3 October 2000, at 1545 hours

### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Cooperation and coordination (continued)
- 2 Publication and presentation rules
- 3 Other issues
- 4 Consideration of draft new Resolution [F] – ITU reform (continued)

#### **1 Cooperation and coordination (continued) (Document 30)**

**1.1** The **Chairman** invited comments on the status of draft revised Resolution 7, on collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission, the text of which had already been approved by the committee at its third meeting.

**1.2** The **Chairman of TSAG** stressed that, at TSAG's last meeting, several participants had considered that it would be inappropriate to convert Resolution 7 into an A-series recommendation, as it had greater force as a resolution. Furthermore, its operational side was dealt with in Recommendation A.23 and the Guidelines for Cooperation. It would therefore probably be best to maintain Resolution 7, as revised, as a resolution.

**1.3** It was so **agreed**.

#### **2 Publication and presentation rules (Documents 29, 30, 32, 51 and 105)**

**2.1** The **Chairman**, referring to Document 51, noted that Russia agreed with TSAG's proposal to convert certain resolutions into recommendations.

##### **Draft revised Resolution 3 – Publication of ITU-T recommendations and WTSA proceedings**

**2.2** It was **agreed** to adopt draft revised Resolution 3 (Document 30) as an A-series recommendation.

##### **Draft revised Resolution 4 – Identification and layout of recommendations**

**2.3** It was **agreed** to adopt draft revised Resolution 4 (Document 30) as an A-series recommendation.

##### **Draft revised Resolution 5 – Supplements to ITU-T recommendations**

**2.4** It was **agreed** to adopt draft revised Resolution 5 (Document 30) as an A-series recommendation.

**2.5** The **Chairman** said that the Editorial Committee would take care of modifying the presentation of the texts, since resolutions were structured differently from recommendations.

##### **Draft revised Recommendation A.2 – Presentation of contributions relative to the study of Questions assigned to ITU-T**

**2.6** Draft Recommendation A.2 (Document 32) was **adopted**.

### **Recommendation A.3 – Elaboration and presentation of texts and development of terminology and other means of expression for recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

**2.7** The **Chairman of TSAG** explained that Recommendation A.3 was a long-standing A-series recommendation. With technology changing rapidly, TSAG proposed that the paper edition of Recommendation A.3 be curtailed and that TSB be entrusted with the task of regularly updating a guide posted on the website.

**2.8** It was **agreed** to delete Recommendation A.3.

**2.9** TSAG's proposal for TSB to regularly update a document posted on the website containing the guidelines covered in that recommendation was **adopted**.

### **Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) – Reduction of the volume and cost of documentation for ITU conferences**

**2.10** The **Chairman** said that the issue of reduction of the volume and cost of documentation was submitted to the Assembly by TSAG. Regarding that matter, the Council, at its last session, had recommended the following measures: providing, for a trial period, free subscription to online recommendations for one person per Member State or Sector Member, and providing free of charge the first three downloads of recommendations per person per year from the Electronic Bookshop, including for non-members.

**2.11** The **delegate of Argentina**, speaking on behalf of several CITELE administrations, namely Argentina, Guatemala, Venezuela, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, the United States and Mexico, introduced Document 105, in which the members of CITELE recommended that the Assembly study and consider free website distribution of certain – or indeed all – recommendations as a means of promoting widespread awareness of the work of ITU-T.

**2.12** The **Chairman** noted that the outcome of TSAG's discussions and CITELE's proposal were entirely in keeping with the thrust of Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998).

**2.13** The Council's recommendations concerning the free publication of recommendations on the ITU website were **noted**.

## **3 Other issues (Documents 29, 30, 33, 99 and 109)**

### **Draft revised Resolution 17 – Telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries**

**3.1** The **Chairman of TSAG** said that several proposed additions to Resolution 17 had been submitted to the June meeting of TSAG. The amendments proposed (Document 30) were intended to afford the work of ITU-T greater visibility and promote the participation of developing countries. It was proposed, *inter alia*, that a *resolves* section be added to Resolution 17, requesting the Director of TSB to cooperate with the ITU regional offices, including the possibility of holding ITU-T meetings in the regions, and to respond favourably to the request to provide African and LDC administrations with free electronic access to the recommendations and publications posted on the ITU-T website.

**3.2** The **delegate of Syria**, introducing Document 99, said that TSAG's preliminary draft on Resolution 17 had been discussed by the preparatory meeting of the Arab countries for WTSA-2000, held in Cairo on Thursday, 6 July 2000. The preliminary draft had been approved, with the exception of *resolves* 3, which it was proposed should be amended to read: "to provide developing administrations and those of LDCs with free access to the recommendations and publications posted on the ITU website". The purpose of the change was to make free electronic access available to all developing country administrations, rather than restricting it to African administrations.

**3.3** The **Chairman** said that it must be ascertained whether that change would have financial implications.

**3.4** The **delegate of Syria** considered that the change would have no financial implications, given the Council's decision regarding free access to all recommendations posted on the website.

**3.5** The **delegate of Germany** stressed that the Council had granted only limited free access to documentation.

**3.6** The **Secretary** said that it would be difficult for the Assembly to take a decision that was not in line with the Council's decision. He also recalled that the Council's decision was provisional, and that after six months the Council would be evaluating the financial implications of free access to publications on the website. It should not be forgotten that 11 per cent of ITU-T's resources came from publications.

**3.7** The **delegate of Syria** proposed that the text proposed in Document 99 be adopted, with the addition of the words "subject to approval by the Council" at the end.

**3.8** It was so **agreed**.

**3.9** Draft revised Resolution 17, as amended, was **adopted**.

### **Resolution 20 - Procedures for allocation and management of international numbering resources**

**3.10** The **Chairman** said that Resolution 20 had not been modified by TSAG, but the Administration of Syria had put forward an amendment.

**3.11** The **delegate of Syria**, referring to Document 109, proposed that the term "management" be replaced by "assignment" in the title of the resolution. Use of the word "management" suggested that it was the study groups that managed the resources, whereas the purpose of Resolution 20 was to ensure that the study groups concerned provided advice to the manager of those resources, namely the Director of TSB. Syria had already raised the issue in 1996. At the present Assembly, he had submitted it to Committee 6, which had considered that it was not within its terms of reference to amend the title of a resolution.

**3.12** The **Chairman of Committee 6** recalled that four years previously the proposal by Syria to modify the title of Resolution 20 had not been accepted. In the ad hoc group of Committee 6, draft Recommendation E.195 on international numbering resource administration had been discussed at length, in particular with regard to the interpretation of terms. On the previous day, the ad hoc group had reached agreement on the recommendation. The delegate of Syria had presented his proposal to modify the title of Resolution 20, but no decision had been taken. The results of the ad hoc group's discussions would be published as a temporary document, and Syria's proposal could be reconsidered in Committee 6.

**3.13** The **delegate of Australia** said that the term "management" was correct, since it covered the assignment, reassignment and/or reclaiming of international numbering and addressing resources. It was important to use a general term to encompass all those meanings, which were specified in the body of the resolution.

**3.14** The **delegate of Syria** recalled that there had been no formal discussion on Syria's proposed amendment to the title of Resolution 20. Furthermore, for some years now there had been a misunderstanding regarding the role of TSB, which was responsible for assigning, reassigning and reclaiming the international resources, and that of the study groups, which were charged with providing advice and opinions in that regard. He was prepared to accept the solution adopted in 1996, i.e. to agree that the term "management" be retained in the title of the resolution, on the condition that his delegation's interpretation of the term was consigned in the summary record. In the Syrian delegation's opinion, it was the Director of TSB who was responsible, before all bodies of the

Union, for assigning, reassigning and/or reclaiming international numbering and addressing resources.

**3.15** The **Chairman** said that Committee 6 would examine Syria's proposal at its next meeting. In his view, the term "management" was sufficiently general to cover the various areas in question, and he noted that the responsibility of the Director of TSB was outside the terms of reference of Committee 3.

**3.16** The **Chairman of Committee 6** pointed out that, pursuant to the *considering* section of Resolution 20, it was clear that the assignment of international numbering and addressing resources was the responsibility of the Director of TSB and the competent administrations.

**3.17** The above comments were **noted**.

#### **Resolution 23 – The use of focus groups**

**3.18** The **Chairman** said that TSAG proposed that Resolution 23 (WTSC-96) be converted into an A-series recommendation.

**3.19** The **Chairman of TSAG**, introducing Document 33, said that focus groups had been created on a trial basis following guidelines provided by TSAG to all ITU-T study groups. Since feedback on the trials conducted justified continuation of the work of the focus groups and formalization of the procedures relating thereto, TSAG had approved Recommendation A.7 in June 2000, containing the guidelines applicable to focus groups. In accordance with the mandate assigned to it by Resolution 23, TSAG therefore submitted to WTSA its report on that subject along with its report under Resolution 22.

**3.20** Having regard to the existence of Recommendation A.7, the committee **agreed** to the deletion of Resolution 23.

**3.21** The report of TSAG (Document 33) was **noted**.

#### **4 Consideration of draft new Resolution [F] – ITU reform (continued)**

**4.1** The **Vice-Chairman** (United Kingdom), reporting on the discussions of the ad hoc group set up at the committee's third meeting to consider matters related to Resolution [F], said that the other Vice-Chairman (Canada) and himself had prepared a draft text reflecting the views expressed during the third meeting, but the text, which contained minor amendments to Resolution [F], had not been approved at the last meeting of the ad hoc group. A new text had therefore been drawn up, which would be submitted to the next meeting of Committee 3. In particular, the ad hoc group had discussed whether Resolution [F] should take the form of an opinion or a resolution.

**4.2** The **Chairman** asked the Acting Legal Adviser for the definition of the term "opinion".

**4.3** The **Acting Legal Adviser** said that there was no precise definition of the term "opinion". The term, which had been used when the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988) had been adopted, covered texts which did not entail any decisions and were addressed to bodies that had no hierarchical relationship with the entity producing the text.

**4.4** The **Chairman** recalled that the intention was to transmit a number of ideas to the Working Group on ITU Reform, while also addressing TSAG.

**4.5** The **delegate of Syria** pointed out that WTSA could address TSAG direct in a resolution; on the other hand, only the Council was competent to instruct the Working Group on ITU Reform to take any given measures. Under Resolution 74 (Minneapolis, 1998), TSAG was one of the bodies that had to provide the Council with advice for improving the management and working methods of ITU-T. WTSA could, as authorized by the Convention, entrust that specific matter to TSAG, without indicating the measures to be adopted. The main difficulty lay in the fact that the Working Group on

Reform would meet before TSAG. The Syrian Administration could agree to an opinion addressed to the Working Group on ITU Reform, but not a resolution.

**4.6** The **Chairman** acknowledged that there was no direct hierarchical relation between WTSA and the Council. He stressed, however, that what was important was the content of the text, the status of which must be commensurate with that of a body such as WTSA.

**4.7** The **delegate of Hungary** pointed out that WTSA had thus far never produced an opinion: RA had done so when it did not wish to give too much weight to a particular point of view, which possibly raised some doubts as to the status of such texts. With regard to reform, WTSA was perfectly entitled to express its point of view, without any claim to handing down instructions to the Working Group on Reform. It could, in a resolution, request the working group to take account of certain points of view.

**4.8** The **Chairman** said that the difference between an opinion and a resolution appeared to lie in their degree of importance, an opinion being perhaps less mandatory than a resolution.

**4.9** The **delegate of Spain**, supporting the view expressed by the delegate of Hungary, stressed that various wordings could be used; for example, a draft resolution could be developed wherein WTSA resolved to request the Working Group on Reform. The hierarchy and the legal framework would then be respected.

**4.10** The **delegate of Australia** agreed with the chairman that emphasis should be placed upon substance. He would thus prefer a structured resolution. The *resolves* section of the original draft (Resolution [F] – Document 31) did not give instructions to the Working Group on ITU Reform. The **delegate of Denmark** endorsed those comments.

**4.11** The **delegate of Syria** reiterated that his Administration could not agree to a resolution.

**4.12** The **delegate of the United States** suggested that a draft resolution on reform be developed, instructing the Director of TSB to report the results of WTSA's work on the matter to the Working Group on ITU Reform. The **delegate of Australia** supported that suggestion.

**4.13** The **delegate of Syria** said that he was prepared to support that suggestion provided that agreement was reached on a section of text under "*instructs the Director of TSB*".

**4.14** The **Chairman** observed that the text prepared by the ad hoc group was relatively cautious.

**4.15** The **Vice-Chairman** (United Kingdom), speaking as chairman of the ad hoc group, said that owing to lack of time it had not been possible to submit to the present meeting the changes made to the blue working document at the last meeting of the ad hoc group. All the points made during the discussions in the ad hoc group had been incorporated in the new text, which would be available at the next meeting of Committee 3.

**4.16** The **delegate of the United States** said that he wished to know the amendments that had been made.

**4.17** The **Chairman** said that he wished the committee to decide on the status of the text. From the debate, delegates appeared to prefer a resolution to an opinion, instructing the Director of TSB to transmit a certain number of views to the Working Group on ITU Reform. He invited the vice-chairmen of the committee to indicate the amendments made to the text of Resolution [F] at the last meeting of the ad hoc group.

**4.18** The **Vice-Chairman** (Canada) stressed that the document which had been prepared in collaboration with the other vice-chairman of Committee 3 and which included all the comments made on the subject had not been supported unanimously at the last meeting of the ad hoc group. During the discussion, the delegate of the United States had indicated his wish that a new modified version of Resolution [F] should be prepared, and had indicated the changes which his delegation wished to make. The Australian delegation had also said that it had points to add, but had not submitted them. Canada had also suggested additions. The two vice-chairmen of the committee had



concluded that the best way forward would be to draw up a new version of Resolution [F] based on the modifications proposed by the United States, Australia and Canada.

**4.19** As to the specific amendments proposed during the ad hoc group's discussions, it was suggested that a new *noting* c) be added to draft Resolution [F] as contained in Document 31, aimed at increasing the involvement of the regional offices, and worded as follows: "that ITU should encourage regional offices and groups to progress standardization issues in a more localized context;" the logical order of the *noting* paragraphs would be altered accordingly. With regard to the *recalling* section, it was proposed that the phrase ", whether a new entity or an improved ITU-T," should be added after "undertaking such activities" in *recalling* b). At the end of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 2*, it was proposed that a new bullet point be added as follows: "responsiveness to the needs of developing countries". The delegate of Canada had also proposed that two new bullet points be added at the beginning of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3*, as follows:

- "• if created, how a new standardization body could best be accommodated within ITU-T, and how it would impact the Union as a whole;
- if created, to what extent a new standardization body within ITU-T would be expected to meet requirements and expectations, legal and otherwise, of ITU".

The following bullet point would be amended as follows: "whether some form of voting should be developed for use in case of failure to reach consensus, and if so, what revisions to the ITU Constitution and Convention would be needed;". At the end of § 3, it had been proposed that two new bullet points be added, at the request respectively of the United States and Australia, as follows:

- "• the extent to which the changes and reforms being undertaken within the current ITU-T – by this Assembly, by TSAG and within the various study groups – accomplish the desired progress in improvement of efficiency, responsiveness and recognition, and the extent to which more extensive reform is called for;
- if created, how a new standardization body would offer guidance and advice on implementation of standards for developing countries, and associated regulatory structures or models which would serve to implement the regulatory class of standards;".

**4.20** He nevertheless pointed out that "*is of the opinion*" would need to be replaced by "*resolves*", since apparently the text was to take the form of a resolution, and he recalled that the *resolves* section should be followed by a new paragraph instructing the Director of TSB to invite the Working Group on ITU Reform to take account of the output of WTSA, as proposed by the delegate of the United States.

**4.21** The **delegate of Denmark** pointed out that the new text proposed by the ad hoc group contained no reference to the United Kingdom's proposal (Document 55) for a new *resolves 2*, which her delegation supported.

**4.22** The **delegate of Syria** expressed dismay at the manner in which the ad hoc group had proceeded. The ad hoc group's first blue working document accurately reflected all the comments made during the meeting, whereas his delegation's comments concerning the *invites* section of the draft resolution with regard to TSAG had still not been taken into account. He reiterated that the Constitution did not allow TSAG to issue instructions either to the Council or to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

**4.23** Further to a request for clarification by the **delegate of the United States**, the **Vice-Chairman** (Canada) said that the Australian delegation had proposed the addition of a new bullet point at the end of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3*. He stressed that, since the working document which he had prepared in collaboration with the other vice-chairman of Committee 3 had not been accepted by the ad hoc group, the only way forward had been to reflect in a new document all the proposals made at the meeting of the ad hoc group.

**4.24** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** warned that the committee was running the risk of converting itself into an ad hoc group, and he recalled that the drafting of draft Resolution [F] required particular care.

**4.25** The **delegate of Syria** expressed surprise that it was being proposed that special standards be developed for the developing countries. The **Chairman**, while recognizing that the wording of the subparagraph in question required revision, replied that the intention was in fact to respond to the specific needs of the developing countries.

**4.26** The **delegate of Canada** recalled that all the points made during the discussion had been incorporated in the document which would be submitted to the committee at its next meeting.

**4.27** The above comments were **noted**.

**The meeting rose at 1730 hours.**

## FIFTH AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Wednesday, 4 October 2000, at 0935 hours

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Consideration of draft new Resolution [F] – ITU reform (continued)
- 2 Consideration of draft new Resolution [A] – Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T (continued)
- 3 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 1 – Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (continued)
- 4 Consideration of revised draft new Resolution X7 – The changing role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly
- 5 Consideration of draft new Resolution [E] (continued) – Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups and TSAG
- 6 Reports of the first, second, third and fourth meetings of Committee 3
- 7 Approval of the summary record of the first meeting
- 8 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 22 – Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSAs

### 1 Consideration of draft new Resolution [F] – ITU reform (continued) (Documents 143 and DT/25)

**1.1** The **Chairman** invited comments on the eight "main messages" presented in § 3 of Document 143. He recalled that, at its third meeting, the committee had set up an ad hoc group to incorporate the points agreed upon in a draft text to be developed as a Resolution [F].

**1.2** The **delegate of Denmark**, referring to the first message, said that to her recollection of the earlier debates it had not been agreed that global standardization activities should remain within ITU-T. It should be indicated that standardization activities must remain within ITU, and it would then be up to the Working Group on ITU Reform (WGR) to decide whether those activities should be the responsibility of ITU or ITU-T.

**1.3** The **delegate of Canada** stressed that a clear distinction must be drawn between the work of WGR, which was to pursue its discussions, and the opinion which the assembly was going to give on a subject which concerned it, which was simply a contribution.

**1.4** The **delegate of the Netherlands** supported the delegate of Denmark, considering that WGR's scope of reflection should not be restricted. The **delegate of Germany** also considered that the question of reform was first and foremost the responsibility of WGR, and that the first message must therefore be amended by replacing "ITU-T" with "ITU". The **representative of Telenor AS** shared that view, as did the **representative of France Telecom**, who wished to leave all options open for the time being.

**1.5** The **delegate of Argentina** said he had no difficulty in approving the main messages presented in § 3 of Document 143, as they reflected the committee's discussions and should be taken into account by WGR.

**1.6** The **Chairman** said that, in the absence of any further comment, he would take it that the committee approved the main messages as presented in § 3 of Document 143, subject to replacement of "ITU-T" by "ITU" in the first message.

**1.7** It was so **agreed**.

**1.8** The **Chairman** invited participants to consider Document DT/25 (Draft new Opinion [A]), which would become a resolution. In his view, the main messages just approved by the committee were already reflected overall in the document. However, the change made to the first message, i.e. replacing ITU-T with ITU, must be carried over into the text of Document DT/25, and a new item must be incorporated to cover the second message, perhaps in the form of an annex containing a list of criteria for distinguishing between recommendations related to regulatory/policy issues and recommendations related to technical issues. Otherwise, as all the messages approved by the committee were already reflected in Document DT/25, some straightforward editorial publishing should suffice to produce an acceptable text. He proposed that finalization of the text contained in Document DT/25 should be entrusted to a small drafting group.

**1.9** The **delegate of Germany** pointed out that *noting c)* was ambiguous, as it gave the impression that the regional offices and groups were encouraged to develop regional standards.

**1.10** The **Chairman** suggested that the proposed drafting group should amend the text to remove the ambiguity.

**1.11** The **delegate of Syria** said that Document DT/25 failed to take account of the proposal made by the Chairman of WGR to introduce the words "amongst other things" in *recognizing c)*. He was also surprised to see that the *noting* and *recalling* sections referred to "technical" standardization only, whereas standardization also concerned operating and regulatory matters. He was not sure whether there was general agreement on whether ITU-T should elect its own leadership, and his own Administration had difficulty deciding on that question. Lastly, *invites 3* should be amended, since although TSAG's role was indeed to formulate advice to the Director of TSB, it was not to advise the Council or Plenipotentiary Conference.

**1.12** The **Chairman** said that the proposal made by the Chairman of WGR in respect of *recognizing c)* would be added. The question of ITU-T electing its own leadership was one that had not yet been decided, and was under consideration by WGR; Document DT/25 could also be amended in that respect.

**1.13** The **delegate of Germany** considered that "technical standardization" in *noting b)* should not be amended since it ran on from *noting a)*. Perhaps a further point should be added to refer to ITU-T's areas of activity other than technical standardization.

**1.14** The **delegate of the United States** proposed that, in the last bullet point of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3*, in order to ensure consistency with No. 246D of the Convention, "the regulatory class of standards" should be replaced by "standards that have policy or regulatory implications".

**1.15** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** supported that proposal. With respect to *recalling a)*, he had no difficulty in accepting the text, and referred the delegate of Syria to No. 193 of the Convention according to which the ITU-T study groups studied technical, operating and tariff questions. He agreed with the proposal by the delegate of Syria to amend *invites 3*, by deleting the words "the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference". Lastly, he stressed that the abbreviation in "ITU-T" should be replaced by "ITU" in the eighth bullet point under *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 1* and in the first two bullet points under § 3 of the same section.

**1.16** The **delegate of Syria** stressed that reference solely to technical standardization was too restrictive. Deletion of the word "technical" would allow the new entity, if created, to deal both with technical and operating matters. He had great difficulty in accepting the wording of the last bullet point under *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3*, in particular because it appeared to suggest that only the developing countries needed advice.

**1.17** The **delegate of Argentina** agreed with other speakers that *noting c)* should be amended so as not to give the impression that WTSA supported the adoption of regional standards. In respect of

the seventh bullet point of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 1*, it would be better to refer in general terms to coordination with other ITU bodies rather than singling out ITU-D and ITU-R. As to the fourth bullet of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 2*, promoting consensus should not exclude recourse to a vote when there was disagreement. Lastly, he supported the proposal to delete "the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference" in *invites 3*.

**1.18** The **delegate of Australia** said that the reference to the developing countries should be maintained in the last bullet point of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3*.

**1.19** Following comments by the **delegates of the United States** and **Sweden** with regard to *noting c*), the **Chairman** suggested that discussion of that particular point and the text in its entirety should continue in a small drafting group as he had proposed earlier.

**1.20** It was so **agreed**.

**1.21** The **Chairman** invited the committee to consider the output of the drafting group in Document AAA (Draft new Resolution [F]), distributed in the meeting room, replacing draft new Opinion [A] (Document DT/25); he said that the asterisk attached referring to the footnote, and the footnote itself, should be deleted.

**1.22** The **delegate of Syria** proposed that, in the fifth bullet under *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3*, the word "Questions" should be inserted after "the need to make clear distinctions between".

**1.23** It was so **agreed**.

**1.24** The **delegate of Syria** expressed surprise at the mention of "associated regulatory structures or models" in the last bullet point of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 3*, and reserved the right to return to the matter in Plenary. He was supported by the **delegate of Greece**. The **Chairman** said that those words were based on a proposal by the Australian delegation intended to assist the developing countries.

**1.25** The **delegate of Greece** did not agree with the hierarchy that could be inferred from the order in which players were mentioned in *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 1*. The private sector came first, followed by governments in second place only. The **Chairman** assured him that there was no intention of establishing priorities.

**1.26** The **delegate of Argentina** proposed that the words "without excluding adoption on the basis of majority in the case of disagreement" should be added at the end of the fourth bullet point of *invites the Working Group on ITU Reform 2*.

**1.27** The **delegate of Syria** reserved the right to come back to the *instructs* section in Plenary.

**1.28** The **Chairman** proposed that the committee adopt draft new Resolution [F].

**1.29** Draft new Resolution [F], as amended, was **adopted**, with Syria having the right to come back on this issue at the Plenary meeting.

**1.30** The **delegate of Greece** reserved the right to come back to the draft resolution in Plenary, since, on account of the vagueness of some of its provisions, the text could seriously hamper ITU's activities. It would have been preferable to establish a recommendation to ITU's competent bodies, as the assembly was not empowered to adopt such a resolution. For example, it was dangerous to present consensus as a rule, when it was in fact no more than a practice, and to attempt thus to replace rules which had existed in international organizations for over half a century.

**1.31** Those comments were **noted**.

## **2 Consideration of draft new Resolution [A] – Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T (continued) (Document DT/15)**

**2.1** The **Chairman** recalled that, at its second meeting, the committee had decided to refer in draft new Resolution [A] to the Council's decision concerning the admission of entities or organizations, and to foresee regular review of the procedure by TSAG.

**2.2** The **delegate of Syria** said that the wording of *requests 2* gave the wrong impression, since TSAG was not authorized to establish the conditions governing the admission of Associates. Reference could be made to the "participation of Associates".

**2.3** Following a request for clarification by the **delegate of the United States**, the **Chairman** suggested the wording "the participation of Associates in the work of the Sector based on the experience gained within ITU-T". He further proposed that the reference to financial contributions should be deleted. That proposal was supported by the **delegate of the United States**.

**2.4** The **delegate of Germany** had some difficulty with the proposal to delete the reference to financial contributions, given the discussions that had taken place on the subject in TSAG. There was an obvious relationship between the financial contributions paid by Associates and their interest in the Sector's activities. It was a very important point that TSAG should review.

**2.5** The **delegate of Argentina** proposed that the reference to ADD.241A(2) in *requests 1* should be replaced by the actual text of the provision in question, and he pointed out with regard to *requests 2* that the Associate category, created in 1998, concerned not only ITU-T but all the Sectors. Conditions of participation and the amount of financial contributions were the sole preserve of the Council.

**2.6** The **Chairman** recalled that the purpose of the provision under consideration was to allow TSAG to study how the number of Associates and their financial contributions evolved. He proposed the following wording for *requests 2*: "TSAG to review on an ongoing basis the conditions governing the participation of Associates in the Sector (including their financial contributions) based on the experience gained within ITU-T".

**2.7** The **delegate of Syria** pointed out that the financial obligations were clear: they were the responsibility of the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference. TSAG should not deal with financial matters. He did not wish to embark upon a substantive debate of the matter, and drew attention to *requests 1*: Should the Secretary-General be "requested" or "invited" to take account of the resolution?

**2.8** The **delegate of the United States** supported Syria and Argentina in respect of TSAG's study of the financial contributions of Associates.

**2.9** The **Chairman** suggested that the delegations of Syria, Argentina and the United States should develop a text on the subject.

**2.10** It was so **agreed**.

**2.11** Following informal consultations between the delegations requested to develop a text, the **Chairman** submitted Document XXX (draft new Resolution [A]), containing a revised version of Document DT/15 incorporating the changes proposed in the meeting.

**2.12** Draft new Resolution [A], as amended, was **adopted**.

## **3 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 1 – Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (continued) (Document DT/19)**

**3.1** The **Chairman** invited the meeting to consider the text for § 4.8 of Resolution 1, as developed by the ad hoc group set up by the committee at its second meeting and contained in Document DT/19.

**3.2** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, who had chaired the ad hoc group, said that the group had agreed to leave it to the discretion of the chairman of TSAG to accept written proposals during a meeting provided they were based on ongoing discussions taking place during the meeting and were intended to assist in resolving conflicting views which existed during the meeting.

**3.3** Further to a comment by the **delegate of Syria** concerning the term "meeting", the **Chairman** said that the term had a generic meaning and in the case under consideration covered the discussions. The **delegate of Australia** agreed.

**3.4** Section 4.8 of draft revised Resolution 1, which had been left in abeyance, was **adopted** (Document DT/19).

#### **4 Consideration of revised draft new Resolution X7 – The changing role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Document DT/21)**

**4.1** The **delegate of Canada**, who had chaired the ad hoc group set up by the committee at its first meeting to revise draft Resolution X7 (Document 64), introduced Document DT/21. The first part of the document contained the amended text of draft Resolution X7, the second part a list of the provisions and articles of the Constitution and Convention on which draft Resolution X7 could have an impact.

**4.2** The **delegate of Syria** expressed surprise that the comments he had communicated to the delegate of Canada in respect of draft Resolution X7 had not been taken into account in Document DT/21. He recalled that he had proposed with respect to *recognizing* a) that ITU-T's work structure and programme be reviewed more frequently than was foreseen by a WTSA; and he stressed that the programme could not change every year. He had suggested the following wording for *recognizing* b): "that TSAG has been authorized by WTSA to take action in the areas mentioned above"; he had proposed that *recognizing* c) be deleted, given that it had no relationship with the rest of the resolution, and that "Sector Members" should be referred to rather than the "private sector". With regard to the paragraph of the *recognizing* section in square brackets, he pointed out that only the Plenipotentiary Conference was authorized to decide on the four-year cycle. In addition, the *recognizing also* section should not appear where it did in the draft resolution. With regard to *resolves* 1, WTSA was not empowered to invite or instruct the Plenipotentiary Conference, and he suggested that "*resolves* to invite the next Plenipotentiary Conference" should be replaced by "*encourages also* the next Plenipotentiary Conference".

**4.3** The **Chairman** suggested that the paragraph of the *recognizing* section in square brackets should indicate that it was no longer appropriate to wait four years to change the ITU-T working structure, and other aspects. He agreed with the delegate of Syria that WTSA could not issue instructions to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

**4.4** The **delegate of Spain** endorsed the new indent concerning the approval of recommendations by WTSA on an exceptional basis.

**4.5** The **delegate of Argentina** said that the paragraph of the *recognizing* section in square brackets reflected a reality of the new role of TSAG, as indicated in new Resolution 22. With regard to the *resolves* section, he agreed with other speakers that WTSA could not issue instructions to the Plenipotentiary Conference. As to the title of the draft resolution, it should be changed to reflect that it was a matter of the changing role of telecommunications having an impact on WTSA, rather than the changing role of the assembly.

**4.6** The **delegate of Australia** observed, with regard to the paragraph of the *recognizing* section in square brackets, that one of the assembly's tasks was to appoint chairmen and vice-chairmen in accordance with the ITU-T working structure. WTSA could meet every two years, with TSAG taking the necessary decisions in between in that respect. He suggested that the paragraph be

amended to read: "that the relevant cycle of change of the ITU-T working structure and other aspects need to be revised".

**4.7** The **delegate of Syria** reiterated that only the Plenipotentiary Conference was empowered to make changes; he recognized nevertheless that the ITU-T working structure could be changed by TSAG, but not necessarily "other aspects". He had no objection to changing the periodicity of assemblies. He therefore proposed that *recognizing* c) be deleted because it was not relevant; that the paragraph of the *recognizing* section in square brackets be approved subject to rewording, and that the words "is no longer required" be deleted; that the words "among other things" be added at the end of the following paragraph; that the *recognizing also* section be deleted; and, above all, that *resolves* 1 be converted into "*resolves to encourage*", with *resolves* 2 becoming "*further resolves to encourage* WTSA to convey its views on this issue to the Working Group on ITU Reform". He would not be able to agree on WTSA inviting the next plenipotentiary conference to approve modifications to the constitution and convention.

**4.8** The **delegate of Canada** said that *recognizing* c) and d) were linked. Given that *recognizing* d) had been deleted, he had no objection to deleting *recognizing* c). With regard to the *recognizing also* section, he noted that Resolution [F] on ITU reform, which the committee had just approved, contained the same information; it would therefore be logical for the information also to appear in the draft resolution under consideration. The other amendments suggested were acceptable. Nevertheless, the paragraph of the *recognizing* section in square brackets was fundamental to the text and must be debated in more depth.

**4.9** The **Chairman**, having summarized the views expressed, proposed that a small informal drafting group be entrusted with the task of preparing a new version of the text on the basis of the proposals made.

**4.10** It was so **agreed**.

**4.11** The **Chairman** invited the meeting to consider the output of the drafting group in blue Document YYY (draft Resolution [X7 Rev.2]), containing a revised version of Document DT/21.

**4.12** The **delegate of Argentina** pointed out that his delegation's proposed amendment to the title of the draft resolution had not been incorporated.

**4.13** The **delegate of Canada** said that the drafting group had finally decided to leave the title unchanged.

**4.14** Following an exchange of views between the **delegates of Syria, Canada and Switzerland**, the **Chairman** proposed that those delegates meet after the meeting to resolve the question of the title of the resolution.

**4.15** It was so **agreed**.

**4.16** The **delegate of the United States** proposed that *resolves* 2 be amended to begin: "to ask the Director of TSB to convey ...".

**4.17** It was so **agreed**.

**4.18** Draft Resolution [X7 Rev.2], as amended and subject to agreement on the title, was **adopted**.

## **5 Consideration of draft new Resolution [E] (continued) – Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups and TSAG (Document 144)**

**5.1** The **Chairman** invited the delegate of Canada, who had chaired the ad hoc group on draft Resolution [E], to introduce the results of the group's work.



**5.2** The **delegate of Canada**, introducing Document 144 (draft Resolution [E]), recalled that the text under consideration was based on the original draft resolution in Document 31 and incorporated the proposals contained in Documents 40, 47 and 66. The maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairmen of both the study groups and TSAG was limited to approximately eight years. He drew participants' attention to § 4 of Annex 1 in which reference was made to No. 244 of the ITU Convention. However, although that provision applied to the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups, it did not explicitly mention the corresponding TSAG posts. It would be good if the next plenipotentiary conference were to consider that aspect.

**5.3** Following an exchange of views between the **delegates of Syria, Germany and Canada** and the **Chairman** concerning *resolves* 1, the **delegate of Argentina** pointed out that it would be sufficient to indicate in that paragraph that, when nominating candidates for the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of TSAG and the study groups, ITU Member States and Sector Members should follow the procedure given in Annex 1 and take into account the qualification requirements for chairmen and vice-chairmen set out in Annex 2.

**5.4** The **Chairman** proposed therefore that *resolves* 1 be simplified as follows: "that candidates for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the ITU-T study groups and candidates for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of TSAG should be appointed according to the procedures given in Annex 1 and the qualifications required in Annex 2".

**5.5** It was so **agreed**.

**5.6** The **delegate of Syria** proposed that the word "members" in paragraph 1 b) of Annex 1 be replaced by "Member States and Sector Members".

**5.7** It was so **agreed**.

**5.8** The **delegate of Syria** hoped that in the future a balance would be maintained between candidates nominated by Member States and those nominated by Sector Members, at least as far as the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of TSAG were concerned.

**5.9** The **delegate of the United States** proposed that the two phrases between brackets in *resolves* 5 be deleted.

**5.10** It was so **agreed**.

**5.11** Following a proposal by the **delegate of Syria** to add "and by TSAG" at the end of *resolves* 6 so as to better reflect the real situation and the **delegates of Canada, Argentina and the United Kingdom** having emphasized the need for the terms of office established by TSAG to come into effect and terminate at the same time as those established by WTSA, the **delegate of Australia** proposed that, in order to avoid any ambiguity, the text of *resolves* 6 be replaced by the following words: "that these procedures are effective from WTSA-2000 and not retrospective".

**5.12** It was so **agreed**.

**5.13** Draft Resolution [E], as amended, was **adopted**.

## **6 Reports of the first, second, third and fourth meetings of Committee 3 (Documents 128, 135, 143 and 152)**

**6.1** Documents 128, 135, 143 and 152 were **noted**.

## **7 Approval of the summary record of the first meeting (Document 136)**

**7.1** The summary record of the first meeting of the committee (Document 136) was **adopted**.

## **8 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 22 – Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSAs (Document 127)**

**8.1** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** introduced Document 127, which included the points raised in the discussion at the first meeting of the committee in respect of proposed revised Resolution 22 contained in section 10 of Document 30. Draft Resolution 22 stemmed from Resolutions 71 (Strategic plan for the Union 1999-2003) and 72 (Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU) adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998). It was proposed therein to request that TSAG establish two new permanent groups: a strategy group to develop a policy and strategy for the work of the Sector; and an operational group to develop working methods and ensure coordination of the work.

**8.2** The **delegate of Australia**, while in favour of the spirit of the draft resolution, wondered whether the proposed functions might be integrated in the current structure of TSAG, and in the duties assigned to the vice-chairmen in particular.

**8.3** The **delegate of Canada** proposed an amendment to paragraph k) of *resolves* 1 which would begin: "k) consider establishing two new permanent groups...". The final decision would then rest with TSAG.

**8.4** The **delegate of the Republic of Korea** supported the two previous speakers.

**8.5** The **delegate of Syria** supported the proposal by the delegate of Canada, adding that there was still some ambiguity as to the role of the two groups.

**8.6** The **delegate of the United States** understood the need to establish closer links between the strategic, operational and financial plans within each Sector. He wondered, however, whether the thrust of the draft resolution introduced by the delegation of the United Kingdom could not be reflected in a simple request to TSAG to facilitate preparation of the necessary reports on strategic, operational and financial planning and to assist the Director in linking the three plans more closely, in accordance with Resolution 72 (Minneapolis, 1998).

**8.7** The **Chairman**, summing up the views expressed, said that there was general agreement on the need to establish closer links between the operational and strategic aspects, but that at the end of the day it was for TSAG to decide whether or not it required a new structure to that end.

**8.8** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** proposed that the end of paragraph k) in *resolves* 1 be amended as follows: "... and reporting to short annual meetings of TSAG, in order to better respond to Resolutions 71 and 72 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998)".

**8.9** The **delegate of Germany** proposed that paragraph k) be converted into a distinct § 2, in order to separate more clearly delegation of authority and organizational issues.

**8.10** Those two proposals were **approved**.

**8.11** The **Chairman** added that §§ 2 and 3 would become §§ 3 and 4.

**8.12** Draft revised Resolution 22, as amended, was **adopted**.

**The meeting rose at 1310 hours.**

### 3.3 – COMMITTEE 4 – WORK PROGRAMME AND ORGANIZATION

**Chairman:** Mr S. KANO (Japan)

#### FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Friday, 29 September 2000, at 0930 hours

#### Subjects discussed

- 1 Expression of condolences to Canada on the death of the Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau
- 2 Organization of work
- 3 A new group on IMT-2000 and Beyond

#### 1 Expression of condolences to Canada on the death of the Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau

**1.1** The **delegate of Greece** expressed his Government's condolences to the host country at the news of the death of the former Canadian Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau, an extremely prominent figure on the international scene.

#### 2 Organization of work (Document DT/13)

**2.1** After welcoming participants and affirming his determination to work impartially to enable ITU-T to remain competitive in a fast-changing environment, the **Chairman** drew attention to Document DT/13 which set forth the general agenda for Committee 4, classifying the issues facing the committee under four major subject headings: a new group on IMT-2000 and Beyond; inter-study group issues; study groups' titles, mandates, etc.; and resolutions, recommendations and strategy. He drew attention to the provisional work plan to be found at the end of the document, from which it could be seen that the committee had been allocated just three half-day meetings in which to steer through what promised to be a very heavy agenda. Consequently, there might be a need to set up ad hoc groups.

#### 3 A new group on IMT-2000 and Beyond (Documents 29, 30, 38(Rev.1) and Addenda 1 and 2, 42, 51, 53, 60, 71, 80 and Addenda 1 and 2, 82, 86, 94)

**3.1** The **Chairman** reminded participants that the starting point for consideration of that item had been the high degree of agreement reached at the most recent TSAG meeting regarding the need to establish a new study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, and regarding that study group's terms of reference (Documents 29 and 30). Starting from that basis, the committee had received no fewer than ten further contributions. He therefore suggested that, in the interests of an efficient use of time, three representative groups should be chosen to make representative contributions. Accordingly, if he heard no objection, he would ask a European delegate to introduce Document 38(Rev.1) and its addenda, on the establishment of a project group on IMT-2000 and Beyond; a representative of CITEL administrations to introduce Document 53, on the establishment of a study group in ITU-T on IMT-2000 and Beyond; and the delegate of India to introduce Document 86, on the establishment of a study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond also addressing the needs of developing nations. In the ensuing debate, preference would be accorded, when giving participants the floor, to those who had not had an opportunity to introduce their contributions.

**3.2** The **delegate of the United States** said that, while his delegation could accept the Chairman's proposal in the interests of efficiency, it was also anxious to ensure that all views were heard. Adoption of the approach proposed might create an undesirable precedent, for it was a fundamental principle of ITU that all Member States had the right to express their views when they so wished.

**3.3** The **Chairman** confirmed that all participants would have an opportunity to express their views in the ensuing debate.

**3.4** The **delegate of Greece** said that the delegate of the United States had drawn attention to an important institutional problem. ITU was an intergovernmental forum for democratic dialogue, and was thus no place in which to adopt methods more appropriate to a fast food outlet. Moreover, as groups and subgroups subdivided and proliferated, small states were increasingly denied the opportunity to participate in the ITU process, particularly as they lacked any powerful corporate presence to represent their interests. All participating Member States should take cognizance of that problem and respond accordingly.

**3.5** The **delegate of South Africa** said that, although her delegation could go along with the Chairman's proposal, it shared the concerns expressed by the delegate of the United States, particularly as, with a view to saving time, delegations such as her own had refrained from submitting their own contributions, in the belief that their concerns would be reflected in contributions already submitted.

**3.6** The **Chairman** said that his procedural proposal was clearly unacceptable. He would therefore invite contributors to introduce each document individually.

**3.7** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, introducing Document 38(Rev.1) and its Addenda 1 and 2, on the establishment of a project group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, on behalf of 27 co-signatories, said that the proposal contained therein was a response to the need to evolve innovative, project-oriented working methods to replace the cumbersome machinery of study groups, a need already alluded to by the Secretary-General in his opening address, thereby giving a positive indication to the world beyond ITU that the organization was responding to the challenges posed. The proposal was to establish a new type of group with a new form of output, using simple, flexible, low-cost methods. Though the issue could be seen as one of reform, the market would not be prepared to wait for the overall ITU reform process to conclude.

**3.8** In draft Resolution [X1] attached to the document, *resolves* 4 proposed the establishment of a project group funded from the ITU-T budget, to commence work immediately. Annex 1 to the draft resolution consisted of the terms of reference proposed by TSAG, with the exception of § 5, which called upon the project group to develop its own technical specifications. It was further proposed that the technical specifications should have no regulatory or policy implications, and that they should be adopted by consensus, or, failing that, approved if no more than three participating members objected. The technical specification could be converted into an ITU-T Recommendation with the agreement of TSAG, if at least 70% of replies received by Member States within two months of their being consulted are in favour of approval. Annex 2 to the draft resolution provided guidance on the project group's working methods. The project group would further develop its working methods as appropriate, and would report to TSAG.

**3.9** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Document 42, said that his delegation, unlike that of the United Kingdom, had concluded that, for at least four reasons, a study group was fully able to accommodate the work envisaged in connection with IMT-2000. First, it was unclear what would be the output of the proposed project group; the term "technical specification" was unfamiliar, and its international status uncertain. Second, it was not clear how the group's leadership would be chosen. Third, the relationship of the project group to other international bodies was also unclear. In a world in which a large number of standards development organizations vied for attention, it was important for ITU to enhance, rather than diminish, its visibility. Lastly, the proposal raised far too many other questions, resolution of which would lead to considerable delays.

For all those reasons, his delegation concluded that IMT-2000 should remain within the structure of a study group and within known working procedures.

**3.10** The **delegate of Russia**, introducing Document 51, on proposals for the work of the Assembly, said that, given their importance, all IMT-2000 activities must be conducted in accordance with established rules of procedure. Accordingly, the most appropriate structure for considering those issues was a new study group.

**3.11** The **delegate of Canada**, introducing Document 53 on behalf of the CITELE administrations listed at the head of the document, along with Brazil and Venezuela, said that CITELE recommended and supported the establishment of a new study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, under the auspices of ITU-T, with the four terms of reference proposed by TSAG and listed in the document, to be responsible for all ITU-T work in that area.

**3.12** The **delegate of Canada** introduced Document 60, in which his Administration stressed the importance of IMT-2000, noting in particular that the number of mobile telephones was expected to exceed the number of fixed telephones worldwide in the very near future, as well as the strong correlation between mobility and Internet usage, indicating a need to address the "Wireless Internet". It was imperative that global IMT-2000 standards be available in time and in a form that met industry needs. ITU-T should work in close collaboration with Third-Generation Partnership Projects (3GPP) and regional standards development organizations (SDOs). If it was to lead coordination and consensus building, ITU-T's activities on IMT-2000 and Beyond must be given a status commensurate with their importance. Establishment of a study group was the best means of attaining that objective and producing timely outputs.

**3.13** The **delegate of the Republic of Korea**, introducing Documents 71, 80 and Addenda 1 and 2 on behalf of a number of members of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), said that after careful consideration APT had decided to support the establishment of a single study group on that very important issue.

**3.14** The **delegate of Japan**, introducing Document 82, said that the market was watching with keen interest to see what actions would be taken by ITU-T in the area of IMT-2000 and Beyond. While the idea of introducing flexible, cost-effective working methods for ITU-T was worth considering, the proposal to establish a project group posed problems. Since such a group was not mandated to approve ITU-T recommendations, they would have to be approved both at project group level and at the relevant study group level. Furthermore, the introduction of new working methods required discussion in the Working Group on ITU Reform, as such methods would have an impact on the activity of other Sectors of ITU. Accordingly, Japan favoured the establishment of a new study group, rather than a project group.

**3.15** The **delegate of India**, introducing Document 86, on addressing the needs of developing nations in establishing a study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, said that a number of developing country issues identified by RA-2000 had not yet been properly addressed. His Administration therefore proposed that a separate study group should be formed to address development issues on IMT-2000 and Beyond, including in its terms of reference: a) evolution of IMT-2000 from the existing fixed network by utilizing the IMT-2000 radio transmission technology as fixed wireless access; b) convergence of fixed and wireless networks and ultimately migration to unified network architectures to provide services transparently to users across different access arrangements; and c) standardization of inter/intra-family RAN-CN and intra-RAN interface to retain multi-vendor advantages for operators in developing nations. India supported the proposal to establish a study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, and opposed the proposal to establish a project group.

**3.16** The **delegate of Brazil**, introducing Document 94, on a new study group on "mobility services" including IMT-2000, said that the new group must enjoy a status and visibility commensurate with the importance of its work. Accordingly, Brazil strongly supported the creation of a new study group.

**3.17** The **delegate of Syria** said that he wished to announce that, at a meeting with the Director of TSB in Cairo in July 2000, the Arab Group had decided to support the creation of a new study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond – a decision it had not circulated as a document, since it had been under the erroneous impression that support for the creation of a new study group was unanimous. The **delegate of Lebanon**, after confirming the announcement by the delegate of Syria, said that his delegation strongly supported the creation of a study group and, in particular, the additional proposals by India contained in Document 86.

**3.18** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, responding to the criticisms levelled at Document 38(Rev.1), said that it was clearly proposed in Annex 2 to the draft resolution that the chairman and vice-chairmen be appointed by WTSA-2000. The document also proposed that the Assembly define a technical specification – a decision on a new output being a matter entirely within its competence. As to the very important question of the status and visibility of a project group, the co-signatories believed that simply to establish yet another study group in addition to the existing 14 would have little impact outside ITU. A decision to establish a new, unique group and output was far more likely to counter criticism of ITU-T and enhance its status in the area of work on IMT-2000. His delegation saw the proposed project group as a high-profile body that would greatly benefit the future of the Sector.

**3.19** The **delegate of the Netherlands** supported the proposals set out in Document 38(Rev.1) as a means of instituting a new type of group that could respond rapidly to industry and develop technical specifications quickly, as called for by the Secretary-General.

**3.20** The **delegate of Kenya** supported the establishment of a new study group that would follow existing ITU-T procedures. It should be possible to develop corporate relations with relevant external organizations, as called for in Document 38(Rev.1), within the current rules and regulations.

**3.21** The **delegate of Sweden** said that ITU-T had as yet failed to grasp the challenge of global standardization posed by IMT-2000, and much of the work done so far had taken place under the auspices of external SDOs. ITU must do what it could to attract interested parties by offering faster methods and permitting Sector Members a greater role in the decision-making process. He therefore supported the proposals set out in Document 38(Rev.1).

**3.22** The **delegate of Australia**, recalling that TSAG had agreed that a new group be created to consider IMT-2000 and Beyond, urged WTSA-2000 to move quickly to establish the group in order to ensure that ITU could play a leading role in that area. Australia and several other countries doubted that the proposals in Document 38(Rev.1) would achieve the rapid focus required for such a group and considered that the existing study group format, with its established operating procedures, was preferable. ITU had been too slow to react to market changes in the past and, whatever the new group was called, it would need to bring together the work of external SDOs, including 3GPP and 3GPP2, in a new spirit. Regional groups such as APT were living with the consequences of the different standards emerging from such organizations and were therefore conscious of the need to establish international standards for developing and developed countries alike. Discussion over structure and terms of reference should not detract from the main purpose of establishing a group that could tackle quickly the many questions arising from the introduction of IMT-2000.

**3.23** The **delegate of Brazil** endorsed that view. Study groups had had effective relations with external SDOs in the past and it should be possible, with good management, to ensure that IMT-2000 was handled effectively by a new study group.

**3.24** The **delegate of Uzbekistan** also supported the creation of a new study group, which should take into account the constructive proposals set out in Document 86.

**3.25** The **delegate of Italy** pointed out that not all countries in Europe had supported the proposals set out in Document 38(Rev.1). Italy recognized the importance of the matter but considered that changes in working methods, such as the introduction of the alternative approval procedure, showed that ITU was already responding to the market. His Administration, in agreement

of the Italian telephone operating company, had therefore decided not to sponsor the proposals in Document 38(Rev.1) and requests that the wording "European Members", referred to Document 38(Rev.1), in Document DT/13 be removed.

**3.26** The **delegate of Poland** said that his country was a sponsor of the proposals set out in Document 38(Rev.1) for the reasons given by the delegates of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

**3.27** The **delegate of China** said that China, including Hong Kong, supported Document 71 and would prefer the establishment of a new study group to take forward the work on IMT-2000. Such a move should help to improve the efficiency of ITU-T.

**3.28** The **delegate of South Africa** expressed concern regarding the constitutionality and legality of the proposed project group and the potential for problems in relation to the status of any output from the group. While it would be useful to consider the development of that type of group in the context of ITU reform, she would prefer IMT-2000 to be dealt with by a study group. It should, however, be possible to institute improvements that would ensure more efficient procedures.

**3.29** The **representative of France Telecom** supported the proposals set out in Document 38(Rev.1). In recent years, ITU had lost the initiative to others in the field of standardization, in particular for mobile telecommunication, as illustrated by the formation of 3GPP and 3GPP2. In order to ensure that high-profile players in the market looked to ITU for a lead, the Union would need to show a willingness to change and project a more dynamic image. The introduction of IMT-2000 was a timely opportunity to demonstrate such an approach.

**3.30** The **delegate of Greece** supported the views expressed by the delegate of Italy. The proposals in Document 38(Rev.1) were sponsored only by the co-signatories listed in that document. He also endorsed the comments made by the delegate of South Africa, since it was important to respect the institutional and legal framework of ITU.

**3.31** The **delegate of Switzerland** said that there appeared to be consensus that ITU should make up for lost time in tackling IMT-2000 and reassert its leadership in that field. A calm and pragmatic debate was required, on how best that might be done speedily. A number of countries in Europe, including his own, would prefer the establishment of a project group to take the work forward. It was essential to demonstrate a willingness to move quickly and effectively and to ensure industry participation. The outcome for ITU in the absence of rapid progress could be extremely serious.

**3.32** The **delegates of the Czech Republic, Denmark, Portugal and Austria** expressed support for Document 38(Rev.1), agreeing that ITU must speed up its procedures and show that it was a dynamic organization willing to respond quickly to market needs. The **delegate of Germany** endorsed that view, adding that ITU must demonstrate improved efficiency; there was no intention for ITU to compete with 3GPP. He further suggested that if there was no consensus on the formation of a project group, it might be possible to establish a special study group, an entity that was not new to ITU.

**3.33** The **delegate of Syria** said that most of the delays within study groups were the result of the influence of certain parties rather than faults in study group procedures. If there were difficulties, steps should be taken to overcome them. The developing countries were particularly anxious to ensure interoperability of standards, and he supported the views of the delegate of Australia in that regard. Efforts should therefore be made to establish a group with terms of reference and working methods that would ensure that it could perform quickly and effectively, in cooperation with external SDOs, in order to achieve the required interoperability between different standards.

**3.34** The **delegate of Malaysia** endorsed Documents 71 and 86 and supported the establishment of a new study group.

**3.35** The **Chairman** said that a majority of speakers appeared to support the establishment of a study group rather than a project group, although there was considerable interest in the proposals set

out in Document 38(Rev.1). There were therefore two possible courses of action open to the committee: to recommend the establishment of a study group; or to consider the establishment of a study group of a different kind that would have study group status but would incorporate some additional flexibility, as proposed in Document 38(Rev.1). He invited general comments on those two options.

**3.36** The **delegate of Senegal** proposed that the Acting Legal Adviser be requested to provide guidance on the legality of the proposals set out in Document 38(Rev.1) before the committee examined the matter further.

**3.37** The **delegate of India** supported the view that some of the proposals set out in Document 38(Rev.1) could be incorporated into existing study group procedures. He therefore hoped that the sponsors of those proposals would support the second option suggested by the Chairman.

**3.38** The **delegate of Australia** proposed the establishment of an ad hoc group to consider the various views expressed and to examine the second option. He suggested that the group be chaired by someone with experience not only within ITU but also in 3GPP and 3GPP2.

**3.39** The **delegates of Syria and Lebanon** supported that proposal, and the latter suggested that the delegate of Australia be requested to chair the ad hoc group.

**3.40** The **delegate of the United States** supported the establishment of an ad hoc group on condition that it would examine the additional functions to be taken on by the proposed new study group. He agreed that the ad hoc group be chaired by the delegate of Australia.

**3.41** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, speaking on behalf of the sponsors of Document 38(Rev.1) and in a spirit of compromise, welcomed the proposal to set up an ad hoc group to examine the second option suggested by the Chairman, and supported the suggestion that it be chaired by the delegate of Australia. He agreed with the delegate of Senegal that it would be useful to seek legal advice as to whether it was constitutionally possible for the Assembly to establish a new type of group with a new type of output. It was his understanding that the Sector had established groups in the past for which there was no specific reference in the ITU Constitution and Convention.

**3.42** The **delegate of Mexico** supported the establishment of an ad hoc group, pointing out that Mexico was not a co-signatory of the CITELE proposal in Document 53. He thought that before establishing the ad hoc group the committee should have some idea of what the additional functions of the new study group should be.

**3.43** The **delegate of South Africa** said that the functions of the new study group would not necessarily all be additional. It might be appropriate to eliminate functions to enhance flexibility.

**3.44** The **Chairman** said that, as the chairman of a study group himself, he wished to stress that the new group should comply with all WTSA procedures for producing recommendations.

**3.45** The **delegate of Greece**, supporting the establishment of a new study group in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention, considered that the terms of reference of the new group should be clarified by WTSA in order to arrive at a solution that would be consistent with the current provisions of the Constitution and Convention. The **delegate of the United States** supported that view.

**3.46** The **delegate of Australia** said that he would prefer not to chair the ad hoc group, as it would be more appropriate to select a chairman who had experience of ITU-T and 3GPP and 3GPP2 activities. He suggested that the ad hoc group be led by one or more of the four candidates for the chairmanship of the new study group, a function which, he added, would be of key importance for the future of ITU.

**3.47** The **delegate of India** supported the establishment of an ad hoc group to define the additional functions of the study group but considered that the terms of reference of the study group should be defined by Committee 4.



**3.48** The **Chairman** proposed that the ad hoc group should also consider the matter of terms of reference of the new study group, taking into account the views expressed in Documents 38(Rev.1) and 86.

**3.49** The **delegate of Syria** supported the proposal to establish an ad hoc group, bearing in mind that decisions concerning the working methods of the Sector were the prerogative of the WTSA.

**3.50** The **delegate of Canada** said that as one of the candidates for the chairmanship of the new study group, he would be willing to lead the ad hoc group which, he suggested, should have two tasks: to propose draft terms of reference for the new study group based on the relevant contributions from administrations and from TSAG; and to make proposals for provisional working procedures for the new study group so as to enhance its responsiveness to market-place and industry needs. The second point was supported by the **delegate of the United States**.

**3.51** The **delegate of Lebanon** said that he too was a candidate for the chairmanship of the new study group, but he thought it might be wiser to elect a neutral candidate to lead the ad hoc group.

**3.52** The **Chairman** said he took it that there was agreement to establish an ad hoc group with terms of reference along the lines proposed by the delegate of Canada. He suggested that, if there were no objections, Mr Sidor, Vice-Chairman of Committee 4 and Chairman of Study Group 4, would make an impartial chairman for the ad hoc group, with experience of ITU-T and 3GPP activities.

**3.53** The **delegates of Lebanon and Norway** supported that suggestion.

**3.54** The **delegate of Argentina** stressed that the terms of reference of the new study group should be provisional in nature, to allow for adjustment if necessary during a study period. He asked for clarification concerning the body which could be empowered to modify the terms of reference.

**3.55** The **Chairman** said that, if draft revised Resolution 22 was approved by WTSA, TSAG would have the power to establish or disband a study group and, as a corollary, to alter the terms of reference, if need be.

**3.56** The **Chairman of Committee 3** observed that draft revised Resolution 22 had already been approved by Committee 3, pending a decision in the plenary meeting.

**3.57** The **delegate of Greece** considered that the basis for the terms of reference of the new study group should be the Question which it was expected to study. The **Chairman of Study Group 4**, however, thought that a high-level decision concerning the terms of reference was required.

**3.58** The **delegate of Syria**, supported by the **delegate of Argentina** and the **observer for Palestine**, considered that the ad hoc group, in considering the matter of terms of reference, might base its deliberations less on draft revised Resolution 22, which had yet to be approved by the WTSA, than on No. 191A of the Convention, which allowed full powers to be given to TSAG.

**3.59** The **delegate of Greece** said he could not support that view as TSAG was an advisory body: it was for WTSA to specify the terms of reference. The **delegate of South Africa** said that the opinion of the Legal Affairs Unit of ITU might be useful in order to ensure that no legal provisions were being infringed by establishing the study group. The **delegate of Greece** said that the decision depended not on the opinion of the Legal Affairs Unit but on that of the Member States.

**3.60** The **Chairman** suggested that in order to avoid discussion of a legal nature, the delegates of Syria, Greece and South Africa might discuss the matter informally after the meeting.

He then reiterated his suggestion that the ad hoc group should meet under the chairmanship of Mr Sidor, Vice-Chairman of Committee 4. That suggestion was supported by the **delegate of Greece** who also requested that only one representative from each administration would be allowed to take the floor in the ad hoc group, any others being present as observers.

**3.61** It was so agreed.

**The meeting rose at 1240 hours.**

## SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Tuesday, 3 October 2000, at 0950 hours

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Inter-study group matters
- 2 Study group titles, mandates and Questions

### 1 Inter-study group matters (Documents 22, 29, 59, 61, 78, 83, 87, 88, 95, 96, 103)

#### Study Groups 2, 12 and 13

**1.1** The **Chairman**, drawing attention to Document 29 containing the report of TSAG to WTSA, in particular its Annex 1 setting out the draft allocation of Questions to ITU-T study groups, said that three proposals had been submitted by administrations aimed at maintaining Study Group 12, despite TSAG's view that Study Group 12 should be merged with Study Groups 2 and 13.

**1.2** The **delegate of France** introduced Document 83 containing his delegation's proposal that Study Group 12 should be maintained. The discussions in TSAG had shown that the transfer of Questions to other study groups would prove both difficult and undesirable. Furthermore, the field of competence of Study Group 12 – end-to-end transmission quality, quality perceived by the user, and planning and modelling of the quality, as applied to voice, text and audiovisual services – was of recognized importance both inside and outside ITU, and the report of the Director of TSB on the activities of ITU-T (Document 34) had defined network performance and quality of service as one of the priorities in ITU-T studies. His delegation therefore proposed that the TSAG proposal be reconsidered and that Study Group 12 be maintained with all the Questions defined in Document 22 (Report of Study Group 12 to WTSA-2000). It was also proposed to appoint Study Group 12 as lead study group on quality of service and performance, to be responsible for a cross-cutting project on that topic which would include contributions on relevant Questions in other study groups.

**1.3** The **delegate of Germany**, introducing his delegation's contribution (Document 96), endorsed the previous speaker's views and proposal to maintain Study Group 12. He also confirmed that a chairman and two vice-chairmen were available for that study group.

**1.4** The **delegate of the United States** introduced Document 103 containing his delegation's proposal that the work concerning quality of service and network performance, currently in Study Groups 2, 12 and 13, be kept in those groups for the next study period (except for Question G/12 on objective and subjective methods for evaluating conversational audiovisual quality in multimedia services which should be moved to Study Group 9 as TSAG had proposed, and Question K/13 on network synchronization and time distribution performance which should be moved to Study Group 15). Document 103 gave compelling reasons for maintaining Study Group 12, particularly in areas concerning performance and linkage of performance with quality of service. He also supported the proposal that Study Group 12 should be the lead study group on quality of service and performance, making optimum use of existing links within and between study groups.

**1.5** The **Chairman of Study Group 13**, representing the Director of TSB, introduced Document 59 containing TSB proposals on the allocation of performance-related work. At the TSAG meeting in June 2000, discussions on the proposal to move performance-related work into a new study group had not been conclusive because of the difficulty of splitting up Questions artificially to isolate performance-related components. TSB made three proposals in § 3 of Document 59 to the effect that WTSA should give consideration to approving the performance-related work covered by Questions H, I and J/13 and entrust those Questions to Study Group 13; that

Study Groups 2 and 13 should make corresponding revisions to their Questions; and that the relevant studies of the two study groups should be closely coordinated so as to increase the focus on performance-related work.

**1.6** The **delegate of Canada** introduced Document 61 concerning performance aspects of the new structure of ITU-T. Expertise in the area of performance and quality of service constituted a core competence of ITU-T and was of particular importance for the continued growth of IP-based networks and their smooth interworking with traditional telecommunication networks. His delegation proposed that ITU-T's work in the area of performance and quality of service should be consolidated by moving performance-related Questions from Study Group 13 to Study Group 2; that the mandate of Study Group 2 should be modified accordingly; and that Question H/12 (Methods, tools and test plans for the subjective agreement of speech and audio quality) (and also Question G/12 referred to by the delegate of the United States) should be grouped in Study Group 2 together with other related Questions from Study Group 12.

**1.7** The **delegate of Australia** said that at first glance Study Groups 2 and 12 were ill-assorted. Originally Study Group 2 had been associated with a certain amount of traffic engineering analysis but had now moved towards numbering issues. In a competitive world, quality of service and performance had become much more important. He suggested that the work of Study Group 12 might be adjusted to take on a more regulatory focus in future. If some of that work were moved to Study Group 13, however, the division of regulatory and technical work might become more difficult. His delegation therefore supported the proposals put forward by the delegates of France, Germany and the United States to maintain Study Group 12.

**1.8** The **delegate of Canada** noted that the work of Study Group 2 was not confined to numbering alone but had other significant aspects relating to the work of Study Groups 12 and 13.

**1.9** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** considered that the complex discussions on quality of service matters in TSAG had not necessarily led to the best proposals. There was a need for the relevant study groups to deal with quality of service aspects related to particular technologies. His delegation therefore supported the views of the delegates of France and Germany, and in particular the United States concerning the proposal to maintain quality of service work in Study Groups 2 and 13.

**1.10** The **delegate of Switzerland** also supported the proposals from France, Germany and the United States.

**1.11** The **delegate of Russia**, sharing the concerns expressed by the delegates of the United Kingdom and France, considered that Study Group 12 should be maintained.

**1.12** The **Chairman** suggested that, in the light of the discussion and if there were no objections, Study Group 12 should be maintained, noting the committee's unanimous support for the nomination of Study Group 12 as lead study group on quality of service and performance.

**1.13** It was so agreed.

**1.14** The **Chairman**, in the light of the agreement to maintain Study Group 12, invited the committee to discuss the proposal by the United States to transfer Question G/12 to Study Group 9.

**1.15** The **Chairman of Study Group 9** said that Study Group 9 could accept Question G/12 which was relevant to its work, if the committee so wished.

**1.16** The **Acting Chairman of Study Group 12** said that discussions he had held with the Chairman of Study Group 9 had shown that the work could be accomplished successfully in either study group. The **delegate of Canada** endorsed that view.

**1.17** The **delegate of Japan** said that some participants actively favoured the transfer of Question G/12 to Study Group 9, as proposed by the delegate of the United States.

**1.18** The **Chairman** said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the committee wished to transfer Question G/12 to Study Group 9.

**1.19** It was so **agreed**.

**1.20** The **Chairman** invited the committee to consider the proposal by Canada in Document 61 to transfer Question H/12 to Study Group 2. He asked the delegate of Canada whether, in the light of the decision to maintain Study Group 12, he still wished that Question to be transferred.

**1.21** The **delegate of Canada** considered that although TSAG had proposed to transfer the Question to Study Group 16, he now felt that Question H/12 should remain within the main body of expertise, i.e. in Study Group 12. The **Chairman of Working Party 3 of Study Group 16** supported that view.

**1.22** The **Chairman** suggested that, if there were no objections, Question H/12 should remain in Study Group 12.

**1.23** It was so **agreed**.

**1.24** The **Chairman** concluded that Study Group 12 would continue its work with all the Questions proposed for it in Document 22, with the exception of Question G/12 which had been transferred to Study Group 9, and that it would also serve as lead study group for quality of service and performance.

### **Study Groups 7, 10 and 11**

**1.25** The **Chairman** referred the committee to the TSAG report (Document 29) which indicated that despite a proposal to merge Study Groups 7 and 11, TSAG suggested that they should be maintained as they stood.

**1.26** The **delegate of Canada**, introducing Document 78 containing his Administration's proposal for merging Study Group 7 with Study Group 11, recalled that TSAG had concluded that Study Group 7 should be retained on the understanding that TSAG would monitor the work of the study group in the next study period in order to consider further the proper allocation of work. Concern had been expressed that Document 78 was the basis of a proposal to terminate Study Group 7 – a view which, he reassured the committee, was not correct. The proposal had been made in order to enable Study Group 7 to continue its active work as part of a larger group. A decline in participation and contributions to Study Group 7 over the past two years had been observed, as delegates had increasingly less time to participate in multiple technical study groups and tended to move towards the larger groups. Document 78 set out in some detail the rationale behind the proposal and the possible benefits. The intention was to retain all Questions proposed for Study Group 7 and to adjust the composition of Study Group 11 so that those Questions could be dealt with by two working parties within the merged group.

**1.27** The **representative of Telenor AS** introduced Document 95, which contained two proposals. The first was to merge most of Study Group 7 with Study Group 11: first, because experts were showing increasing reluctance to participate in Study Group 7 in the face of strong competition from foreign consortia; second, because it appeared that much of Study Group 7's work might be finalized within two years, whereupon valuable expertise would be lost to ITU; third, because data communication and other communications were no longer separate fields, and the time was ripe to pool communications expertise; and fourth, because Telenor believed that protocol standardization was the core of telecommunication standardization, and that accordingly an amalgamated group could embark on standardization of interworking within hybrid networks and programming of interfaces towards the network, and on work on formal specification protocols and development of test suites.

**1.28** The second, quite independent proposal was to move Working Party 5 of Study Group 7, which addressed languages and software Questions, to Study Group 10. TSAG had already agreed to

the transfer of some abstract syntax notation (ASN) work from Study Group 7 to Study Group 10, and there again, there was a danger that expertise would be lost with such a transfer.

**1.29** The **delegate of the United States** said that, notwithstanding the arguments adduced by the representative of Telenor AS, his delegation had concluded that there were very good reasons to retain Study Group 7. While participation in Study Group 7 had declined in recent years, that was true of study groups as a whole. Study Group 7 had consistently had more participants than Study Groups 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12. It was a medium-sized group, yet its productivity was consistently high: it had produced 44 new recommendations, and was currently revising 84, a record that compared very favourably with that of many other study groups. As to the amount of work going forward, it had determined texts for four new recommendations and texts revising 15 recommendations for approval at its first meeting in the next study period. Those texts would encompass the work of six different Questions. There might also be compelling reasons for Questions currently under the jurisdiction of Study Group 8 to be moved to Study Group 7, for example, as proposed in Document 87. Lastly, he favoured proposals concerning the clustering of meetings of study groups of a similar orientation, as a means of increasing participation and reducing travel costs.

**1.30** The **delegate of China** said that Study Group 7 was closely involved with Internet technologies, and that ways should thus be sought of enhancing rather than diminishing its role. Study Group 7 had made important contributions in that area over the last study period, and could continue to make major contributions in fields such as the optical transmission network. Other standardization organizations' plans to switch to a different architecture would have a significant impact on existing network resources. Study Group 7 should make full use of the advantages of ITU in the field of the optical transmission network. Study Group 7 should therefore be retained as an independent entity in the next study period, focusing on Internet service quality, security mechanisms to ensure safe electronic commerce, and IP-based protocols.

**1.31** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that his delegation had much sympathy with some of the ideas in the Canadian proposal. While there was clearly considerable synergy between some of the work of Study Group 7 and that of Study Group 11, that was not true of all its work. Consequently, it would be unwise to move the work of Study Group 7 to Study Group 11 en bloc. His delegation also had much sympathy with the Telenor proposal to move specific Questions from Study Group 7 to other, more appropriate study groups. However, since the proposal raised complex issues that would be hard to resolve in the short term, his delegation favoured retaining Study Group 7 for the time being, while instructing TSAG to study the various proposals put forward, especially those in the Telenor contribution, with a view to moving Study Group 7's work to a more appropriate home in ITU in due course, perhaps within the next two years.

**1.32** The **representative of INTELSAT** favoured the retention of Study Group 7, which was one of the few groups whose meetings did not require the participation of a large delegation. That, in his view, was attributable not only to streamlining, but also, more importantly, to the application of EDH and the use of electronic meeting facilities. Consequently, diminishing attendance at Study Group 7 meetings could be construed in a favourable light.

**1.33** The **delegate of Japan** supported the United Kingdom. Study Group 7 was highly project-oriented, dealing with all aspects of data communications. In view of the growing importance of the IP-based network, which was to become a major area of concern for ITU, Study Groups 7 and 11 could play a role in developing protocol recommendations. Consequently, his delegation supported the retention of Study Group 7 and called for a study, perhaps in TSAG, of the possibility of moving some Questions to other study groups at some point in the future.

**1.34** The **Chairman of Study Group 7**, taking the floor following comments by the **delegate of Australia**, said that Study Group 7 had a substantial volume of work under way, and also planned for the next several years. There was thus no reason to fear that its work was in imminent danger of drying up, with the concomitant loss of a major asset of ITU. It worked in partnership with a substantial section of the wider standardization community, having nurtured a network of

relationships of which he was proud. Some 82 participants from 17 countries had attended its two most recent meetings. In a prevailing climate of convergence it was virtually impossible to establish a rigorous demarcation between study groups. Accordingly, Study Group 7 had developed relationships with other study groups. What was important was to ensure appropriate collaboration and cooperation between the various groups. He was confident that TSB could assist that process by arranging for any necessary alignment of meetings and other activities.

**1.35** The **Chairman** noted that there seemed to be a clear majority in favour of retaining Study Group 7 as a separate group. He suggested that the Director of TSB be requested to schedule meetings of Study Groups 7 and 11 either concurrently or consecutively, so as to facilitate and maximize the participation of protocol experts. Other matters relating to the establishment and elimination of Questions and the setting up of new study groups could be discussed in forthcoming meetings of TSAG.

**1.36** The **delegate of the Republic of Korea** strongly supported the approach suggested by the Chairman.

**1.37** The **delegate of Canada** said that pending consultation with his full delegation, Canada should be able to accept the continuation of Study Group 7 provided that the group remained subject to regular review by TSAG, as proposed in TSAG's report, and that there was documented reassurance that overlapping meetings of Study Groups 7 and 11 would be arranged by TSB, in order to facilitate the participation of protocol experts.

**1.38** The **Chairman** pointed out that regular review by TSAG would apply to all study groups. Further, he suggested that the report of Committee 4 should indicate that clustering of meetings was highly desirable and that every effort should be made to schedule them accordingly. Nevertheless, as a former Chairman of Study Group 11 he knew that, of the three weeks set aside for its meeting in Geneva, the second week involved all participants so there would be no possibility of overlapping meetings. It might be possible to arrange an overlap in the first week, perhaps with the special study group on IMT-2000, and in the third week, with Study Group 7. That meeting of Study Group 7 might then overlap with a Study Group 10 meeting.

**1.39** The **delegate of Australia** endorsed the Chairman's comments. It would be difficult to provide a guarantee that meetings could be clustered. The committee should therefore simply recommend that TSB be requested to make every effort possible in that regard.

**1.40** The **representative of Telenor AS**, referring to the second proposal contained in Document 95, proposed that the committee recommend that TSAG study the possibility of transferring Questions from Study Group 7 to Study Group 10.

**1.41** The **Chairman** said that that proposal would be reflected in the summary record of the meeting. TSAG, however, undertook studies on the basis of contributions from Member States, and he therefore suggested that proposals be submitted directly to TSAG.

**1.42** Responding to a request by the **delegate of Canada** for information on the future activities of Study Group 7, the **Chairman of Study Group 7** said that in the area of public data networks, the primary emphasis would be on frame-relay networks and their interworking with other networks, for example, IP, ATM and IMT-2000 networks. There would also be substantial activities on IP-based networks, in particular protocol aspects, an area in which China was a major contributor. Work would be needed to ensure reliable levels of quality of service in multicast communications. There was an ambitious programme in relation to Directory systems; the new edition of Recommendation X.509 had just been adopted and a new edition of the Directory would become available early in the next study period. IETF was working on LDAP and other specifications based on the Directory. Security was fundamental to the whole of the e-commerce field and was related to work on Recommendation X.509. Activities in that area were likely to increase during the coming study period. An ambitious programme of work on abstract syntax notation one (ASN.1) was planned over the next two years, including collaboration with IETF. In the area of conformance testing, there were

two basic framework recommendations under development, as well as a number of proposals for detailed test suites. There were several recommendations on open distributed processing (ODP) to complete, and then it would be important to study the future role of ITU in that area, recognizing the considerable focus of effort within the Object Management Group. In the area of open systems interconnection (OSI), there were a number of international groups implementing OSI that had indicated their readiness to collaborate in relation to further refinements, and there would be sustained activities in that area although not at the level seen in the previous study period.

**1.43** The **Chairman** said that, in the absence of any objection, he would take it that the committee wished to maintain Study Group 7, on the understanding that its activities would be reviewed at future TSAG meetings, and requested that every effort be made to schedule meetings, especially those of Study Groups 7, 10 and 11, in such way as to facilitate the participation of protocol experts. Similar arrangements might also be needed for Study Group 11 and the special study group on IMT-2000.

**1.44** It was so **agreed**.

**1.45** The **delegate of Brazil** introduced Document 88, which contained a proposal for the maintenance of certain Study Group 7 Questions that were of particular importance for developing countries. He also introduced Document 87, which proposed the transfer of the topic "facsimile over IP" from Study Group 8 to Question E of Study Group 7, should the proposal to discontinue Study Group 8 be approved.

**1.46** The **Chairman**, noting that the committee had agreed to maintain Study Group 7, invited comments on the proposal made in Document 87.

**1.47** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** agreed on the importance of the topic mentioned in Document 87, which was covered by Question B/8 (facsimile over packet networks), but observed that it had not yet been decided whether Study Group 8 should be discontinued. Moreover, there had been no real discussion of where, should such a decision be taken, the Questions assigned to Study Group 8 should be moved. It was his understanding that Study Group 8 had considered the matter at its last meeting, and it might therefore be appropriate to ask the Chairman of Study Group 8 to give his views. The United Kingdom considered that it might be preferable to transfer Question B/8 to Study Group 16.

**1.48** The **delegate of Canada** pointed out that the remaining four Study Group 8 Questions had been allocated to Study Group 16 by TSAG, as shown in Document 29.

**1.49** The **Chairman** suggested that the allocation of Study Group 8 Questions be considered during the discussion on Study Group 8 as a whole.

**1.50** It was so **agreed**.

## **2 Study group titles, mandates and Questions (Documents 6, 29, 30, 106)**

**2.1** The **Chairman** drew attention to the proposals by TSAG reflected in draft revised Resolution 2 on study group responsibility and mandates, set out in § 3 of Document 30, and the allocation of Questions to study groups, as listed in Annex 1 to Document 29. He invited the committee to consider TSAG's proposals by study group, and suggested that, should any amendments to the titles, mandates or Questions be needed, they be considered in detail in informal consultations to be led by the study group chairmen concerned. The changes should be passed on to the vice-chairman who would propose a revised text. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the committee could approve that approach.

**2.2** It was so **agreed**.

## Study Group 2

**2.3** The **Chairman** recalled that the committee had just agreed to maintain Study Group 12. He therefore suggested that the Study Group 12 Questions assigned by TSAG to Study Group 2 should be reallocated to Study Group 12.

**2.4** It was so **agreed**.

**2.5** The **Chairman of Working Party 3 of Study Group 16** said that the fifth bullet point in the current mandate of Study Group 2 as set out in Document 30 should be deleted, since it had been agreed that the matter would be allocated to Study Group 12.

**2.6** It was so **agreed**.

**2.7** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 2, as amended, were **approved**.

## Study Group 4

**2.8** The **Chairman** drew attention to the information provided in Annex 1 to Document 29 concerning the handling of Question S/4.

**2.9** The **delegate of Venezuela** introduced Document 106, which proposed that Study Group 4 should be requested to continue studies on the Q3 interface in order to arrive at a general standard within the telecommunication management network model. Standardization had not been achieved by the M-series recommendations, despite the excellent progress made in developing that series. Moreover, it was important to recognize that the new structures and systems being developed and implemented by the various operators would increasingly require more effective integrated management. His Administration considered that further work was needed to define requirements in that regard. Particular emphasis should be given to developing country needs, recognizing that those countries were not in a position to change technologies and structures as rapidly as developed countries. ITU had an important role to play in seeking appropriate solutions.

**2.10** The **Chairman of Study Group 4** said that, in his view, the proposals presented in Document 106 were covered by Question L/4 which was listed in Annex 1 to Document 29 and set out in greater detail in Document 6, and represented a continuation of Question 18/4. The Venezuelan proposal was aimed at establishing a general standard that would permit integrated management of SDH networks. The purpose of Question L/4 was, as its title indicated, to study generic network level management of transmission systems, which was in fact the Q3 interface, i.e. the interface between management systems, operation systems and network elements. SDH, ATM, optical networks and other technologies would be covered and the aim of the Question was to facilitate integrated management in the presence of multiple technologies, the essential step being to identify the generic capabilities reusable across different technologies. Studies so far had resulted in the production of protocol-neutral and protocol-specific models in the G.850-series of recommendations. Study Group 4 had also been allocated Question P/4 on technology specific network level management of transport networks, which was a continuation of Question 23/4.

**2.11** The **delegate of Venezuela** pointed out that one of his Administration's main concerns was to accelerate the work in order to establish a standard as soon as possible to facilitate integrated management of the rapidly developing technologies.

**2.12** The **Chairman** suggested that the delegate of Venezuela discuss the matter informally with the Chairman of Study Group 4 and that the results of those informal consultations be passed to the vice-chairman for inclusion in the revised text.

**2.13** It was so **agreed**.

**2.14** The **Chairman of Study Group 4** recalled that, following a suggestion from Study Group 7, the chairmen of Study Groups 4 and 7 and TSAG had discussed the transfer of Question D/7 from Study Group 7 to Study Group 4. A modified Question had been developed, listed as Question S/4,



which was set out in Document 29, Annex 1. The Questions focused on customer network management and network-network management. Study Group 4 had welcomed the initiative.

**2.15** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 4 were **approved**.

**The meeting rose at 1240 hours.**

**THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4**  
(Summary record approved by the Chairman)  
Tuesday, 3 October 2000, at 1530 hours

**Subjects discussed**

- 1 Study group titles, mandates and Questions (continued)
- 2 Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond

**1 Study Group titles, mandates and Questions (continued) (Documents 14, 29, 30, 67, 90(Rev.1), 91, 92(Rev.1), 98, 103; COM 12-R 26)**

**1.1** The **Chairman** invited the committee to continue its consideration of TSAG's proposals in Annex 1 to Document 29 and § 3 of Document 30.

**Study Group 3**

**1.2** The **Chairman** noted that Document 98, referring to a proposal to create an Arab Regional Tariff Group, had already been discussed by Committee 6. The results of those discussions would be reported to Plenary, where members of Committee 4 could make their comments.

**1.3** The **delegate of Bahrain**, supported by the **delegate of Lebanon**, said that Committee 4 was responsible for matters relating to the structure of regional tariff groups and should pronounce itself on the proposal to create a new Arab regional tariff group.

**1.4** The **Chairman** suggested that the committee should consider the proposal when the relevant document became available. In the absence of contributions on the title and mandate of Study Group 3, he said he took it that the committee approved the proposals of TSAG.

**1.5** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 3 were **approved**

**Study Group 5**

**1.6** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 5 were **approved**.

**Study Group 6**

**1.7** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 6 were **approved**.

**Study Group 7**

**1.8** The **delegate of Japan** said that network security management was important for the development of secure networks on a global basis, and asked for information on the future activities of Study Group 7 in that respect.

**1.9** The **Chairman of Study Group 7** replied that Question J/7 addressed security service, mechanisms and protocols. It had been proposed that Study Group 7 should continue to be the lead group in communication system security.

**1.10** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 7 were **approved**.

**Study Group 8**

**1.11** The **Chairman of Study Group 8** drew attention to Document 14, which outlined the draft new Questions originally proposed for the next study period. Following further discussions between TSB and the chairmen of Study Groups 8 and 16, it had been decided, for the sake of efficiency and in order to avoid duplication of work, to merge the substantive points in draft new Questions A/8, B/8 and C/8 into one draft new Question X/16 on facsimile terminals.

**1.12** Strong opposition had been expressed to continuation of draft new Question D/8, on the grounds that it simply involved presentation of the work of other organizations. The rapporteur had nevertheless suggested that the ongoing work be completed in order to maintain the existing collaboration with other organizations. The committee should decide whether draft new Question D/8 should be continued as a separate Question or whether the remaining drafts could be completed within another context.

**1.13** The **Chairman** asked whether the Committee would agree to amalgamate draft new Questions A/8, B/8 and C/8 into draft new Question X/16. He noted that the new Question would include the topic "facsimile over IP", which Brazil in Document 87 had proposed be transferred to Study Group 7. He further suggested that work on draft new Question D/8 be continued in Study Group 16.

**1.14** The **delegate of Brazil** agreed to those suggestions.

**1.15** The **delegate of Germany** considered the amalgamation an excellent idea and noted that it would include the work on IP-related issues. Draft new Question D/8 might be continued under draft new Question E/16, which covered coding.

**1.16** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that he maintained his opposition to continuation of draft new Question D/8, as rubber-stamping the work of ISO was simply an expense to ITU with little benefit accruing.

**1.17** The **Chairman of Study Group 8**, supported by the **delegate of the United States**, proposed that draft new Question D/8 not be approved but that the remaining work be accommodated under draft new Question E/16, with no change in its wording. The **delegates of the United Kingdom and Italy** said that they would agree to that compromise.

**1.18** It was **agreed** to amalgamate draft new Questions A/8, B/8 and C/8 into draft new Question X/16 and to include consideration of draft new Question D/8 within draft new Question E/16.

## **Study Group 9**

**1.19** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, introducing Document 67, said that in order to avoid the danger of duplication with the work of Study Groups 11, 13 and 16, a note should be added to draft new Question M/9 reading as indicated in § 3 of the document.

**1.20** The **delegate of Brazil**, introducing Document 90(Rev.1), said that its purpose was to maintain both Study Groups 9 and 15. Introducing Document 92(Rev.1), he stressed the importance to his country of some of Study Group 9's recommendations, in particular Recommendations J.112 and J.116, and proposed that the title of the study group be changed to "Integrated broadband cable and television transmission networks" in order to bring it into line with the group's mandate.

**1.21** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Document 103, said that its purpose was to move Question G/12 to Study Group 9.

**1.22** The **Chairman**, after recalling that the committee had agreed at its second meeting to the United States proposal, said he took it that the committee also wished to approve the Brazilian proposal in Document 90(Rev.1) and the United Kingdom proposal in Document 67.

**1.23** It was so **agreed**.

**1.24** Referring to the Brazilian proposal in Document 92(Rev.1), the **Chairman of Study Group 9** pointed out that it was the same as the TSAG proposal in Document 30. The **delegate of Russia** suggested that, in order to bring the title of Study Group 9 into line with its mandate, the title should be amended to read "Integrated broadband, sound and television transmission networks". The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, after recalling that the title proposed by TSAG was the outcome of lengthy discussion and incorporated the essential elements of the study group's mandate, said that

it should be left as it now stood. The **delegate of the United States** suggested that, as a compromise, the title could read "Integrated broadband cable, sound and television transmission networks".

**1.25** Following further brief discussion involving the **Chairman of Study Group 9** and the **delegates of Russia** and **Brazil**, the **Chairman** suggested that the title proposed by TSAG in Document 30 should be approved.

**1.26** It was so **agreed**.

**1.27** The **Chairman of Study Group 9** proposed that Study Group 9 should take the lead role in the area of integrated broadband cable and television networks.

**1.28** It was so **agreed**.

### **Study Group 10**

**1.29** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 10 were **approved**.

### **Study Group 11**

**1.30** The **Chairman** noted that draft new Questions D, F, G and J/11 were to be partially removed to the new special study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond.

**1.31** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** suggested that the square brackets should be removed from around the word "some" in the mandate of Study Group 11 in Annex A to draft revised Resolution 2 (Document 30).

**1.32** It was so **agreed**.

**1.33** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 11, as thus amended, were **approved**.

### **Study Group 12**

**1.34** The **delegate of the United States**, speaking as Vice-Chairman of Study Group 12, proposed, with the agreement of the other vice-chairman, that the mandate agreed to at the May meeting of the study group, contained in Document COM 12-R 26, should be inserted in Annex B to Resolution 2 (Document 30). The phrase "SG 12 – Lead study group on quality of service and performance" should also be inserted, together with a text he had prepared containing points of guidance for Study Group 12.

**1.35** The **Chairman** invited the previous speaker to submit his proposals in writing for inclusion in the committee's report, for consideration at the committee's next meeting.

### **Study Group 16**

**1.36** The **delegate of Brazil**, introducing Document 91, expressed his appreciation of Study Group 16's work, which had been of great value to Brazil, and indicated his country's intention to participate actively in the MEDIACOM 2004 project, which it fully supported.

**1.37** The **representative of BR**, referring to Annex B to draft revised Resolution 2 (Document 30), asked whether the work to be carried out by Study Group 16 in the area of multimedia would affect the work carried out in that regard by ITU-R study groups.

**1.38** The **Vice-Chairman of Study Group 16** said that the study group's work simply followed from its designation as the lead study group on multimedia services. It would be working closely with ITU-R study groups to ensure that each group fully understood the activities of the other and that duplication of work was avoided to the maximum extent possible.

**1.39** The **delegate of Canada**, speaking as the Chairman of RAG, said that it would be very useful if such cooperation were to extend to RAG and TSAG, since the two groups were dealing with a number of issues of common interest. In that connection, representatives of ITU-T would be most welcome to attend the next meeting of RAG.

**1.40** The **Chairman** invited the representative of BR, the Vice-Chairman of Study Group 16, the Vice-Chairman of Committee 4 and any other interested parties to consult informally with a view to developing a text to convey the intention of collaborating with ITU-R in the area of multimedia communication standardization.

## **2 Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond (Document DT/23)**

**2.1** The **Chairman of the ad hoc group concerning the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond** introduced his report contained in Document DT/23. The ad hoc group had met three times to draft the terms of reference of the special study group on the basis of TSAG's proposals contained in Documents 29 and 30, and relevant documents identified in Document DT/13(Rev.1), and to draft a provisional set of special study group working procedures consistent with the ITU Constitution and Convention. Drawing attention to the highlights of the discussion, he said that as far as work items were concerned, it had been agreed to consider splitting draft new Questions J/11 and G/11 between Study Group 11 and the proposed new group, and to add features concerning the security of IMT-2000 and Beyond. No consensus had been reached on the proposals by the United Kingdom on technical specifications or by Brazil on interim standards. A number of suggestions concerning working methods submitted in Document 38(Rev.1) by the United Kingdom and others had been incorporated into the proposed working procedures of the new group. Any change to those procedures would be subject to approval by TSAG.

**2.2** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** wondered why the working procedures did not specify forms of output other than recommendations. The special study group should have the possibility of producing new types of output, such as technical specifications, which were of a lower status than recommendations but could form the basis for recommendations in the future. The **delegate of Brazil**, endorsing those comments, said that despite attempts to reach a compromise in the ad hoc group, there was little new in the report. ITU required tools that were more flexible than recommendations in order to keep pace with the rapid changes in the market place.

**2.3** The **Chairman** said that the fact that agreement had been reached to establish a new special study group indicated to the outside world that ITU-T was tackling IMT-2000 in a serious way. While the results of the ad hoc group's work might be disappointing to some, he urged participants to recognize the progress that had been made and to build upon it.

**2.4** The **delegate of Lebanon**, having endorsed the points made by the delegates of the United Kingdom and Brazil, said that the work already carried out on IMT-2000 should be continued and strengthened; in that connection, he hoped that the allocation of Questions to the special study group could be approved and that the special study group would have the possibility to propose additional Questions for approval by TSAG.

**2.5** The **delegate of Canada** said that the proposals submitted by the United Kingdom and Brazil and discussed in the ad hoc group were aimed at improving current procedures and at making ITU more effective. Some ways of accommodating the intent of those proposals had been found, although there was clearly room for improvement, and he hoped that discussions would continue on those and other proposals in the special study group and, in due course, within TSAG.

**2.6** The **Chairman** reiterated that from a legal and constitutional point of view the Assembly was entitled to establish a special study group which could produce normative documents of a lesser status than recommendations. In contrast, if normative documents of a higher level were to be produced, the plenipotentiary conference would be required to approve such an approach.

**2.7** The **delegate of Australia** said that the proposed working methods would indeed enable the new study group to be a special study group. In view of time constraints, it would not be possible to refine the Questions fully at the current Assembly; that task should be carried out by the management team of the special study group in collaboration with TSAG.

**2.8** The **delegate of the United States** said that the ad hoc group had accomplished much positive work. The special study group would have a great deal of flexibility, and while the proposals submitted by the United Kingdom and Brazil could provide a basis for future discussion, it was now time to move forward on the basis of the consensus that had been reached.

**2.9** The **delegate of Sweden**, strongly supporting the United Kingdom and Brazil concerning alternative output, said that without such output, interested parties might not be attracted to work with the new group.

**2.10** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that, in the light of the comments made, § 4.2 of the provisional working procedures (Part 2 of Document DT/23) should be amended to read "... other forms of normative output which shall be of lower status than ITU recommendations". As it was currently worded, the paragraph would restrict the special study group and not allow it to do what the majority wished.

**2.11** The **Chairman** said that before the special study group could begin its work, the draft allocation of Questions set out in part 3 of the report would have to be refined. Furthermore, some aspects of the points of guidance were also to be formulated as Questions and, as he would indicate in his report, any such Questions formulated by the special study group would be submitted to TSAG for approval. He suggested that the delegate of the United Kingdom be invited to establish an informal group to discuss the draft Questions allocated to the special study group and the sharing of Questions with Study Group 11. Further consideration of the special study group would continue at the committee's next meeting.

**2.12** It was so **agreed**.

**The meeting rose at 1745 hours.**

## FOURTH AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Wednesday, 4 October 2000, at 1435 hours

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Study group titles, mandates and Questions (continued)
- 2 Proposals regarding the B- and C-series recommendations
- 3 Consideration of resolutions
- 4 Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond (continued)
- 5 Questions for the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond and revised Questions for Study Group 11
- 6 Closing remarks

### 1 Study group titles, mandates and Questions (continued) (Documents 30, 59, 70, 103, 149; DT/14, DT/24)

#### Study Group 13

**1.1** The **delegate of Australia**, speaking on behalf of the APT countries mentioned therein, introduced Document 70, which endorsed TSAG's proposals regarding Study Group 13's lead role on IP-related matters and its new title.

**1.2** The **Chairman of Study Group 13** recalled that the committee had already approved the proposal in Document 59 to keep Questions H, I and J/13 in Study Group 13. He pointed out that TSAG had decided to split former Question L/13 into two parts, half to remain in Study Group 13 and the other half to go as Question Q/15 to Study Group 15.

**1.3** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Document 103, considered that Question K/13: "Network synchronization and time distribution performance" would be more effectively pursued in Study Group 15.

**1.4** The **Chairman** said he understood that both Questions F and K/13 were to be transferred to Study Group 15.

**1.5** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 13 were **approved**.

#### Study Group 15

**1.6** The **Chairman of Study Group 15**, introducing Document DT/14, said that it contained a correction to the text in Annex B to draft Resolution 2.

**1.7** The correction was **approved**.

**1.8** In response to a question from the **delegate of Syria** concerning the meaning of the term "metropolitan" in the second sentence of the first paragraph of the correction, the **Chairman of Study Group 15** said that it was used to refer to networks that were larger than local networks, that sometimes had long-distance characteristics and that covered large metropolitan areas. The **delegate of Italy** added that Study Group 15 had defined two kinds of application code: short haul up to 40 kilometres and long haul up to 80 kilometres. The **delegate of Syria** suggested that Study Group 15 should produce a definition of the term "metropolitan".

**1.9** The **delegate of Spain** said that he would submit a correction to the Spanish version of the title of Study Group 15 for the consideration of the Editorial Committee.

**1.10** TSAG's proposals for Study Group 15, as amended, were **approved**.

### **Study Group 3 (continued)**

**1.11** The **Chairman** pointed out that in paragraph 7.1.3 of its report (Document 149) Committee 6 had proposed to Committee 4 the creation of a new regional tariff group composed of Arab countries.

**1.12** The **delegate of Syria** said that, since a few administrations had indicated to him that they would like to remain in the TAS Group after the creation of the new group, he suggested that Committee 4's report should state that Arab States members of the TAS Group would be given the liberty to continue in the TAS Group or to join the newly created Arab Regional Tariff Group.

**1.13** The **delegates of the United Arab Emirates** and **Bahrain** supported that proposal, the latter suggesting that members of groups other than TAS should also be given the option of joining the new group.

**1.14** The **delegate of Niger**, referring to the suggestion made by the delegate of Bahrain, pointed out that his own country was poised between northern and southern Africa and had a special relationship with the countries to the north, which belonged to the Arab Group. He therefore proposed that the option of joining the new group should be extended to members of the TAF group as well as the TAS Group.

**1.15** The **delegate of Lebanon** said that, in his view, there was no legal objection to countries' belonging to both the TAS or the TAF Group and the proposed new group.

**1.16** The **delegate of Syria** suggested that the matter raised by the delegate of Lebanon should be left to Study Group 3.

**1.17** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that he had no difficulty with the creation of another tariff group, but had some concern about the possibility of a country being able to join two groups, since exchanges of confidential information sometimes took place within the groups. There might be scope for observers to go from one group to another, on the understanding that they would be excluded when confidential matters came under discussion. As for the suggestion by Syria that the whole question should be taken up by Study Group 3, he believed that the Assembly should offer advice on the matter to Study Group 3.

**1.18** In reply to a question by the **delegate of Bahrain**, the **Chairman** said that the question of the allocation of countries to regional groups fell outside the terms of reference of Committee 4 and that the Assembly should be asked for guidance.

**1.19** The **delegate of Syria** pointed out that the membership of regional groups had never before been decided by an assembly. It was a delicate issue and he suggested that the Plenary be asked to assign it to Study Group 3. Committee 4 could, however, agree on the principle that each administration was free to choose the group to which it wished to belong.

**1.20** The **Vice-Chairman of Study Group 3**, referring to the Questions proposed for Study Group 3, recalled that Committee 6 had discussed the matter of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR) in relation to Resolution 79 (Minneapolis, 1998), but some confusion still persisted. In that connection, he drew attention to draft Question B/3, which, as stated in Document 4, was to cover a "Review of the relevant sections of the ITRs and their appendices, taking into consideration the results of the work on Resolution 79". In his view, it would be appropriate to refer in that context to the decisions to be taken by the Council in 2001, so he proposed the addition of the words "dependent on the decision of Council 2001" before the word "review", since he believed that a study group could not address a treaty text until it had been mandated to do so either by the Council or plenipotentiary conference.



**1.21** The **delegate of Syria** believed that the Council had already taken a decision on the matter and he therefore considered that there was no need to specify the 2001 session. It would suffice to refer to the decisions of the Council.

**1.22** The **delegate of Australia**, referring to the discussion of the report on the work of the Expert Group in Document DT/6 during the third meeting of Committee 6, recalled that at its 2000 session the Council had invited Study Group 3 to examine certain aspects of the ITRs, in particular those that had been identified by the Expert Group as being potentially capable of being considered as recommendations rather than treaty-level documents, namely Article 6 and certain technical appendices. Since a mandate from the Council to Study Group 3 already existed, he supported the approach suggested by Syria.

**1.23** The **delegate of the United States** said that there appeared to be some confusion over what exactly the Council had decided. The report on the work of the Expert Group listed various options, one of which did indeed relate to the role of Study Group 3. That was not, however, the decision of the Council, which had chosen another option, based on a proposal made by the representative of Mali, consisting in conducting a survey to ascertain the needs and concerns of both Member States and Sector Members with respect to the ITRs. Following a discussion, the Secretary-General had said that, given the wide diversity of views, it would not be appropriate to convene another meeting of the Expert Group. The Secretary-General had gone on to indicate that he proposed to canvass the views of the membership and would report back to the Council in 2001. On that basis, the United States fully supported the proposal by the Vice-Chairman of Study Group 3.

**1.24** The **delegate of Syria** said that, whatever decision was taken, it would not prevent Study Group 3 from taking up any issue it considered appropriate. He reserved the right to make a statement on the ITRs in the Plenary Meeting.

**1.25** The **delegate of Australia**, while agreeing with what the delegate of the United States had said regarding the conduct of a survey, pointed out that it was not an alternative to the other options submitted to the Council in the report by the Secretary-General (Document C2000/31). As he understood it, the Council had invited Study Group 3 to address those issues relating to the ITRs that fell within its mandate. He therefore considered that the reference to the 2001 session of the Council in the amendment proposed by the Vice-Chairman of Study Group 3 was unnecessary.

**1.26** The **Chairman** suggested that the amendment should read "Dependent on the decisions of the Council, ...".

**1.27** The **Vice-Chairman of Study Group 3** said that, while he had some difficulty with the Australian interpretation of the Council decisions, he could, in a spirit of compromise, go along with the Chairman's suggestion provided that a detailed account of the discussions was given in the summary record.

**1.28** The **delegate of the United States** said that the decision taken by the Council was explicit – the proposal made by the representative of Mali was the option that had been decided upon. He could not join a consensus, which left the issue open, and reference should therefore be made to Council 2001.

**1.29** The **delegate of South Africa** pointed out that as the Council could decide its own agenda, there was no guarantee that the issue would be addressed at its next session. She could therefore go along with the words "dependent on the decisions of the Council".

**1.30** The **delegate of Syria** reiterated that nothing prevented Study Group 3 from considering the ITRs and incorporating some of the provisions in recommendations. Question B/3 had been approved by the study group irrespective of any debate at the Council. He was astonished that a study group with a clear mandate was being prevented from addressing issues within its competence.

**1.31** The **delegate of the United States** said that he would be prepared to join the consensus if the word "dependent" was replacing by "depending".

**1.32** The **Chairman** said that he therefore took it that the meeting could agree to the insertion of the words "Depending on the decisions of the Council, to review...".

**1.33** It was so **agreed**.

#### **Study Group 12 (continued)**

**1.34** The **Vice-Chairman** drew attention to Document DT/24 which contained proposed amendments to draft revised Resolution 2 (Document 30) concerning study group responsibilities and mandates, consequential to the committee's decision to maintain Study Group 12. In particular, the proposal sought to reinstate the text of the mandate of Study Group 12 as approved by the study group at its May 2000 meeting.

**1.35** The **Vice-Chairman of Study Group 12** confirmed that the title of Study Group 12 would remain "End-to-end transmission performance of networks and terminals".

**1.36** The title and mandate of Study Group 12, as proposed, were **approved**.

#### **Study Group 9 (continued)**

**1.37** The **delegate of Russia**, supported by the **delegates of Lebanon, the United Kingdom, Syria and the United States**, recalled that it had been agreed at the previous meeting that the title of Study Group 9 be changed to read "Integrated broadband cable and television transmission networks", although there had been a suggestion to include "sound".

**1.38** The **Chairman** commented that the change had appeared to reflect the responsibilities of the study group, the Chairman of Study Group 9 having informed him that no contribution that addressed sound transmission networks had been received during the study period. The delegate of Russia had since informed him that a contribution on sound was to be submitted.

**1.39** The **Chairman of Study Group 9** suggested that the title of Study Group 9 should read "Integrated broadband cable networks and television and sound transmission".

**1.40** It was so **agreed**.

## **2 Proposals regarding the B- and C-series recommendations (Documents 29, 32)**

**2.1** The **delegate of Syria** requested that, for the purposes of clarity, the Chairman should include in his report the action taken in respect of the B- and C-series recommendations outlined in Section 7 of Document 32. The wording of § 7.2 seemed to indicate that only the responsibility for Recommendation C.1 had been transferred to ITU-D; it was important that Recommendation C.1 was not lost and it should therefore be made absolutely clear that the recommendation itself had been transferred.

## **3 Consideration of resolutions (Documents 30, 31, 51, 57 and Corrigendum 1 and Addenda 1 and 2, 75, 76 and Addendum 1, 79)**

**3.1** The **Chairman** invited the committee to consider certain draft revised resolutions as proposed by TSAG in Documents 30 and 31. He said that in the absence of contributions on a specific resolution, he would take it that the committee could endorse TSAG's proposals.

**3.2** Draft revised Resolution 18 (Document 30) was **approved**.

**3.3** The deletion of Resolution 28 (WTSC-96) (Process for carrying forward work associated with refinement) was **approved**.

**3.4** The **Chairman** noted that draft revised Resolutions 17 and 22 had already been discussed by Committee 3.

**3.5** The **delegate of Australia**, introducing Document 76 on behalf of a number of APT countries, said that draft new Resolution [X6] on coordination between ITU-T and ITU-R for IMT-2000 activities called for ITU-T to develop a complete roadmap of all its IMT-2000 activities that was coordinated with that of ITU-R in an effort to efficiently manage the work of both Sectors' IMT-2000 activities. It complemented Resolution ITU-R 50 (RA-2000) on the role of the Radiocommunication Sector in the ongoing development of IMT-2000. Addendum 1 to Document 76 contained additional wording to encourage the Directors of BR and TSB to investigate new ways to improve the efficiency of ITU work on IMT-2000.

**3.6** The **representative of BR**, introducing Document 79, said that it contained in annex the relevant ITU-R resolutions of direct interest to ITU-T, in particular Resolution ITU-R 47 (RA-2000) on future submission of satellite radio transmission technologies for IMT-2000 and Resolution ITU-R 50 (RA-2000).

**3.7** The **Chairman** said that in ITU-T the word "roadmap" was usually taken to mean an overview of the status of output, whereas in ITU-R it meant the future work plan. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, he suggested that an explanatory note to that effect be added to *resolves* 1 of draft new Resolution [X6]. He further proposed that Resolutions ITU-R 47 and ITU-R 50 (RA-2000) should be noted by the committee.

**3.8** It was so **agreed**.

**3.9** The **delegate of Syria**, referring to Addendum 1 to Document 76, said that the Director of BDT should also be encouraged to investigate new ways to improve efficiency of ITU work on IMT-2000.

**3.10** The **Chairman**, supported by the **delegate of Lebanon**, said that, in that case, draft new Resolution [X6] should be retitled to read "Coordination among ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D for IMT-2000 activities". Consequential changes to include the words ITU-D in the body of the draft resolution would also be required.

**3.11** On that understanding, draft new Resolution [X6] was **approved**.

**3.12** The **delegate of Russia**, introducing Document 51, expressed support for draft new Resolution [C] on guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities, which would provide a good basis for the WTSA to give direction to the strategic activities of ITU-T in the next study period.

**3.13** The **delegate of France**, introducing Documents 57 and Corrigendum 1 and its Addenda 1 and 2 on behalf of 21 CEPT countries and 17 European Sector Members, noted that the contribution was very similar to that submitted on behalf of the APT countries. Expressing support for draft new Resolution [C], she said that additional wording had been suggested for inclusion in *instructs TSAG* 1 to indicate clearly the appropriate action to be initiated to improve the strategic activities.

**3.14** The **delegate of Australia**, introducing Document 75 on behalf of a number of APT countries, recalled that the initiative had initially been taken by the APT. He would, however, be happy to go along with the wording suggested by the CEPT countries and European Sector Members.

**3.15** The **delegate of Russia** said that while both formulations were very constructive, the new wording proposed by the APT countries was more comprehensive and clearer and might therefore be preferable.

**3.16** The **Chairman** said that he would take it that the committee could approve draft new Resolution [C] with the incorporation of the new wording suggested by the APT countries.

**3.17** It was so **agreed**.

#### **4 Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond (continued) (Documents 153, 155, DT/23, DT/26)**

**4.1** The **Chairman** invited the committee to continue its consideration of the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, and in particular the output of that group.

**4.2** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that Document 153 set out in writing the proposal he had made at the Committee's previous meeting to amend § 4.2 of the provisional working procedures of the special study group (Part 2 of Document DT/23).

**4.3** The **delegate of the United States** introduced Document 155, which also contained a suggested amendment to § 4.2 of the provisional working procedures. In his view, it was important to specify the procedures to be applied when approving forms of output that were lower in status than ITU recommendations. Those approval procedures should be the same as those applied in other regular study groups or as approved by TSAG.

**4.4** The **Chairman** drew attention to Document DT/26, which contained a draft text that took into account the amendments suggested by the United Kingdom and the United States. The **delegate of Brazil** supported the text.

**4.5** In response to a comment by the **representative of Australia** concerning the need to emphasize that TSAG should be involved in the discussion of the approval procedures, the **Chairman** suggested that § 4.3 of the draft text in Document DT/26 be amended to read "... forms of output and may make proposals on approval procedures for submission to TSAG for approval ...". The **delegates of Lebanon** and the **Netherlands** supported the draft text as thus amended.

**4.6** The **delegate of Hungary** said that while the Chairman's amended text was the most acceptable, none of the three contributions had defined the words "lower status", which should be clarified.

**4.7** The **delegate of Syria** said that it was not clear from the amended version of § 4.3 whether TSAG was approving the output or the approval procedures.

**4.8** The **Chairman** suggested that interested parties should consult informally with a view to developing an acceptable text for § 4.3.

**4.9** It was so agreed.

**4.10** The **Chairman of the ad hoc group concerning the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond** subsequently read out the following draft text to replace § 4.3 in Document DT/26:

"4.3 The Special Study Group may investigate alternative types of output of a lesser status than ITU-T recommendations, e.g., normative technical specifications or interim recommendations, and may make proposals for such types of output and associated approval procedures to TSAG to consider for approval."

**4.11** The **delegate of Italy** recalled that no consensus had been reached within the ad hoc group, mainly for the following reasons. Although the new special study group had the status of a regular ITU-T study group, in which the usual approval procedures should be applied, other forms of normative output such as technical specifications would require different approval procedures. The danger was that interest groups within the special study group could propose and develop normative outputs for telecommunication products that were designed only for their own use. He stressed that the output of the special study group must not be technical specifications or other forms of normative output for which no definition was available and which addressed only the interests of a limited number of private organizations. International standards should ensure the universal, global use of telecommunications. The proposed new form of normative outputs did not have the characteristics of an international standard. The proposal of the United Kingdom would allow the special study group to produce unstable, immature documents which would be subject to frequent changes and which would have no reliability or value. The goal clearly stated in the *recognizing* section of draft new

Resolution [C], "Guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities," could be reached only by ensuring the widest possible participation and the broadest consensus among all the actors involved in telecommunications – industry, operators, users and government – in the definition of international standards. He therefore supported the proposal of the United States presented in Document 155. The "interim" standards alluded to in the wording now proposed for § 4.3, which had appeared in a contribution from Brazil submitted to the ad hoc group, did not differ materially from the determined draft recommendations that were developed in regular study groups.

**4.12** The **delegate of Syria** said that the developing countries wanted a single, global standard; "technical specifications or interim recommendations" of a lesser status than recommendations would be unacceptable, as their validity would be unclear. The term "interim recommendation" was new. Would it also be used by ITU-R, which dealt with the same issue? He opposed the proposed text.

**4.13** The **Chairman** pointed out that the committee was not being asked to approve a normative output of a lower status than recommendations but to give the special study group the flexibility to investigate further the possibility of such output. During such investigation, close coordination might be required with the other two Sectors. The term "interim recommendation" appeared in Document 156 from Brazil. The Secretary-General, after consultation with the Legal Affairs Unit, had determined that a normative document of lesser status than a recommendation would not be binding on Member States.

**4.14** In response to a comment from the **delegate of India**, he said that §§ 4.1 and 4.3 of Document DT/26 indicated that, although the normative output of the special study group would be recommendations, the group could investigate output of a lower status such as determined texts of recommendations or interim recommendations, as proposed by Brazil.

**4.15** The **delegate of Brazil** said that his proposal had been made in order to give the special study group greater flexibility as regards output. The idea of interim recommendations was to retain the main features of complete specifications appropriate for the international context but to allow them to evolve with technological advances. They would eventually become recommendations.

**4.16** The **Chairman** pointed out that other standards organizations, such as ISO, also had standards of varying status, and the **Vice-Chairman** recalled that IETF had "proposed" and "draft" standards which eventually became full standards. Some of the most widely used specifications never reached the status of "standard", but were perfectly acceptable in the marketplace.

**4.17** The **delegate of Italy** reiterated that a text of interim status was equivalent to a determined draft recommendation. The latter was approved by the traditional approval process, but the former might be approved by the alternative approval procedure, if that were approved by TSAG. He questioned the commercial value of interim texts that were not recognized as international standards and asked why TSAG rather than the Assembly was to approve application of the alternative approval process.

**4.18** The **Chairman** said that only the traditional approval process would apply. Discussions in the committee had shown clearly that interim texts were indeed considered to be of commercial value. He repeated that the question to be decided by the committee was whether the special study group would be at liberty to investigate other forms of output.

**4.19** The **delegate of Italy** said that the traditional approval procedure applied only to regulatory standards and not to technical standards, and texts of interim status should not be approved by the traditional process but by the new approval procedure.

**4.20** The **Chairman**, having thanked the delegate of Italy for that rectification, suggested that the committee might accept the proposal to authorize the special study group to investigate other forms of output.

**4.21** It was so agreed.

**4.22** The proposed revisions to Annexes A, B and C to Resolution 2 and draft new Recommendation [A.pwp] on provisional working procedures, as contained in Document DT/23, were **approved**.

## **5 Questions for the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond and revised Questions for Study Group 11**

**5.1** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, who had chaired an informal group set up at the committee's third meeting, said that the informal group had drafted four new Questions for the special study group on IMT-2000 and Beyond on the basis of Questions D/11, F/11, G/11 and J/11. In consequence, Questions D/11 and F/11 could be cancelled, and Questions G/11 and J/11 had been revised. The text of the draft Questions, which was available in a preliminary form, would be issued as an Assembly document at a later stage.

**5.2** In draft new Question C/IMT2000, those aspects of the Virtual Home Environment (VHE) related to fixed networks had been removed, although they would have to be taken up at some stage. A clear linkage was made to the work of Study Group 11 on VHE, as was clear from task objective 1) of Question G/11(Rev.1). In draft new Question D/IMT2000, the main work would still be on the impact of mobility on the fixed network, which would be continued in the work under Question J/11(Rev.1). There were thus close relationships between the Questions and between the two groups.

**5.3** In the informal group, it had been proposed that the work related to Question G/11(Rev.1) should not be split between the two groups but retained in Study Group 11. It had also been proposed that the work be devolved on to the new special study group. No decision had been reached, although the draft Questions were presented on the basis of splitting. Committee 4 would have to decide whether the Question should be split.

**5.4** The informal group considered that the first two parts of the terms of reference of the special study group proposed by India in Document 86 were adequately covered by draft new Question B/IMT2000, but that the last was not addressed by any of the four proposed new Questions. The new special study group would therefore have to draft a Question, perhaps using the outline provided in Document 86.

**5.5** The **delegate of Australia** noted that a number of issues remained to be finalized by the two study groups. He was of the opinion that the question of VHE should be split between the two groups, but that could be done by the groups with the approval of TSAG.

**5.6** The **delegate of India** said that it had initially been proposed in the informal group that Questions related to VHE and bearer independent protocol development should not be split, as that development depended on the fixed or mobile nature of the network. Subsequent discussion had convinced him, however, that the signalling requirements for VHE in general and mobile networks should be taken up by the new group and protocol development should continue in Study Group 11, as different protocols were not needed for mobile and fixed networks. He therefore agreed that the tasks should be split.

**5.7** The **delegate of Syria** noted that the term "IP services" should be changed to "IP networks" throughout the draft new Questions for the special study group.

**5.8** The **Chairman** suggested that the committee agree that the Questions should be split between the two study groups, with the maintenance of close coordination between them. The draft new Questions should be used as a basis for the new group to begin its work, and any amendments and additions should be forwarded to TSAG for approval. Lastly, the schedule of meetings should be such that the special study group and Study Group 11 met either concurrently or consecutively.

**5.9** It was so **agreed**.

**5.10** The **Secretary** said that, as draft new Recommendation [A.pwp] would be approved only at the next TSAG meeting, the provisional working procedures that it contained would not be

applicable immediately. He proposed that the provisional working procedures for the special study group be presented as an annex to Resolution 1, which could be approved by the Assembly immediately.

**5.11** The **Chairman** replied that an annex to a resolution could be modified only every four years, whereas provisional working procedures in a recommendation could be updated at any TSAG meeting. Section 1.3 of the provisional working procedures in Document DT/23 stated clearly that the procedures would take effect "as soon as practicable", which implied immediately after the WTSA.

## **6 Closing remarks**

**6.1** The **Chairman** said that the reports of Committee 4 would be submitted to the Plenary Meeting for approval. He thanked his vice-chairmen for their assistance to him.

**6.2** The **delegate of Australia** thanked and congratulated the Chairman for the way in which he had resolved a number of difficult issues during the Assembly. He also saluted his 20 years of service with ITU, the last 8 of which had been as Chairman of Study Group 11.

**The meeting rose at 1750 hours.**

### 3.4 – COMMITTEE 5 – TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

**Chairman:** Mr H. BERTINE (United States)

#### **FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5**

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Thursday, 28 September 2000, at 1435 hours

#### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Organization of work
- 2 Report of Study Group 10 (Languages and general software aspects for telecommunication systems)
- 3 Report of Study Group 11 (Signalling requirements and protocols)
  - ICG-IMT-2000
- 4 Report of Study Group 13 (General network aspects)
  - ICG-SAT
  - PP-98 Resolutions 101 and 102
- 5 Report of Study Group 15 (Transport networks, systems and equipment)
- 6 Report of Study Group 4 (TMN and network maintenance)

#### **1 Organization of work**

**1.1** The **Chairman**, recalling the terms of reference of Committee 5, which were set out in Document DT/1, said that this Committee's focus is on the work of this study period. The Questions to be examined in the course of the next study period would be dealt with by Committee 4. He proposed that Committee 5 should consider the Recommendations pertaining to each study group immediately after the report of that study group. The Recommendations submitted to WTSA for approval or deletion were reproduced in Document DT/9.

**1.2** It was so **agreed**.

#### **2 Report of Study Group 10 (Languages and general software aspects for telecommunication systems) (Document 17)**

**2.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 10**, introducing the study group's report (Document 17) with the aid of transparencies, said that the study group was essentially responsible for languages and description techniques for telecommunication systems (SDL, MSC, CHILL, ODL, TTCN) and for language combinations, including UML; in addition, it dealt with related fields, such as general software aspects for telecommunication systems.

**2.2** Work had focused on distributed communicating systems, formal languages allowing verification and validation, and commercial tool support, having regard to the needs of the industry and of standardization bodies. So far as the main achievements of the study group were concerned, new Z-series Recommendations had been drawn up for the SDL, MSC, ODL and CHILL languages, as well as for the UML/SDL and SDL/ASN.1 combinations. Study Group 10's description techniques had seen greater use in the area of protocols for intelligent networks in particular, or in that of mobile telephones; they were also beginning to be used for Internet protocols, particularly within the framework of the TIPHON project. The study group had also stepped up its policy of



active cooperation in the area of languages and general software aspects for telecommunications with users, other ITU-T study groups, universities, standardization bodies and suppliers.

**2.3** With regard to the future, the study group would need to incorporate languages and specification methods, defined by ITU-T or otherwise, supply different combinations in accordance with user requirements and develop the use of ITU description techniques in the field of the Internet or of new applications outside the telecommunication sector.

**2.4** He concluded by stating that the study group must in future place the emphasis on languages and description techniques, the diversification into related general software and middleware, the strengthening of cooperation with tool vendors, industry and different standardization forums and the strengthening of links with users, both within and outside ITU-T.

**2.5** The **Chairman** thanked the Chairman of Study Group 10 for his report.

**2.6** Replying to a question by the **delegate of Australia**, the **Chairman of Study Group 10** explained that some 40 persons had regularly attended the study group's meetings, but that the numbers participating in the work carried out by correspondence had been far higher. Despite its limited resources, the study group had been able to achieve fruitful results.

**2.7** The **Chairman** noted that Study Group 10 had not submitted any Recommendations for approval or deletion by WTSA.

### **3 Report of Study Group 11 (Signalling requirements and protocols) (Document 19)**

**3.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 11**, introducing the study group's report (Document 19) with the aid of transparencies, recalled that his study group served as the lead study group for certain strategic applications including IMT-2000, support of the Internet and number portability. Adding that seven issue managers had been appointed to coordinate matters pertaining to different working parties and that six joint question groups had been created to progress IMT-2000 work, he noted that the work had resulted in the production of Recommendations which had served as a basis for work on the Third Generation Partnership Projects (3GPP), and had made it possible to establish global IMT-2000 standards. With regard to the **ICG on IMT-2000**, it was stated that this ICG was disbanded in 1998 by TSAG and it is proposed that WTSA endorse this decision. Regarding the Internet and IP protocols, the work carried out by various working parties, under the coordination of an issue manager, had resulted in the revision of a number of Recommendations and the solution of problems in the areas of Internet/PSTN-ISDN interworking and Internet/Signalling System No. 7 interworking. A close working relationship had been established with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). With regard to number portability, which was likewise dealt with by different working parties under the coordination of an issue manager, the work in that field had resulted in the revision of various Recommendations and had made it possible to provide a common solution for countries introducing that system.

**3.2** Work on narrowband and broadband signalling protocols, common transfer protocols and number portability had essentially been completed. So far as the future was concerned, Study Group 11 should continue to serve as the focal point for studies on signalling requirements and protocols within ITU-T, particularly with respect to bearer independent call control (BICC), new intelligent network capability sets for the virtual home environment, and support of the Internet and IP protocols, for example intelligent network-Internet interworking. Work on IMT-2000 should also continue in the areas of updating of the overview map of standards produced by ITU-T (Supplement to Recommendation Q.1701) and of the common network-to-network interface with a view to enabling global roaming between different systems in the IMT-2000 family. Work should, moreover, be continued in collaboration with ITU-R Working Party 8F.

**3.3** Referring to the "golden era" (1977-1992), he concluded by drawing attention to the emergence of competition since 1993 in the field of mobile systems. He expressed his best wishes to the next management team of Study Group 11, as his own term of office was drawing to a close.

**3.4** The **delegate of Australia**, congratulating the Chairman of Study Group 11, wished to know in which fields the study group would be able to maintain its pre-eminent position in the future, and those in which it was likely to run up against strong competition.

**3.5** The **Chairman of Study Group 11** pointed to the study group's undeniable success in the fields of Signalling System No. 7, which was used throughout the world, including for mobile systems, and of ISDN. In the area of intelligent networks, ITU-T could maintain its pre-eminent position while showing itself to be more attentive to market requirements.

**3.6** The **delegate of Australia** asked whether the work being done in the field of IMT-2000 would remain within ITU-T or be transferred to partnership projects such as 3GPP.

**3.7** The **Chairman of Study Group 11** said that it could generally be considered that work carried out by outside bodies was "adopted" by ITU-T to the extent that the latter verified the quality of that work; as things stood, moreover, each group worked on its own protocols, while at the same time recognizing the need for interworking between the different protocols. In some regions – Europe, for example – there was no problem of interworking since there was only one system. The same could not be said for certain other regions, since different systems operated on different bases. As he saw it, only ITU-T provided a framework within which it was possible to resolve such problems of interworking. That point of view was shared by the **delegate of Australia**.

**3.8** The **Chairman** thanked the Chairman of Study Group 11, together with his team, for his work and wished him all the very best in his future activities. He noted that Study Group 11 had not submitted any Recommendations to WTSA for approval or deletion.

#### **4 Report of Study Group 13 (General network aspects) (Documents 23, 97 and DT/9)**

**4.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 13**, introducing the study group's report (Document 23) with the aid of transparencies, said that Study Group 13 acted as lead study group for broadband ISDN, GII and IP-related studies. It was also the lead study group within ITU-T for the Intersector Coordination Group on Satellite Matters (ICG-SAT). The study group had also made progress in its work in the areas of performance, network access, network capabilities, resource management, network architectures and interworking. In the area of GII, it had organized tutorials for other study groups, initiated a new series of Recommendations (Y-series), continued ongoing work on GII architecture and terminology, and undertaken detailed work planning, including project descriptions involving the study groups concerned and relations with other organizations.

**4.2** In respect of IP-related studies, Study Group 13 had developed the ITU-T IP project, intended to encompass all ITU-T IP-related work and also show areas of related activity in IETF. Further work was needed in the following areas: IP-based network architectures and performance, IP transfer capabilities, IP over VPNs, management of IP-based network resources and access arrangements.

**4.3** For its part, ICG-SAT had reviewed and updated the work plans of ITU-T and ITU-R study groups relevant to satellite matters, identified areas in satellite communications that required coordination and prepared reports on a number of topics, including IP/satellite related matters, service and network convergence and working methods. In that connection, Study Group 13 recommended that ICG-SAT should be maintained during the next study period.

**4.4** As far as future activities were concerned, in his opinion Study Group 13's mission would be to provide a focal point in ITU for technology-independent network architecture and long-term evolution studies; to help ITU-T to continue adjusting studies and priorities as needed in order to integrate traditional telecommunication networks with IP-based networks; to conduct IP-related

studies focusing on network architecture, network capabilities, network evolution, service and performance aspects and access arrangements; to conduct the remaining studies in the area of B-ISDN resource management, performance and the ATM layer and its adaptation, and interworking; to encourage harmonization of IP-related and GII studies across the ITU-T study groups through the evolution and further development of the ITU-T IP and GII projects; to collaborate with other standardization bodies in identifying gaps in the standardization programmes concerning IP networking; and to develop proposals and Recommendations in order to advance the necessary work.

**4.5** Study Group 13 was submitting four Recommendations for approval (Y.1401, I.351, I.355, I.377) and one Recommendation for deletion (I.371.1).

**4.6** The **delegate of Australia** asked whether, as a result of liaison with IETF, any part of the ITU-T or IETF work programmes had been deferred or cancelled.

**4.7** The **Chairman of Study Group 13** said that it was too early to pinpoint the areas in which liaison between the two bodies had had an impact, but that in any event efforts would be made to avoid overlap between the different activities. For the moment, cooperation was ensured through the participation of ITU-T experts in the work of IETF and vice versa.

**4.8** The **Chairman of ICG-SAT**, supplementing the report on the activities of his group, said that at the last meeting of ICG-SAT it had been agreed, subject to the agreement of WTSA, to give attention to satellite activities that might be of interest to the Development Sector. The Chairman of ITU-D Study Group 2 and BDT were willing to collaborate in that respect.

**4.9** The **Chairman** said that Committee 5 took note of the expressed intention for ICG-SAT to continue its work in the next study period, and invited the meeting to approve the new or revised Recommendations (Y.1401, I.351, I.355 and I.377) and the deletion of Recommendation I.371.1, proposed by Study Group 13 (Document DT/9).

**4.10** It was so agreed.

**4.11** The **Chairman** invited the Chairman of Study Group 13 to introduce Document 97 concerning follow-up on PP-98 Resolutions 101 and 102 (Minneapolis, 1998).

**4.12** The **Chairman of Study Group 13** recalled that Resolution 101 (Minneapolis, 1998) encouraged ITU-T to continue its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with ISOC/IETF, and encouraged all the Sectors to consider their future work programmes on IP-based networks, while Resolution 102 (Minneapolis, 1998) recognized the importance of taking an active part in the international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses, which was being led by the private sector, with special attention to the activities conducted by WIPO, bearing in mind the purposes of the Union. A comprehensive report on the activities of the Union in relation to the two resolutions was available in Document C2000/27. He underlined the recent establishment of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), underpinned by the Protocol Supporting Organization (PSO). Together with IETF, ETSI and W3C, ITU-T was a signatory of the PSO Memorandum of Understanding, and was represented on the PSO Protocol Council (PSO-PC) by himself and Mr Bigi. A major step had recently been taken in strengthening the links between ITU and ICANN with the selection by PSO-PC of an ITU-T nominated candidate to sit on the ICANN board, namely Mr H. Schink. Furthermore, an independent review panel was currently being set up to oversee the work of the ICANN board. Each supporting organization had been asked to provide two candidates, and PSO-PC had accepted the nomination of the ITU-T/ETSI candidate, namely the Director of TSB. In other words, considerable advances had already been made in terms of ITU's collaboration with other bodies in the naming and numbering aspects of IP-based networks.

**4.13** The **Director of TSB** said that, with the signing of the PSO Memorandum of Understanding on 14 July 1999 at the 45th plenary session of IETF, many IETF experts had welcomed the integration of ITU in the Internet development process as an important milestone. A further event

had taken place since, with the holding in November 1999 of a joint meeting between IETF area directors and ITU-T study group chairmen. The promising cooperation with IETF would be strengthened even further in the future.

**4.14 Mr Schink**, speaking in his capacity as member of the ICANN Board, reported that the Board would be holding its first meeting in November 2000 and said that he would make sure that ICANN took due account of issues of particular interest to ITU. It would be necessary to determine how contacts would be established with Study Groups 2, 11 and 13, which would most probably be concerned by the discussions that would take place within the Board.

**4.15 The delegate of Australia** asked whether the type of linkages envisaged between ICANN and the ITU-T study groups would be discussed under future planning in Committee 4, or in Committee 5.

**4.16 The Chairman** replied that Mr Schink could directly communicate all the information which was important for ITU to the study groups concerned by e-mail, and the study groups could then in turn make their reactions known to him. The study groups and TSAG might also reflect on any additional mechanisms that might be required. He thanked the Chairman of Study Group 13 and his whole team for their invaluable work.

## **5 Report of Study Group 15 (Transport networks, systems and equipment) (Documents 25 and DT/9)**

**5.1 The Chairman of Study Group 15** introduced the study group's report (Document 25) with the aid of transparencies. WTSC-96 had entrusted Study Group 15 with 20 Questions relating to transport networks, systems and equipment and had made it lead study group on access network transport. One additional question had been approved in the course of the study period. The 21 Questions had been allocated to four working parties, grouped under the headings: network access, network signal processing, multiplexing and switching, and transmission. Five meetings of the study group and 65 rapporteur group meetings had been held during the study period, and much of the work had been carried out by correspondence. A total of 68 Recommendations (32 new and 36 revised) were approved.

**5.2** The study group's major work areas were high bit rate network access (xDSL and ANT standardization and work plan) and optical transport (optical fibres, optical systems and optical transport network – OTN). In the field of access networks, a new series of Recommendations (G.99x series) had been developed on high bit rate DSL, asymmetrical DSL, splitterless ASDL, DSL handshake procedures, DSL test procedures and DSL physical layer management. In the field of optical transport, Recommendations G.65x-, 68x-, 69x-, 70x-, 774-, 78x-, 95x- and 97x-series had been approved on optical fibre cables and test methods, WDM and optical interfaces, optical amplifiers and subsystems, optical fibre submarine systems, SDH network protection/restoration, and the SDH management information model.

**5.3** During the next study period (2001-2004) network access studies would focus on home networking, new Recommendations on VDSL and SHDSL, refinement and enhancement of existing Recommendations on xDSL and a web-based ANT standardization plan. Study Group 15 would continue to act as lead study group on ANT. With respect to network signal processing, work would continue on VoIP gateway equipment and on OTN standardization. Study Group 15 hoped that WTSA-2000 would designate it as lead study group for optical technology, and was submitting a new title for the study group to the Assembly, namely "optical and other transport networks". For the next study period, Study Group 15 would serve as focal point in ITU-T for studies on optical and other transport networks, systems and equipment, encompassing the development of transmission-related standards for the access, metropolitan and long-haul sections of communication networks, including IP-optimized networks.

**5.4** The **delegate of Australia** said that some of the work carried out by Study Group 15, for instance on DSL systems, was particularly relevant to the situation of the developing countries, in that even the least advanced countries had buried copper networks. He therefore wondered whether the developing countries showed an interest in DSL applications and whether ITU drew their attention to those applications. He also wondered, with respect to the deployment of DSL networks, whether Study Group 15 could produce generic rules for the establishment of such networks.

**5.5** The **Chairman of Study Group 15** said that, on account of the highly technical nature of DSL systems, many developing countries did not have the necessary resources to contribute to work on the subject. Furthermore, the high bit rates that characterized DSL systems depended not only on the existence of buried copper networks but also on the quality and maintenance of those networks. In addition, wireless communication technologies were becoming increasingly widespread in the developing countries, and might be a better option for them, including as regards Internet access. With respect to the possibility of a generic approach to the deployment of DSL systems, the problems associated with specification of those systems stemmed precisely from the fact that local loop networks differed from country to country. Those participating in the development of characteristics for DSL systems were thus able to ensure that the characteristics of their own networks were taken into account.

**5.6** The **Chairman** proposed that the Committee approve the 18 Recommendations submitted to WTSA by Study Group 15 (Document DT/9).

**5.7** The **delegate of Italy** requested clarification regarding draft Recommendation G.655. At the last meeting of Study Group 15, the Administrations of Italy and Japan had raised the question of patent statements to be supplied in particular by Corning Inc. with respect to the revised version of the characteristics of non-zero dispersion shifted single-load optical fibre cables. In the final report of Working Party 4 of Study Group 15, it was stated that one delegation had pointed out that clarification was required from Corning Inc. in that respect in order for Recommendation G.655 to be approved (Document COM 15-R 78, § 3.2.13). Both in the body of the text and in the appendix, Recommendation G.655 contained an example of application of that company's high-speed optical transmission system, as well as application examples for Alcatel and Lucent Technologies. The latter two companies had sent official statements to TSB, in line with ITU-T patent policy, whereas Corning Inc. had not.

**5.8** The **Chairman of Study Group 15** said that TSB patent policy in no way demanded that a company submit a statement, letter or any other communication when the company in question considered that its patent was not applicable to a given Recommendation. It was only if the patent was applicable to a Recommendation that the company was required to make a statement specifying the conditions under which its patent could be used. In the case at issue, at the meeting of Working Party 4, Corning Inc. had indicated that its patent was not applicable to Recommendation G.655 and had sent TSB a letter to that effect, even though it was in no way obliged to do so. Alcatel, for its part, had sent TSB a general statement on its policy in respect of patents, but on the precise matter of Recommendation G.655 it maintained the same position as Corning Inc., namely that its patents were not applicable to the Recommendation. At the plenary meeting of Study Group 15, the question had again been put to Corning Inc., which had reiterated that its patent was not applicable, and Study Group 15 had decided, with no objections, to submit the Recommendation to WTSA.

**5.9** The **delegate of Italy** pointed out that, in the report of Working Party 4, it was stated that Corning had sent TSB a letter indicating that its patent was not "essential" – and not that it was not "applicable" – to Recommendation G.655. If that was the case, why did Corning Inc. not send TSB a clear official statement as Alcatel and Lucent Technologies had done, since Corning's system was also cited as an example in the Recommendation.

**5.10** The **representative of TSB** said that the Bureau had only received three statements relating specifically to Recommendation G.655, one from ECI (Israel) and the two others from Lucent Technologies. No letter had been received from Corning Inc. on the subject.

**5.11** The **Chairman** said that, as he understood it, under ITU-T patent policy only companies that considered that their patent was essential to the application of a Recommendation had to so inform TSB. The Bureau had recently published circulars containing guidelines and forms for that purpose. Companies that considered that their patent was not essential did not have to make any statement.

**5.12** The **Chairman of Study Group 15** agreed with that interpretation. In his opinion, with respect to Recommendation G.655, Alcatel and Corning Inc. held the same position, namely that their patent was not essential to or applicable to the Recommendation. Any administration was free to oppose approval of a Recommendation, but as far as Study Group 15 was concerned there was no problem with Recommendation G.655.

**5.13** The **delegate of Australia** believed that use of the terms "essential" and "applicable" posed a problem, as did the fact that Corning Inc. supplied information that was not required of it. Having said that, it was not up to Committee 5 to settle the matter. The Recommendation should be addressed to ITU-T, together with the comments made during the discussion, and it would then be for TSB to determine whether its patent policy had been contravened.

**5.14** The **Chairman of Study Group 15** cautioned against the risk of setting an unfortunate precedent by making the approval of a Recommendation contingent on companies declaring that they did not have any applicable patent.

**5.15** The **delegate of Italy** remained convinced that a company with actual applications that were quoted as an example in a Recommendation had to make some kind of official statement one way or another.

**5.16** The **Chairman** proposed that all the Recommendations submitted by Study Group 15 be approved, with the exception of Recommendation G.655, on which further consultations would be conducted.

**5.17** It was so **agreed**.

## **6 Report of Study Group 4 (TMN and network maintenance) (Document 5)**

**6.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 4**, introducing the study group's report (Document 5) with the aid of transparencies, recalled that the mandate which had been entrusted to Study Group 4 in 1996 related essentially to TMN and network maintenance. On that basis, the study group had set up five working parties, three of them responsible for TMN issues, one dealing with maintenance and the other handling performance and test equipment. Having been made responsible for TMN, Study Group 4 had set up a project management team for TMN which had met during each meeting of Study Group 4 and had regularly invited the Study Group 7 and 15 rapporteurs to its meetings. A TMN documentation plan had been drawn up and was updated at the end of each meeting of Study Group 4. The main aim of the Recommendations proposed in the area of TMN was to define the interfaces between managing and managed systems, those interfaces being generally situated between operating systems and network elements, although sometimes also between different operating systems. There were therefore five types of Recommendation relating to TMN: principles and architecture, methodology, protocols, functional requirements and information models. The TMN principles and architecture had been revised and simplified in order to arrive at basic principles for providing support for an environment based on several management technique paradigms. Study Group 4 had also been looking into the new paradigms that were beginning to emerge. With regard to methodology, given that TMN and its management systems were essentially the preserve of the software industry, Study Group 4 had been taking an interest in the Object Management Group's work on the development of a universal modelling language (UML). It had therefore given its approval to use of the CORBA architecture and its protocols, developed by the above-mentioned group, as well as of the electronic data interchange (EDI) protocol, relating to inter-TMN communication by different telephone operators. Regarding TMN functional specifications, there had been a progression from simple element management to network and service management.

However, the real added value of Study Group 4's work on TMN lay in its modelling of the information which flowed between the managing and managed systems. Significant progress had been made in that field, particularly in regard to leased circuit service management, generic network level modelling, the extension of switching billing applications, routing management and switching access management.

**6.2** Study Group 4 could also pride itself on significant achievements in fields other than that of TMN. Regarding designations for inter-operator networks, the work being done on international circuits had been stepped up in order to take account also of national network requirements in the light of deregulation. Concerning test and measurement techniques and instrumentation, Study Group 4 had been actively engaged in extending its work to include the measurement of SDH jitter and wander and the measurement of ATM cell transfer performance. Finally, the work being done in the area of maintenance-related procedures and parameters now covered both SDH and data transmission systems.

**6.3** Regarding future work, he pointed out that the study group, by taking on board the TMN activities formerly carried out by Study Groups 7, 11 and 15, had become a genuine TMN project study group – an arrangement which yielded better results than the previous system of joint coordination groups. That arrangement should be maintained, and possibly broadened, for example through the incorporation of a Question from Study Group 7. ITU-T's future strategy in respect of TMN called for a two-track approach involving, on the one hand, responding to today's needs using the latest technologies while monitoring the birth of new technologies capable of responding to tomorrow's needs, and, on the other hand, emphasizing the need for TMN to be a framework which supported all protocols of relevance to its operation. In order for TMN information to be an investment in the future, that information must be independent from the protocol and reusable from one protocol to another. Regarding examples of TMN management, Study Group 4 would be seeking to extend the use of the CORBA architecture within TMN, as well as that of other more streamlined architectures, such as XML. The work undertaken in 1999 on the integrated management of mixed circuit- and packet/IP-switched networks would be continued within the framework of joint activities with the ETSI technical committees responsible for TMN and the TIPHON project, the T1M1 subcommittee and the IETF group. It would be necessary to wait and see how the work progressed, but there would appear on the whole to be a genuine desire to arrive at a single solution. Finally, regarding work on IMT-2000, information models were to be submitted for approval in January, thereby opening up a new area for potential cooperation with the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) on use of the CORBA architecture.

**6.4** The **delegate of Australia** wondered whether Study Group 4's activities did not in some cases overlap with those of regional and other standardization bodies.

**6.5** The **Chairman of Study Group 4** said that it was a field which called for close attention. On the question of the clarification of management functions, for example, the Telemanagement Forum had adopted a system that was slightly different to that used by Study Group 4, while other bodies had opted for intermediate systems capable of bringing the two together. It was possible that there would ultimately be a single method for clarifying those functions. With regard to independent protocol models, Study Group 4 and the Telemanagement Forum were in agreement on adoption of the universal modelling language (UML), which appeared to be the system preferred by professionals for that activity. For ATM models, Study Group 4 had adopted the information model established by the ATM Forum. Having said that, certain problems still remained, in particular where the latest technologies were concerned. There were thus at least two ways in which the CORBA models could be viewed, and the 3GPP did not share the same view as Study Group 4. However, the possibility of achieving a joint solution was not to be ruled out.

**6.6** The **Chairman** thanked the Chairman of Study Group 4 for his report, and noted that Study Group 4 had not submitted any Recommendations for approval or deletion by WTSA.

**The meeting rose at 1730 hours.**

## SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Monday, 2 October 2000, at 0930 hrs

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Report of Study Group 5 (Protection against electromagnetic environment effects)
- 2 Report of Study Group 6 (Outside plant)
- 3 Report of Study Group 9 (Television and sound transmission)
- 4 Report of Study Group 12 (End-to end transmission performance of networks and terminals)
- 5 Reconsideration of Recommendation G.655
- 6 Draft report on the work of Committee 5

#### 1 Report of Study Group 5 (Protection against electromagnetic environment effects) (Documents 7 and DT/9)

**1.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 5**, introducing the study group's report (Document 7) with the aid of transparencies, recalled that the study group's mandate concerned protection against electromagnetic environment effects, which included the resistibility and compatibility of telecommunication systems as well as safety problems related to their impact on the environment. In carrying out its work, the study group had cooperated with numerous other bodies, according to the sources of interference concerned, including WHO regarding electromagnetic environment effects on health, a problem which was linked to the rapid development of cellular systems worldwide. As to the results of its work, Study Group 5 had agreed on 16 recommendations, six of which were radical revisions of existing ones. Of that total, seven recommendations related to the protection of telecommunication equipment and systems, six dealt with electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and three with environment and safety issues. Study Group 5 had also agreed on three new handbooks and guides, which were of great importance for the dissemination of information in developing countries. Owing to lack of time, the study group had been unable to complete the approval process for two recommendations – K.21 and K.54 – which were therefore submitted to WTSA for approval. Overall, in relation to the initial projects, the results obtained were very satisfying, particularly bearing in mind that people contributed to the work of ITU-T on a voluntary basis.

**1.2** As to future work, the subjects proposed had been submitted to Committee 4 for approval, but it was important to point out in Committee 5 that although the essential focus of Study Group 5's work would remain the same, the approach would be slightly different because the liberalized environment created new resistibility, bonding and earthing problems, among others, and the very rapid diffusion of mobile services and wireless systems was not without health implications.

**1.3** During the study period, Study Group 5 and its working parties had held five meetings and the rapporteurs had also met five times. On average, each meeting of the study group had been attended by 60 participants, representing some 15 Member States, and the impact on the ITU-T budget had been 1 per cent. Lastly, one recommendation (K.1) had not been approved for lack of general agreement on the proposed text and another (K.mub) for want of contributions and resources. A lack of contributions and resources had also prevented the production of a new edition of a handbook on earthing.

**1.4** The **Chairman** said that Study Group 5 was submitting to Committee 5 for approval draft revised Recommendation K.21 concerning the resistibility of telecommunication equipment installed in customer's premises to overvoltages and overcurrents, and draft new Recommendation K.54 concerning the conducted immunity test method and level at fundamental power frequencies.



**1.5** Draft Recommendations K.21 and K.54 (Document DT/9) were **approved**.

**1.6** The **Chairman** thanked Study Group 5 for working so effectively in a body which, though relatively small, dealt with questions that were very important for everyone.

## **2 Report of Study Group 6 (Outside plant) (Documents 9 and DT/9)**

**2.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 6**, reporting on the study group's work (Document 9) with the aid of transparencies, recalled that Study Group 6 dealt with the physical aspects of outside plant, i.e. copper-cable and optical fibre cable networks and their protection against corrosion and other damage resulting from the environment, other than the electromagnetic environment. The study group cooperated closely with Study Group 5 on electromagnetic environment effects, with Study Group 9 on cable television networks and with Study Group 15 on optical fibre cable systems. To carry out its work, Study Group 6 had set up three working parties, the first to address copper-cable technologies installation and environmental protection issues, the second on installation and maintenance of optical fibre cable networks, and the third on optical fibre cable construction and passive optical devices. In the course of the 1997-2000 study period, the study group had studied 13 Questions and held five meetings, 15 working party meetings and one expert group meeting. Each of the meetings had been attended by 45 to 60 participants. It had approved ten recommendations, nine of which were new and one revised, and it was submitting five new recommendations and one revised recommendation to WTSA for approval.

**2.2** As to the specific achievements of the study period, two recommendations and a handbook had been produced to complete the work on protection against fire in buildings. Since IEC had begun to develop methods for testing the fire resistance of cables within buildings, once that work was completed some slight modifications to the recommendations of Study Group 6 might be necessary. Eleven recommendations concerned the installation and performance of installed outside plant. Study Group 6, which offered its services to administrations and operators which lacked experience in that area, studied the specifications produced by IEC in order to determine the parameters to be taken into account in order to ensure that products functioned satisfactorily in the environment of the administration or operator concerned. Two recommendations related to the maintenance of installed optical fibre cable, one on the test methods to be used and the other on the establishment of the wavelength of lasers used in OTDR equipment. Another recommendation concerned the methodology to adopt in order to minimize the effects of energy and carbon dioxide on the environment caused by the use of outside plant, on the basis of the ISO 14000-series of standards. Lastly, a handbook on non-submarine underwater cable had been drawn up, underwater cable being the domain of Study Group 15.

**2.3** With regard to the 2001-2004 study period, if the new Questions it proposed were approved by Committee 4, Study Group 6 would address the environmental issues of outside plant. New regulations for the protection of the environment would affect the selection of materials and the installation of outside plant. As for the fire safety of telecommunication installations, recommendations would be developed to supplement those on protection against fire within buildings. Regarding new cable installation techniques for access networks in urban areas, recommendations would address the installation of underground cables in small trenches and the installation of optical fibre cables by blowing method. With regard to the installation of cable networks in the access area, in view of the demand for IP capacity it was important to expand the activities of Study Group 6 to include issues relating to equipment installation in buildings. Study Group 6 would also address optical fibre maintenance criteria for cable access networks and the laying of non-submarine underwater cable and related installations. To sum up, the future work of Study Group 6 would focus on the formulation of recommendations for the installation of stable cable networks with the ability simultaneously to carry a variety of services provided by one or more operators and with the potential to expand in order to cater for demand. It would also be necessary to

ensure that the installation and operation of such networks had minimum environmental implications.

**2.4** The **Chairman** said that Study Group 6 was submitting six draft recommendations to WTSA for approval (Document DT/9), including draft revised Recommendation L.19 and draft new Recommendations L.40, L.44, L.45, L.46 and L.47. He proposed that the committee approve those draft recommendations.

**2.5** It was so **agreed**.

**2.6** The **Chairman** thanked Study Group 6 for its work, which showed the broad scope of ITU-T's activities.

### **3 Report of Study Group 9 (Television and sound transmission) (Documents 15 and Corrigendum 1 and DT/9)**

**3.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 9**, introducing the study group's report (Document 15 + Corrigendum 1) with the aid of transparencies, said that, in all, 29 Questions had been entrusted to Study Group 9, four relating to sound transmission, seven to television transmission over the core network, nine to secondary distribution of television programmes, seven to interactive services over the cable network, one to quality of service and one to terminology. The main areas of activity of Study Group 9 were interactive television services, home digital networks, the transport of MPEG-2 signals, and measurement and subjective evaluation procedures. The study group had set up two working parties, the first on cable networks and secondary distribution of television and the second on television and sound transmission over the core network. It had held five meetings with its working parties, which, for their part, had met three times. It had approved 27 new recommendations, eight revised recommendations and three amendments to recommendations. Having reviewed most of its old recommendations to check their validity and the extent to which they could be used, it had deleted 13 of them. The main achievements of the study period included Recommendation J.112 on the specifications for cable modems, Recommendation J.116 on modems for wireless systems, Recommendation J.117 on the specifications of the interface for home digital networks, Recommendation J.89 on the transport of MPEG-2 (4:2:2: profile), Recommendation J.131 on the transport of MPEG-2 signals in PDH networks and Recommendation J.132 on the transport of MPEG-2 signals in SDH networks. In view of the urgency that had arisen with the introduction of digital cable television services, Study Group 9 was submitting to WTSA-2000 for approval draft revised Recommendation J.94 Amd.1 on service information for digital broadcasting in cable television systems, and draft new Recommendation J.151 on RF remodulator interface for digital television.

**3.2** The main activities for the next study period would concern the application of IP protocol and/or packet-based data for the provision of time-critical services and interactive services over cable and hybrid networks; an application programming interface (API) for services over cable networks; webcasting at high speed over cable networks and hybrid networks; and the transport of television signals over core networks and the use of IP. Study Group 9 was also proposing that Committee 4 approve a change in its title, which would become: "Integrated broadband cable and television transmission networks"; it would be for the Editorial Committee to align the French and Spanish versions of the title with the English version. The mandate of Study Group 9 would also be changed, as indicated in § 9.2 of Document 15, which also contained, in § 9.3, proposed points of guidance for the study group's future work. Lastly, it was proposed that Study Group 9 should act as the lead study group on integrated broadband cable and television transmission networks and be responsible for coordination with ITU-R on broadcasting matters.

**3.3** The **delegate of Italy** noted that the new mandate proposed for Study Group 9 included the delivery of interactive and broadcasting services over integrated broadband networks which would be hybrid coaxial cable networks. Since broadband could go up to 1 GHz, coaxial cables posed

backscatter and other problems. It would therefore appear more judicious in future to envisage networks which were entirely optical fibre and covered up and down broadband services.

**3.4** The **Chairman of Study Group 9** said that the new mandate proposed for the study group expanded the previous mandate, which concerned hybrid networks and time-critical services, because services were converging. Study Group 9 had to avoid encroaching on the subjects assigned to Study Groups 6, 12, 15 and 16 and was therefore not anxious to deal with optical fibre networks, which were the domain of Study Group 15.

**3.5** The **Chairman** said that the problems of overlap between the various study groups should be examined by Committee 4. He therefore suggested that Committee 5 approve draft Recommendations J.94 Amd.1 and J.151 proposed by Study Group 9.

**3.6** It was so **agreed**.

**3.7** The **Chairman** thanked Study Group 9 for the work it had accomplished despite being in a period of transition owing to the rapid evolution of markets.

#### **4 Report of Study Group 12 (End-to-end transmission performance of networks and terminals) (Document 21)**

**4.1** The **Acting Chairman of Study Group 12**, introducing the study group's report (Document 21) with the aid of transparencies, recalled that he was acting chairman of the study group owing to the death of Mr Cao Meijie last May. The work programme of the study group concerned the end-to-end transmission performance of networks, systems and terminals for speech, image and data signals, including quality assessment methods, transmission planning guidelines and quantitative requirements.

**4.2** After recalling briefly its structure and indicating that it had formulated 37 new or revised recommendations, he stressed that the study group had produced the only global standard on speech transmission quality (E-model) which handled VoIP, and recommendations on technology-independent quality categories, quality of circuit/packet interworking, new objective assessment methods, the subjective assessment of new speech codecs, and requirements for mobile terminals. In the interests of streamlining, the study group had also deleted 18 recommendations and 14 supplements.

**4.3** As for the future, he pointed out that, although the subject fell within the purview of Committee 4, Study Group 12 would probably keep the same mandate, but placing more emphasis on interactions between wireless systems and IP transmission in the network. He noted that TSAG had proposed the merger of Study Groups 2 and 12, but few Study Group 12 Questions have any operational aspects, so that proposal should be reconsidered. Furthermore, several Member States wanted all work related to quality of service and network performance to be taken together. Study Group 12 could become the lead study group on quality of service and network performance, in view of its unique competence in that area.

**4.4** The **Chairman**, after thanking the acting Chairman of Study Group 12 for his report, paid tribute to the study group's entire management team and recalled that the group was submitting no recommendations for the approval of WTSA.

#### **5 Reconsideration of Recommendation G.655**

**5.1** The **Chairman** recalled that draft Recommendation G.655 had not been approved at the first meeting of Committee 5, and asked the delegate of Italy, who had raised a question concerning patents of the company Corning Inc., whether he was now in a position to approve the text of that recommendation.

**5.2** The **delegate of Italy** said that in view of the letter that Corning Inc. had officially sent to TSB, he was now in a position to approve the draft recommendation under consideration.

**5.3** Recommendation G.655 was **approved**.

## **6 Draft report on the work of Committee 5**

**6.1** The **Chairman** said that he would report orally to Plenary on the work of Committee 5, which had considered the reports of all the study groups. It had also approved all the recommendations submitted to it. As to the reports of the intersector coordination groups, it had been decided to terminate the Intersector Coordination Group on IMT-2000 and to maintain the Intersector Coordination Group on Satellite Matters for the next period. The committee had also taken note of Resolutions 101 and 102 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the Internet. In conclusion, he welcomed TSB's support of the work of the study groups and noted that Committee 5 had been able to deal with all the matters submitted to it thanks to the quality of the work and the contribution of all.

**The meeting rose at 1045 hours.**

## **THIRD AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5**

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Tuesday, 3 October 2000, at 1435 hours

### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Draft report on the work of Committee 5 (continued)
- 2 Closing remarks

### **1 Draft report on the work of Committee 5 (Documents 131, 137)**

**1.1** The **Chairman** drew the attention of the committee to Documents 131 and 137, which were concise reports of the two meetings that had been held, focusing on results. He briefly highlighted their content.

**1.2** In the absence of any comments on the two reports, Documents 131 and 137 were **approved**.

### **2 Closing remarks**

**2.1** The **Chairman** thanked the chairmen of the study groups for the insightful and informative presentations of the work of their groups, which demonstrated the impressive achievements that had been made. He also thanked his two vice-chairmen and the TSB staff for their contributions to the committee's work.

**2.2** The **Chairman of Study Group 9** congratulated the Chairman on the efficiency with which he had handled the work of the committee.

**The meeting rose at 1450 hours.**

### **3.5 – COMMITTEE 6 – TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES AND TARIFF ISSUES**

**Chairman:** Mr G. GOSZTONY (Hungary)

**Later:** Mr W. STAUDINGER (Germany)

#### **FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6**

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Thursday, 28 September 2000, at 1430 hours

#### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Organization of work
- 2 Report of Study Group 2 (Network and service operation)
- 3 Report of Study Group 3 (Tariff and accounting principles including related telecommunications, economic and policy issues)
- 4 Report of Study Group 16 (Multimedia services and systems)
- 5 Consideration of draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195
- 6 Consideration of draft Recommendation D.III (D.50)

#### **1 Organization of work**

**1.1** The **Chairman** said that the committee would consider the draft recommendations proposed by the study groups after hearing the reports of the respective study group chairmen, and drew attention to the recommendations proposed to Committee 6 for approval in Document DT/10. He enjoined the committee to send a positive message to the outside world by being as constructive as possible in their comments on the difficult issues that were before them.

**1.2** As he was now required to present the work of Study Group 2, he asked the Vice-Chairman to take the chair.

**Mr Staudinger took the chair.**

#### **2 Report of Study Group 2 (Network and service operation) (Document 1)**

**2.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 2**, illustrating his comments by means of transparencies, indicated the structure, tasks and quantitative output of the various working parties and described their methods of work. The work had been expedited by provision of a guidance document at the beginning of each study group meeting which provided all the necessary background information. The results in relation to numbering included a revision of the international public telecommunication numbering plan and a recommendation on the management, assignment and reclamation of international numbering resources. A numbering coordination team had assessed the requirements for shared country codes for networks and made a proposal for submission to the Director of TSB. Other results included a recommendation on B-ISDN addressing and study of a recommendation on naming, numbering and addressing for interworking of E.164 and IP address-based networks. In the field of numbering of global services, the international freephone service had been joined by two others: the international shared cost service and the international premium rate service. Recommendations on those services and on international numbering resource administration had been drawn up for approval by the WTSA, as agreement had not been reached on the final texts. Results had also been achieved in routing.

**2.2** The two development groups had addressed Questions on network management and on quality of service. The groups worked autonomously, had one meeting per year, represented no expense for ITU-T, provided practical feedback and had wide participation outside Study Group 2 since the venues of the meetings were carefully selected. In the field of traffic engineering, results had been obtained with regard to mobile services, B-ISDN and IP address-based and Internet telephony networks. The quality of facsimile service and network management had also been addressed. Other activities had included responsibility for the IMT-2000 Intersector Coordination Group during 1997-1998, a Joint Expert Group meeting on IMT-2000 numbering and addressing, an IP-Telecoms Workshop on numbering, naming, addressing and routing, a report on the decreased use of telex, support to the Universal International Freephone Numbering registrar function of TSB and practical cooperation with the Internet Engineering Task Force in numbering, traffic engineering and other fields.

**2.3** The Year 2000 Task Force had sent out a questionnaire to which it had received more than 750 replies, coordinated with TSB in the management of a well-constructed website, conducted year 2000 compliance tests of more than 95% of possible situations, supported regional Y2K groups and had cooperated closely with ITU-D and other international organizations. Members of the task force had travelled widely to provide information about their activities.

**2.4** He thanked all those who had contributed to the work of the study group.

**Mr Gosztony resumed the chair.**

### **3 Report of Study Group 3 (Tariff and accounting principles including related telecommunications, economic and policy issues) (Document 3)**

**3.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 3**, illustrating his comments by means of transparencies, said that since 1976 Study Group 3 had been responsible for tariff charging and accounting issues and principles. In 1997, it had been given the additional charge of dealing with policy and economic issues of global telecommunications. The study group was unique in that its meetings were attended by more representatives of developing than of developed countries; it also had a good balance of regulators and operators and a good mixture of economists, businessmen, lawyers and engineers. A growing number of women participated in the meetings. The study group had input from four autonomous regional tariff groups, in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Oceania, and Europe and the countries of the Mediterranean Basin (TAF, TAL, TAS and TEUREM). The latter was more or less dormant and became active only when necessary. The study group had produced only five new recommendations in the D-series, revised 14 and deleted three, but that low output was due to the sensitive nature of the topics with which it had to deal. The study group meetings were, however, a useful forum for the exchange of views. During the study period, Study Group 3 had been assigned nine Questions, which had been addressed by three working parties. A focus group for transitional arrangements for international accounting rates had been established at the suggestion of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum held in 1998. Ten rapporteur groups had been established to address particular areas of interest.

**3.2** One important result of the study group was revision of Recommendation D.150 on accounting rates in the international telephone service, to which three alternative procedures for remuneration among operators had been added. With respect to transitional arrangements for cost orientation, Annex D to Recommendation D.140 had been adopted. In view of the recognition that accounting and settlement rates should be cost-orientated, a common costing method had been developed, and several of the regional tariff groups had formulated their own models. The working party responsible for telephony had drafted principles to be used in developing such models. Recommendations had been made on ATM/B-ISDN and on GMPCS.

**3.3** The recommendations that were being submitted to the WTSA for approval included two non-controversial ones and two others upon which agreement had not been reached within the study

group. The Assembly would be asked to approve the last two in accordance with § 8.2.2 of Resolution 1, on agreement on particularly difficult or delicate issues. Annex E to Recommendation D.140 contained guidelines for bilateral negotiations on transitional arrangements towards cost orientation in 1999-2001. It had been debated at length, but consensus had not been reached because of explicit opposition from one Member State. Adoption of Recommendation D.iii (also known as D.50) on international Internet connection had been opposed by two Member States.

**3.4** The key challenges for the future were the resolution of four new Questions, for which the study group would use flexible, project-based methods. The most substantial issue would be finding ways to bridge the gap between the highly competitive, commodity-based international telecommunication service, which therefore had less need for international standards, and the still inadequate infrastructure in many developing countries, for which hard currency input was needed from the settlement process. It was difficult to reconcile competition with the need to maintain universal service and develop the necessary infrastructure. The study group would also examine the tariff and settlement principles embodied in the International Telecommunication Regulations. It was proposing a revision of its mandate, to conform more closely to No. 16 of the Constitution (Minneapolis, 1998), which referred to the "... establishment of rates at levels as low as possible ... and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunications on a sound basis."

**3.5** He thanked the members of Study Group 3 for their work and for their support during his 26 years as its chairman.

**3.6** The **delegate of Lebanon**, supported by the **delegate of India** and the **Chairman**, paid tribute to Mr Matsudaira's outstanding diplomacy and good nature in his chairmanship of Study Group 3, which had allowed some extremely difficult issues to be resolved. He hoped that Mr Matsudaira would continue to allow ITU to benefit from those qualities.

#### **4 Report of Study Group 16 (Multimedia services and systems) (Document 27)**

**4.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 16**, illustrating his comments by means of transparencies, presented the work of Study Group 16, pointing out that it had no recommendations to submit to the present Assembly. After recalling that the study group had been set up in 1996 in Geneva to develop standards for multimedia services and systems, he said that the work programme had been divided into 24 Questions, to which two new Questions had been added during the study period. Three working parties had been established, dealing respectively with low-rate systems, services and high-rate systems, and signal processing. In addition, a dedicated team had been set up for multimedia coordination and harmonization. Some 600 contributions had been received and seven full meetings had been held.

**4.2** Among the study group's achievements he drew attention to the approval of 120 new and revised recommendations or annexes of the F-, H-, T- and G-series, including a recommendation on 56 kbit/s modems and a number of recommendations relating to people with disabilities under the "total communication concept". Other outstanding results had been Recommendations H.323, H.324, H.248 and H.263.

**4.3** In the field of multimedia coordination, Study Group 16 had surveyed activities inside and outside ITU-T, contributed to the IP and GII projects and made a start on developing a framework for the next generation of multimedia standards, known as "Mediacom 2004". Future work would focus on mobility, ease of use, systems flexibility, end-to-end interoperability and quality, which would involve cooperation with other organizations. A set of new Questions would be submitted for approval by the Assembly, including generic issues, project- and equipment-related studies and e-commerce.



**4.4** In conclusion, he thanked all who had participated in the work, commended TSB on the support it had provided and expressed the hope that Study Group 16 would continue to face up to the challenges of the future.

**4.5** The **representative of International Multimedia Telecommunication Consortium (IMTC)** informed the Assembly that his organization, as a recognized forum collaborating with Study Group 16, helped to promote ITU standards and looked forward to continuing to cooperate closely with the Union. He was pleased to announce that IMTC intended to give its special pioneering award for 2000 to Mr S. Okubo (Japan) and Mr N. Kenyon (United Kingdom) for their contribution to the creation of Recommendations H.320 and H.261, the first generation videophone standard.

## **5 Consideration of draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 (Document 109)**

**5.1** The **delegate of Syria**, introducing Document 109, said that the Syrian Administration opposed draft new Recommendations E.169.2 and E.169.3 because they imposed an obligation on sovereign States to come into agreement with TSB, a bureau of the Union. His Administration had proposed the removal of that obligation as being contrary to the sovereign right of States, but the management of Study Group 2 had refused the proposal on the grounds that it was substantive rather than editorial.

**5.2** With regard to Recommendation E.195, his Administration was concerned by the transformation of a study group into a management unit for work which should be entrusted to the Director of TSB, an accountable elected official. The Syrian position on the matter was set forth, step by step, in Document 109, in particular in Annex A. In that connection, he pointed out that the abbreviation "WTSA" in § B.2) of the document should read "WTSC 1996".

**5.3** His delegation was ready to negotiate any convenient settlement for Recommendations E.169.2 and E.169.3 that did not impose unusual rules on administrations by the TSB secretariat, but he considered that Recommendation E.195 went beyond the mandate of a study group.

**5.4** The **Chairman** said it seemed that two separate issues were involved, the first being essentially a matter of wording, the second concerning more substantive questions. As Chairman of Study Group 2 he recalled that the present wording of Recommendations E.169.2 and E.169.3 had been the result of lengthy discussions in which Syria had been unable to take part. The Syrian proposal had been submitted after the study group meeting and had therefore not been examined.

**5.5** Recommendation E.195 would probably require more detailed consideration, which he believed would be better handled outside the committee.

**5.6** After noting that the **delegates of Brazil, Canada, Spain, the United States, France, Lebanon, Syria and the United Kingdom** were willing to take part in the work of an ad hoc group, he proposed the establishment of such a group, open to participation by all, under the chairmanship of the delegate of the United Kingdom, (Vice-Chairman of Study Group 2), to take up both problems and report back to the committee.

**5.7** It was so **agreed**.

## **6 Recommendation D.iii (D.50) (Documents 49, 52, 81 and Addenda 1 and 2, 84, 85, 120, 121)**

**6.1** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Documents 49 and 52, said that his country strongly supported the expansion and global development of information and telecommunication facilities in the belief that information technology empowered individuals and could provide enormous benefits to economies worldwide. It was in that spirit that the United States approached draft Recommendation D.iii, about which it had both procedural and substantive concerns.

**6.2** The proposal for cost sharing in draft Recommendation D.iii represented a very important issue for the future global growth of the Internet. Cost sharing was an enormously complex problem and the United States took the view that there had not yet been sufficient study of the consequences of adopting a recommendation on it. To do so now would be a mistake. The international community was still grappling for consensus on how best to deal with international charging arrangements, on which there was a great diversity of views. Consequently, the present recommendation needed further study.

**6.3** Referring to the procedural issues addressed in Document 52, he recalled that at its April 2000 meeting Study Group 3 had determined that draft Recommendation D.iii was sufficiently mature to go forward for final approval. The United States had strongly opposed that action and continued to oppose it today, believing that the draft should either be rejected or returned to Study Group 3 for further work. It was inappropriate for a study group to propose a global recommendation based on a regional recommendation without adequate review and discussion. A draft recommendation could be considered sufficiently mature for approval only when all major issues had been resolved. Such a level of acceptance had never been reached on the present draft. Indeed, five Member States had objected to sending it forward.

**6.4** There had been no meaningful review of the draft recommendation before deciding to forward it to the Assembly. The draft had been presented by a regional tariff group as a delayed contribution only ten days before the study group meeting without any justification for the proposed approach. Nor was there any explanation for the departure from contrary conclusions that had emerged after two years of study by the rapporteur's group. Furthermore, the draft was ambiguous and at odds with the current structure of the international Internet market, leaving terms undefined and failing to state what costs were involved. It also assumed that only one model and only one cost element – transport – should be subject to the recommendation. Finally, it was questionable whether the matter and scope of draft Recommendation D.iii were within the jurisdiction of ITU in that it addressed private commercial arrangements relating to services provided over non-public facilities by parties that were neither ROAs nor administrations. In sum, there was no assurance that Study Group 3 had advanced the work either appropriately or fully, making action by the Assembly unwarranted.

**6.5** Turning to Document 49, which set out the substantive concerns of the United States, he said that there were no practicable guidelines for the implementation of draft Recommendation D.iii in the current commercial environment. The draft recommendation should take into account the costs associated with the whole Internet network, such as infrastructure and management costs, and the costs of developing websites, rather than assuming that the cost of the international leased line was the only cost to be considered. The Internet was a network of networks, and it was not possible to separate out a single structural element and assign all costs to it. Arrangements for international Internet traffic should continue to be negotiated commercially, without any recommendation, since reliance on competitive principles was essential for Internet growth. The approach adopted in the draft recommendation was inappropriate; it sought to impose the old telephony model on new services and technology. The cost sharing proposed could serve to freeze Internet-based economic development, as it would create disincentives for investment in Internet infrastructure at the domestic and regional levels, and reinforce the current patterns of hubs and routes. A few years previously, regional and national Internet infrastructures in Europe had been flagging; however, as the European market opened up, costs had fallen dramatically, encouraging local development and reducing the incentive to transit traffic through the United States. While his country was keen to promote the developing countries' access to the Internet and Internet growth, the principles contained in draft Recommendation D.iii would not result in increased investment in Internet infrastructures outside the existing hub locations. The draft recommendation should therefore be referred back to Study Group 3 for further consideration.

**6.6** The **delegate of Singapore**, introducing Document 81 and its Addenda 1 and 2 on behalf of a number of APT countries, said that draft Recommendation D.iii was far from immature. After

outlining the background to the question of international charging arrangements, he said that in May 2000, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministers had collectively reaffirmed the importance of cost sharing or mutually beneficial arrangements. The draft recommendation had been carefully worded to affirm the sound commercial principle of cost sharing or just compensation, which would ultimately eliminate the comparative disadvantages that currently existed between regions as a result of the present cost model used. There was absolutely no implication in the draft recommendation that a regulated settlement regime such as the one used in telephony should be applied; on the contrary, it unequivocally stated that solutions should be found through commercial negotiation. The draft recommendation would help to bridge the digital divide and create an environment conducive to the development of the Internet on a global and equitable basis, and should be endorsed.

**6.7** The **delegate of Australia**, introducing Document 84, which clarified Australia's own understanding of some of the issues concerning draft Recommendation D.iii, said that the rapporteur group that had reported to Study Group 3 had not been able to reach agreement on the draft recommendation owing to the clear and irreconcilable differences of opinion between some of the members of that group. It had, however, concluded that a telephony model was not appropriate for the Internet, and no reference to such a model had been made in the draft recommendation. The fact that some issues might require further discussion in Study Group 3, as the delegate of the United States had said, did not obviate the urgent need for the present Assembly to adopt the fundamental underlying principle of mutuality governing relations for the interconnection of networks. Lastly, he reiterated that the draft recommendation did not seek to regulate the Internet or commercial relations, noting that it explicitly mentioned commercial arrangements between the parties involved.

**6.8** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, introducing Document 85 on behalf of a number of CEPT countries, said that while any initiative aimed at reducing the cost of Internet access, particularly for developing countries, was welcome, the draft recommendation as it currently stood was not acceptable; it might lock in current market arrangements and prevent a reduction in access costs on a global scale, and could disadvantage the legitimate development interests of the developing countries. The wording suggested in Document 85 reaffirmed the fact that governments should not prescribe the outcome and content of commercial agreements, and noted that traffic flow was one of many factors to be taken into account when agreeing commercial arrangements applying to international Internet connections.

**6.9** The **delegate of Colombia**, introducing Document 120, said that Colombia supported the principle of Internet cost sharing, particularly for developing countries. The current cost model was neither equitable nor conducive to the development of small networks in countries such as his own. Further study was, however, required to determine the most appropriate cost sharing mechanism.

**6.10** The **delegate of Mexico**, introducing Document 121, emphasized the importance of approving draft Recommendation D.iii to facilitate the creation of an environment conducive to Internet development. In regions such as Latin America, countries were cooperating actively to solve the problems associated with the development of Internet networks and services and to bridge the digital divide.

**6.11** The **Chairman** said that, from the views expressed, there appeared to be four possible ways forward: to accept the original text of the draft recommendation; to accept a similar text with modifications; to accept the text, but give some countries the possibility of making reservations; or to refer the text back to Study Group 3 for further consideration. Noting that some of the documents currently before the committee had been submitted on behalf of a number of countries and organizations, he said that the committee might wish to establish an ad hoc group to discuss the four options with a view to finding a solution.

**6.12** The **delegate of Syria** pointed out that the Arab States and the Regional Tariff Group for Africa had unanimously supported draft Recommendation D.iii in the discussions in Study Group 3. If an ad hoc group were established, a time-frame should be set for the completion of its work.

**6.13** In reply to a question from the **delegate of Bahrain**, the **Chairman** said that if a vote on the issue of cost sharing were required, it would take place in the Plenary. He hoped, however, that such a situation would not occur, and that agreement could be reached by the committee.

**6.14** The **delegate of South Africa**, endorsing the position of the APT countries, supported the principle of cost sharing – a concern of many developing countries. She hoped that the ad hoc group established would make progress on the issue. The **delegate of Syria** supported those comments.

**6.15** The **delegate of Sweden** said that he would have serious concerns about the future development of the Internet and Internet market if the draft recommendation were adopted.

**6.16** The **delegate of the United States** welcomed the suggestion to establish an ad hoc group and trusted that it would consider all four of the outcomes mentioned by the Chairman.

**6.17** The **delegate of Brazil** supported the establishment of an ad hoc group and hoped that it would base its work on the original text of draft Recommendation D.iii.

**6.18** In the light of the discussion, the **Chairman** proposed that an ad hoc group should be established, open to participation by all, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of Study Group 3, to consider draft Recommendation D.iii and, if possible, to agree on a text. The ad hoc group would report back to the committee at a subsequent meeting.

**6.19** It was so **agreed**.

**The meeting rose at 1740 hours.**

## **SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6**

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Friday, 29 September 2000, at 1435 hours

### **Subjects discussed**

- 1 Report of Study Group 7 (Data networks and open system communications)
- 2 Report of Study Group 8 (Characteristics of telematic systems)
- 3 Consideration of draft Recommendation D.III (D.50) (continued)
- 4 Consideration of draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 (continued)
- 5 Draft report of Committee 6
- 6 Consideration of draft Annex E to Recommendation D.140
- 7 Proposal to create an Arab regional tariff group within ITU-T Study Group 3
- 8 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 26 – Assistance to the Regional Tariff Groups
- 9 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 29 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks

### **1 Report of Study Group 7 (Data networks and open system communications) (Document 11)**

**1.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 7**, illustrating his comments by means of transparencies, pointed out that his was a multidisciplinary, project-oriented study group that had benefited greatly from an excellent leadership team. Study Group 7 had been the lead group for the three major topics of frame relay, communication system security and open distributed processing, and had coordinated its work with a large number of other bodies. It was responsible for most of the X-series recommendations and several of those in the E/F series. The study period had been highly productive, resulting in 129 recommendations, one third of them new, which gave a total of 261 recommendations currently in force.

**1.2** Highlighting Study Group 7's achievements, he drew attention to the very successful work that had been accomplished in the areas of public data networks, frame relay, multicast, data compression, security, directory, message handling, ASN.1, conformance testing, open systems interconnection and open distributed processing.

**1.3** At the last meeting of Study Group 7, a total of 25 recommendations had been identified as ready for approval, six of which were being submitted to the Assembly owing to urgent marketplace needs, namely X.121 on a numbering plan, X.144 on performance parameters, X.146 on quality of service, X.841 on security, X.842 on trusted third party services and X.843 on the specification of TTP services to support the application of digital signatures.

**1.4** For the next period 15 Questions were proposed in the areas of public data networks, frame relay, IP-related activities, multicast, directory and security, which were very closely related, ASN.1, conformance testing and open distributed processing.

**1.5** Draft revised Recommendations X.121, X.144 and X.146 and draft new Recommendations X.841, X.842 and X.843, listed in Table 6 of Document 11, were endorsed for approval by the Assembly.

## **2 Report of Study Group 8 (Characteristics of telematic systems) (Documents 13 and DT/11)**

**2.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 8**, illustrating his comments with transparencies, said that the main message of his presentation was that the time had come to close Study Group 8. As stated in Document DT/11, the study group was not submitting any drafts to the Assembly: the proposed texts would be approved at the first meeting of the study group, presumably Study Group 16, which would take over the residual work of Study Group 8.

**2.2** Outlining the history of Study Group 8, he recalled that, when he had taken over the chairmanship in 1976, the mandate had been broadened to include telex and teletex, followed later by videotex. In a spirit of innovation Study Groups 8 and 14 had then been merged to form the present Study Group 8. Highlighting a few focal points of commercial and technical interest, he drew attention to facsimile activities, which had been a great success, videotex, digital image compression and coding, telematic protocols for ISDN and for multimedia applications, and document architecture, handling and transfer, which had paved the way towards modern document and image communication. In collaboration with Study Group 7, Study Group 8 had been a pioneer in collaborating with external bodies such as ISO/IEC and the Internet Society.

**2.3** The number of Questions studied by the study group had steadily declined from about 30 at the outset to seven during the last study period, of which only a few had been actively examined. The number of recommendations, however, had increased to 70, amounting, with various additions, to some 4 400 pages. At the peak of activity, nearly 200 participants had attended meetings, but the figure had dwindled to only 30 at the final meeting.

**2.4** In conclusion, he pointed out that four new Questions had been proposed by the rapporteurs, but they had not yet been approved and further discussion of them would take place in Committee 4. He thanked the participants for the confidence they had shown in him over the past six study periods, commended TSB on its unfailing support and congratulated all who had contributed to the success of Study Group 8's work.

**2.5** The **Chairman** invited the committee to recommend that the Plenary agree to the proposal in Document DT/11 to the effect that draft Recommendations T.4 Amd.2, T.30 Amd.2 and T.38 Amd.3 (Note 1) listed in paragraph 7 of Document 13 should be approved at the November 2000 meeting of the study group that took over the unfinished work of Study Group 8.

**2.6** It was so **agreed**.

## **3 Consideration of draft Recommendation D.iii (D.50) (continued) (Documents 49, 52, 81 and Addenda 1 and 2, 84, 85, 120, 121)**

**3.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 3**, who had led the ad hoc group on draft Recommendation D.iii, reported that the group had held a meeting that morning which had attracted some 80 participants. As he understood it, the group's terms of reference were to facilitate the work of Committee 6 by seeking some preliminary conclusions or proposals and, if possible and appropriate, to agree on a single text of a draft recommendation. In the course of a lively debate two basic points had been agreed upon: first, the Internet should not be regulated and Internet connections should be subject to commercial arrangements; secondly, there was a definite need for ongoing studies by Study Group 3 during the next study period.

**3.2** Views had differed, however, as to the necessity and purpose of a recommendation such as draft Recommendation D.iii. In particular, the United States, represented by both government and industry, had voiced strong concern over the purpose and effect of Recommendation D.iii and, while supporting further studies by Study Group 3, had warned that the current draft might have an adverse effect on the future successful development of the Internet. That view had been supported by Sweden, Finland, New Zealand, Italy and ETNO, which considered that more work was needed by

Study Group 3. CEPT, while recognizing the value of having a recommendation, contested the prescription of the principle of cost sharing and wished that any commercial arrangement would take into account a range of elements not limited to the cost of establishing an Internet connection. Other Member States and Sector Members, including some from Asia and the Pacific, the Arab countries, Latin America, Africa and Europe, basically supported the draft recommendation proposed by Study Group 3, since it recognized the need for compensation of values contributed by parties involved in providing an international Internet connection, in particular the need for the principle of cost sharing. As would be noted, the debate had not resulted in a narrowing of the gap between opinions concerning the usefulness of draft Recommendation D.iii.

**3.3** In a bid to expedite the work of Committee 6 and the Assembly, it had been agreed to try to draft a single text of a possible draft recommendation. Accordingly, a small drafting group, consisting mainly of the authors of relevant contributions, had met under his chairmanship and produced the following text:

#### **"International Internet connection**

Recognizing the rapid growth of Internet and Internet Protocol-based international services; and that continuing technical and economic developments require ongoing studies in this area: it is recommended that administrations\* involved in the provision of international Internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission, amongst others.

\* In this recommendation the expression "administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and recognized operating agency."

**3.4** The **delegate of Canada** pointed out that her country had been among those expressing doubts about the practicality of approving a recommendation at the present time.

**3.5** The **Chairman** congratulated the ad hoc group and its leader on their efforts and said that the draft text would be considered by the committee at its next meeting.

#### **4 Consideration of draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 (continued) (Documents 109 and COM 2-R 83)**

**4.1** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, Vice-Chairman of Study Group 2, who had led the ad hoc group on draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195, reported that the group had reached agreement on draft Recommendations E.169.2 concerning the numbering for universal international premium rate numbers and E.169.3 concerning the numbering for universal shared cost numbers. In both those recommendations the text in brackets in Annex B, paragraph c, final indent (Document COM 2-R 83, pages 23 and 43) should read: "(details to be determined by each affected administration and the ITU TSB)". As thus amended, draft Recommendations E.169.2 and E.169.3 could go forward to the Plenary for approval.

**4.2** The ad hoc group had also considered draft Recommendation E.195 and the Syrian objection to it contained in Document 109, but had so far failed to find a text acceptable to all. The concerns expressed in Document 109 arose essentially out of interpretations of Resolution 20 (WTSC-96), which was not within the terms of reference of the ad hoc group. It seemed to him unlikely that the group would be able to reach any agreement on draft Recommendation E.195.

**4.3** The **delegate of Syria** expressed his satisfaction with the compromise agreement reached on draft Recommendations E.169.2 and E.169.3, and confirmed that divergent views still existed with regard to draft Recommendation D.195 and the interpretation of Resolution 20 (WTSC-96).

**4.4** The **Chairman** thanked the ad hoc group and its leader for their efforts and requested them to continue to seek an agreed text for draft Recommendation E.195 or, failing that, a proposal on the matter.

**4.5** Draft Recommendations E.169.2 and E.169.3 were endorsed for approval by the Assembly.

## **5 Draft report of Committee 6 (Document 129)**

**5.1** The **Chairman** drew the Committee's attention to the first part of its draft report contained in Document 129 and reminded all participants that they were entitled to submit corrections in writing to those parts of the text that related directly to their own contributions.

## **6 Consideration of draft Annex E to Recommendation D.140 (Documents 44, 50, 65, 113)**

**6.1** The **delegate of the United States**, introducing Document 44, said that the United States opposed draft Annex E as it did not reflect current market conditions or any reasonable concept of cost orientation. He pointed out that there was a clear downward trend in rates for the termination of international traffic.

**6.2** The **delegate of Russia**, introducing Document 50, said that his Administration supported the adoption of draft Annex E to Recommendation D.140, which would, in many cases, make it possible to bring rates closer to actual costs. Nevertheless, if the draft annex were approved, a clause should be inserted to the effect that the Administration of Russia did not consider it viable to establish its target rates solely on the basis of the level of teledensity, because that approach did not take into account the geographical characteristics of the country, which in turn determined the high costs of maintaining networks and completing traffic in Russia.

**6.3** The **delegate of Canada**, introducing Document 65, said that the accounting rates available in the marketplace were, in many cases, substantially lower than the targets set for future implementation contained in draft Annex E. Setting targets that did not reflect current market conditions would not accelerate accounting rate reductions and could do more harm than good. Accordingly, Canada was unable to accept the draft Annex E as it currently stood but would be willing to continue to work in Study Group 3 to obtain a more meaningful transition plan.

**6.4** The **delegate of Colombia**, introducing Document 113, said that Colombia supported draft Annex E to Recommendation D.140. It had, however, proposed the addition of a new paragraph E.7, as indicated in Document 113. In order to strengthen growth in the telecommunication market in countries such as his own, it was essential to ensure that telecommunication operators should conduct negotiations in respect of international telecommunication traffic solely with duly authorized operators in the country of destination, and with due respect for the corresponding regulations in force in that country.

**6.5** The **delegate of Mexico**, supporting the views expressed by Colombia, said that in the majority of cases, commercial realities were correctly reflected in draft Annex E. Approval of the draft annex had been delayed in Study Group 3 by countries that did not recognize the validity of a transition plan. Infrastructure development was very important to the developing countries and the transition from a monopoly to a competitive market should take place in accordance with the time-frame established by the countries concerned.

**6.6** The **delegates of Cameroon, Togo, Bahrain and Germany** supported draft Annex E as it currently stood, as did the **delegates of Brazil and Romania**, who were also sympathetic with regard to the additional paragraph suggested by Colombia.

**6.7** The **delegate of Argentina** supported draft Annex E with the inclusion of the additional paragraph suggested by Colombia.



**6.8** The **delegate of Niger**, expressing support for draft Annex E, pointed out that its principles were already applied in a number of developing countries. Every effort had been made to finalize the draft annex in Study Group 3, and there was nothing to be gained by reopening the debate in the committee. The **delegate of Mali** endorsed that view.

**6.9** The **delegate of India** said that draft Annex E as it currently stood was the result of much hard work and should not be changed; it was a matter of principle. In his view, the market realities were being driven by unauthorized illegal operators – a practice that should cease.

**6.10** The **delegate of Japan**, noting that the target rates contained in draft Annex E appeared to be the most contentious issue associated with the annex, suggested that the Assembly should instruct Study Group 3 to calculate the target rates using the latest available data to the extent possible, and to publish those rates in a supplement to Recommendation D.140 on an annual basis.

**6.11** In the light of the discussion, the **Chairman** suggested that a small ad hoc group should be established to consider further the additional paragraph proposed by Colombia and the way in which the data in draft Annex E could be updated to reflect market realities more accurately.

**6.12** The **delegate of Russia** said that he hoped his comments would also be taken into account should an ad hoc group be established.

**6.13** The **delegates of India, Niger, Bahrain and Togo** expressed opposition to the establishment of an ad hoc group. The **delegate of Lebanon** said that, as an overwhelming majority supported draft Annex E, little would be gained from establishing an ad hoc group; there was, however, some merit to the Japanese suggestion.

**6.14** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that draft Annex E concerned transitional arrangements, whereas the Colombian proposal related to an issue of principle that might be more appropriately addressed in Study Group 3. With regard to the Japanese proposal, he said that caution should be exercised; the existing methodology used to determine target rates was outdated and a group was currently working to devise a more up-to-date cost methodology. Lastly, he did not support the establishment of an ad hoc group.

**6.15** The **delegate of Colombia** said that his proposal had been introduced because traffic from illegal operators was clearly affecting bilateral negotiations. The proposal did not specifically concern transitional arrangements, and might be considered in greater depth in Study Group 3.

**6.16** The **delegate of France**, recognizing that no further progress would be made in an ad hoc group, said that the image of ITU-T would suffer if draft Annex E was not accepted at the present juncture, given the protracted discussions and hard work that had gone into its formulation. As parameters would change during the transition period, all members of Study Group 3 should continue to have the right to propose amendments to the text of the draft annex.

**6.17** The **Chairman** invited the committee to recommend that the Plenary approve draft Annex E to Recommendation D.140. In his report he would indicate that further steps might be required to ensure that the data contained in the annex accurately reflected market realities.

**6.18** It was so agreed.

**6.19** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** reserved the right to make a statement on the issue in Plenary.

## **7 Proposal to create an Arab regional tariff group within ITU-T Study Group 3 (Document 98)**

**7.1** The **Chairman** pointed out that the establishment of new groups was the task of Committee 4. The proposal outlined in Document 98 would therefore be discussed by Committee 6 and the opinions expressed would be transmitted to the Chairman of the Plenary and the Chairman of Committee 4 for further consideration.

**7.2** The **delegate of Syria**, introducing Document 98, said that it reflected views expressed in Study Group 3. Owing to the existence of a directorate-general in the European Commission that addressed tariff matters and the new era of telecommunications in Europe, the TEUREM Group was no longer active. The TEUREM Group, however, also included Arab countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Since the Arab States concerned were developing countries, they needed the help of ITU and particularly of Study Group 3. It was proposed to create a new tariff group composed of Arab countries. If that proposal were not accepted, Syria would request the right to join another regional group.

**7.3** The **delegates of Egypt and Lebanon** endorsed Document 98. The latter said that not only should a new tariff group be created but that Arab States should also be able to continue their membership of the TAS or TAF regional group, depending on their geographical interests.

**7.4** In response to a request from the **delegate of the United Kingdom** to provide an addendum to Document 98 listing the countries that would form part of the proposed group, the **delegate of Syria** replied that it would comprise 21 members of the League of Arab States, a political entity recognized by the United Nations and ITU.

**7.5** In the absence of any objections, the **Chairman** took it that Committee 6 supported the proposal and would wish him to inform the Chairman of Committee 4 to that effect.

**7.6** It was so **agreed**.

## **8 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 26 – Assistance to the Regional Tariff Groups (Document 101)**

**8.1** The **Chairman** pointed out that revisions of resolutions were handled by Committee 4. After some discussion, in which the **delegates of Syria and Lebanon** took part, he suggested that Committee 6 should discuss the proposed revisions and transmit the final drafts to Committee 4 for consideration.

**8.2** It was so **agreed**.

**8.3** The **delegate of Syria**, introducing draft revised Resolution 26 (WTSC-96) as contained in Document 101, said that the proposed revisions were designed to ensure the increasing activity of four of the five regional tariff groups, as reflected in the changes to *considering b*).

**8.4** The **delegate of the United States** asked why the word "accounting" had been changed to "settlement" throughout the draft, and the **delegate of the United Kingdom** recalled that it had been agreed with respect to Recommendation D.150 that "accounting" covered "settlement". The **delegate of Syria** accepted that the word should remain unchanged, if it were made clear that "settlement rates" were covered by "accounting rates". He also concurred with the suggestion of the **delegate of India** that the wording of *considering e*) should reflect precisely the wording used by Study Group 1, as agreed upon at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998). At the suggestion of the **delegate of the United States**, he proposed that *considering f*) should be amended to read "the existing regional tariff groups (TAF, TAL, TAS) are in the process of developing their final cost methodology"; he added that *considering g*) could be removed, as suggested by the **delegate of India**.

**8.5** The **delegate of Japan** having asked whether *calls upon 2*) had budgetary implications, and the **delegate of India** having pointed out that it was stated elsewhere that the regional groups had already developed costing methods, the **delegate of Syria** said that *calls upon 2*) could also be removed. He agreed with the **delegate of Niger** that *calls upon 3*) could be brought into line with *calls upon 1*), to include the words "as well as, if necessary, to other existing or newly created Tariff Groups".

**8.6** The **delegate of India** asked whether the Arab States that belonged to the TAS Group would leave it to become part of the proposed new group. The **delegate of Niger** pointed out that of the six

Arab States that were least developed countries, listed by the **delegate of Syria** as Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia Democratic Republic, Sudan and Yemen, the first five were part of the TAF Group. The **delegate of Lebanon** reiterated that the Arab States should also continue to participate in the TAS or TAF Group.

**8.7** The **delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States** having confirmed that their queries had been addressed satisfactorily, the **Chairman** took it that the committee wished him to forward draft revised Resolution 26, as amended by the delegate of Syria, to Committee 4 for consideration.

**8.8** It was so **agreed**.

## **9 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 29 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks (Document 102)**

**9.1** The **delegate of Syria**, presenting the proposed amendments to Resolution 29 (WTSC-96) outlined in Document 102, recalled the lengthy discussions that had been necessary to formulate the resolution: in Study Group 2 with regard to the effects on quality of service, in Study Group 3 on the economic impact, and in Study Group 11 on technical measures and issues. He recalled that 100 Member States had decided that alternative calling procedures were illegal on their territories. Although the economic repercussions had not yet been fully determined, the proposed revisions would update the resolution. He noted that the only substantive change was to *resolves* 3), following which a new section had been added calling on the Directors of TSB and BDT to cooperate in facilitating the participation of developing countries in the studies proposed under *resolves* 3).

**9.2** The **delegate of the United States** said that those countries that supported alternative calling procedures had agreed that procedures that degraded the public switch network should be avoided. She recalled that Study Group 3, when considering Recommendation D.201, had decided not to revise Resolution 29, and TSAG had decided that the treatment of Resolution 29 in Study Group 3 had been appropriate and adequate, and that the wording should be subject to only minor revision. She therefore considered that Resolution 29 (WTSC-96) should not be changed and that any remaining contentious issues should be referred back to Study Group 3 for discussion.

**9.3** The **Chairman of Study Group 3** pointed out that Study Group 3 had not revised Resolution 29 simply because of lack of proposals and of time. The study group had not taken a decision to make no changes.

**9.4** In answer to a query from the **delegate of Mexico**, the **Chairman** said that as no changes had been proposed to the attachment to Resolution 29, it would not be discussed. In the absence of other interventions, he invited the delegates of Syria and the United States to meet to try to resolve their differences with regard to the revisions, and to report back to the committee. He said that the intention of the proposed revision did not differ substantially from that of the original text.

**9.5** The **delegate of Syria** reiterated that 100 Member States had concluded that alternative calling procedures were illegal, and only one State had found difficulty in accepting his proposed revisions. He nevertheless agreed to meet with the delegate of the United States to try to convince her that his proposal was the wish of many developing countries. The **delegate of the United States** agreed to discuss the proposed revisions with Syria.

**9.6** The **delegate of Lebanon** noted that the associated Resolution 21 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998) had been accepted by a vast majority of Member States at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference. If the delegates of Syria and the United States did not reach a consensus, he suggested that the proposal of Syria should be adopted by the committee.

**The meeting rose at 1740 hours.**

**THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6**  
(Summary record approved by the Chairman)  
Tuesday, 3 October 2000, at 0930 hours

**Subjects discussed**

- 1 Consideration of draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 (continued)
- 2 Consideration of draft Recommendation D.iii (D.50) (continued)
- 3 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 26 – Assistance to the Regional Tariff Groups (continued)
- 4 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 29 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks (continued)
- 5 Resolutions 22, 79, 89 and 105 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998)
- 6 Transfer of the content of Recommendation A.30 to revised Recommendation C.2
- 7 Consideration of draft Resolution [X9] – Accounting rate principles for international telephone services

**1 Consideration of draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 (continued) (Document DT/16)**

**1.1** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** briefly introduced the report of the ad hoc group he had chaired. The group had considered the proposal in Document 109 in respect of Recommendations E.169.2 (Application of Recommendation E.164 numbering plan for universal international premium rate numbers for the international premium rate service) and E.169.3 (Application of Recommendation E.164 numbering plan for universal international shared cost numbers for the international shared cost service) and had proposed a revised text for each of the two recommendations (§ 1.2 and § 1.3 of Document DT/16). Recommendation E.195 would be dealt with in Document DT/22, to be issued.

**1.2** The **Chairman** proposed that the committee approve the revised texts (Document DT/16) for inclusion in Annex B of Recommendation E.169.2 and Annex B of Recommendation E.169.3.

**1.3** It was so **agreed**.

**2 Consideration of draft Recommendation D.iii (D.50) (continued) (Documents 142 and DT/18)**

**2.1** The **Chairman of Study Group 3** introduced the report of the ad hoc group he had chaired (Document DT/18), drawing attention to a mistake in the first bullet of the third paragraph, which should read "that Internet should not be regulated" instead of "that Internet should be regulated". The report summarized the position of certain countries or groups of countries; unfortunately, the divergence of view on the value of draft Recommendation D.iii still persisted. In order to facilitate the work of the committee and the Assembly, it had been agreed to draft a single text for a possible draft recommendation, which was contained in the attachment to Document DT/18.

**2.2** The **delegate of the United States** introduced Document 142, prepared in response to draft Recommendation D.iii, and containing draft Resolution [X10]. In the draft, it was recalled that WTSA had before it three draft recommendations on international charging arrangements for Internet services and that the impact of the proposed recommendations on Member States' ability to meet their Internet goals had not yet been evaluated. It was proposed that WTSA should decide that

all the draft recommendations should be returned to Study Group 3 for further study and evaluation prior to adoption of any recommendation, and that Study Group 3 should assess to what extent the draft recommendations might encourage the development of national and regional infrastructure, including access infrastructure. He emphasized that ITU's decision on the matter would have far-reaching consequences and should not therefore be taken lightly, but should be the result of a concerted search for solutions that would advance the global information infrastructure and extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to everyone throughout the world.

**2.3** The **Chairman** said that the ad hoc group, like the committee as a whole, was agreed on two fundamental aspects, namely that Internet should not be regulated and that Study Group 3 must obviously pursue the studies on the subject. Apart from that agreement, a group of participants was against any recommendation on the subject, while a second group held the contrary view. The second group, nevertheless, did not agree on the initial draft of Recommendation D.iii, but had finally agreed on a revised draft, which was contained in the attachment to the report of the ad hoc group (Document DT/18). As the second group was in the majority, it must be verified that it was satisfied with the revised text before moving on to decide whether a proposal should be made to Plenary, and what type of proposal.

**2.4** The **delegate of the Netherlands** was not completely against a draft recommendation on the subject but considered that the revised text produced by the ad hoc group was too restrictive and could be accepted only if made somewhat less so by amendments that would allow consensus. That view was shared by the **delegate of Finland**.

**2.5** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, supporting the previous two speakers, said that the revised draft recommendation proposed by the ad hoc group still contained the contradiction found in the initial draft, i.e. it advocated freedom for operators to conclude commercial agreements yet, at the same, it stipulated that such agreements must take a number of elements into account.

**2.6** The **delegate of Russia** observed that there were two diametrically opposed points of view on the matter, which made consensus very unlikely. Relations between administrations, the large network operators and Internet access providers were very complex, which explained why draft Recommendation D.iii produced by Study Group 3 was unacceptable for many delegations. The matter must therefore be sent back to Study Group 3, as proposed in the draft resolution in Document 142, for further consideration. The **delegate of Sweden** shared that point of view.

**2.7** The **Chairman** said that the question of international Internet connection had been examined for two years by Study Group 3, then in Committee 6, then in the ad hoc group. The revised text submitted by the latter was apparently the fruit of a compromise. The committee should therefore first consider it and decide whether it could propose it to the Plenary, possibly after some slight amendments. If the committee failed to agree on that, the only proposal remaining was the one in Document 142 and the matter would be referred back to Study Group 3.

**2.8** The **delegate of India** said that the initial text of draft Recommendation D.iii, which had been debated at great length, laid down clearly the simple principle that the user must pay, without introducing any kind of pressure whatsoever. The revised text prepared by the ad hoc group diluted that principle somewhat, but was acceptable as a compromise text. The **delegate of Cuba** shared that point of view.

**2.9** The **delegate of Syria** said that the revised text introduced concepts which could be a problem, such as "geographical coverage" or "direct" connection, but that it could be accepted as a compromise text.

**2.10** The **delegate of Bahrain** was ready to accept the revised text which, being a compromise, could not satisfy anyone completely. The ad hoc group was open to all and all interested parties had taken part in its discussions. Making further changes to the text could only result in reopening the debate. The **delegate of Mexico** shared that view. The **delegate of Colombia** considered that if any

amendments were to be made to the text of the ad hoc group they could only be editorial changes which did not affect the principles therein.

**2.11** The **delegate of New Zealand** said that the compromise text was not ideal but was acceptable, since there was no guarantee that Study Group 3 would reach a result in four years' time. The **delegate of Australia**, who shared that point of view, emphasized that, from the point of view of procedure, if the committee did not agree on the revised draft Recommendation D.iii, it would have before it the initial text, which had been supported by many contributions.

**2.12** The **delegate of Turkey** said that there was a majority in favour of a decision on Internet connection cost sharing and if no decision were taken that would amount to wasting four years of everybody's time. He therefore favoured the revised text proposed by the ad hoc group which laid down principles, with details to be considered subsequently by Study Group 3.

**2.13** The **delegate of Romania** supported the text proposed by the ad hoc group. Undoubtedly, the implications of cost sharing might seem prohibitive if all existing and future applications using the IP protocol were covered but, with that reasoning, the question would forever remain under consideration in Study Group 3. The main application, by far, was IP telephony and, in that field, legal and illegal Internet access providers (IAP) in both the developed and the developing countries used national operators' networks free of charge for outgoing and incoming international traffic. Rejecting the text under consideration would imply four more years of chaos.

**2.14** The **delegate of Brazil** approved the compromise text although it was not entirely satisfactory in that it applied only to the telecommunication aspect of Internet connection.

**2.15** The **delegates of South Africa, Venezuela, Argentina, Kenya, China, Spain, Lebanon, Uganda, Tanzania, Japan and France** were in favour of the compromise text submitted by the ad hoc group.

**2.16** The **delegate of Italy** said that the discussions in the ad hoc group had been very confused, so that the revised draft attached to Document DT/18 was a compromise between only some of the participants in the ad hoc group, the others being partisans of Document 142 submitted by the United States. The committee should therefore examine both documents.

**2.17** The **Chairman** proposed to indicate in his report to Plenary that in Committee 6 the revised draft attached to Document DT/18 had enjoyed very strong support but that there was also a small group of delegations who were strongly opposed to accepting it. Furthermore, Study Group 3 should in any event continue to carry out studies on the subject, including if the recommendation was accepted and applied. The divergencies of view thus related to the first stage, namely what action to take on the revised draft attached to Document DT/18. Delegations and organizations which had indicated that they were ready to accept the text subject to slight modification should be able to submit their amendments, provided that they were restricted to one or two terms and did not entail any radical change in the text. At the following meeting, Committee 6 could decide whether it wished to adopt the text attached to Document DT/18, possibly with slight amendment.

**2.18** The **delegate of Syria** said that the revised draft had not only been strongly supported, but supported by the overwhelming majority of members of the committee. Allowing it to be altered seemed dangerous, especially since Study Group 3 would be meeting in December and could receive contributions from those who wished to make them.

**2.19** The **delegate of India** said that the revised draft recommendation was revolutionary in that the Internet would, for the first time, be included in the general regulatory system. Having said that, the text merely laid down an obvious principle, namely that the regulation was cost based. That principle should not give rise to any discussion and, on the contrary, should meet with general consensus.

**2.20** The **Chairman** said that the objective was to endeavour to prepare recommendations that would be put into effect, whence the need to do the utmost to reach agreement on a text which would not be called into question later.

**2.21** The **delegate of the United States** was concerned to see a break with the ITU tradition that recommendations were adopted after completion of studies, not before. A distinction should be made between studies on the adoption of a recommendation and studies relating to the application of recommendations already adopted. That distinction was all the more important in the case at issue, where many important questions had still not been resolved and where there was very strong opposition. Furthermore, Document 142 submitted by the United States had still not been considered properly and in due form.

**2.22** The **Chairman** repeated that if the decision was taken at the next meeting not to transmit any recommendation to Plenary, then the question as a whole would be referred back to Study Group 3 and it would perhaps no longer be necessary to examine Document 142. He therefore asked the delegations who wished to make slight amendments to the text proposed in Document DT/18 to make their proposals in writing for the next meeting at which the committee would take a final decision.

### **3 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 26 – Assistance to the Regional Tariff Groups (continued) (Document DT/17)**

**3.1** The **Chairman** said that at the committee's previous meeting, the delegation of Syria had proposed a first revised version of Resolution 26. Document DT/17 contained that revision, which was now submitted for the committee's approval.

**3.2** The **delegate of Togo** said that he did not agree with deletion of *calls upon* 2 because many regional groups had not yet developed computerized application tools related to their cost methodologies.

**3.3** The **delegate of Syria**, who supported the proposal to retain that paragraph, said that it had been deleted at the request of the delegation of India.

**3.4** The **Chairman** proposed that the delegate of India and the delegate of Syria should consult later and agree whether to maintain or delete *calls upon* 2.

**3.5** It was so **agreed**.

**3.6** The **Chairman** said that a decision had to be taken on the part of the text placed in square brackets ([accounting and/or settlement]) in *calls upon* 1.

**3.7** The **delegate of Syria** said that he could accept either maintaining or deleting the text and the square brackets.

**3.8** The **delegate of the United States** proposed deletion of the text and the square brackets in *calls upon* 1.

**3.9** It was so **agreed**.

**3.10** The **Chairman** proposed that the committee should approve draft revised Resolution 26 on the understanding that the delegations of Syria and India would agree on the matter of *calls upon* 2.

**3.11** With that observation, draft revised Resolution 26 (Document DT/17), as amended, was **approved**.

#### **4 Consideration of draft revised Resolution 29 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks (continued) (Documents 102 and DT/20)**

**4.1** The **Chairman** said that Document DT/20 was the result of a compromise between the delegations of Syria and the United States on the basis of Document 102, submitted earlier by Syria.

**4.2** The **delegate of Syria** explained that the former *resolves* 3 was deleted; that the new *resolves* 3 replaced, with very slight amendment, the former § 3.1; and that the new *resolves* 4 was simply the old § 3.2, renumbered.

**4.3** Draft revised Resolution 29 (Document DT/20) was **approved**.

#### **5 Resolutions 22, 79, 89 and 105 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) (Documents 1 and DT/6)**

**5.1** The **Chairman** invited the committee to consider the action taken on a number of resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998).

##### **Resolution 22 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998) – Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services**

**5.2** At the request of the **delegate of Syria**, the **Chairman of Study Group 3** explained that Study Group 3 did wish to pursue the reform of the accounting rate system beyond the revision of Recommendation D.150, which had consisted in adding three more up-to-date remuneration procedures.

**5.3** The **delegate of Syria** added that the revision of Recommendation D.150 was only one of the tasks assigned to Study Group 3 by Resolution 22 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998) and that work must continue on the other three items.

**5.4** That point was **noted**.

##### **Resolution 79 (Minneapolis, 1998) – International Telecommunication Regulations**

**5.5** The **Chairman of the Group of Experts on Reform of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR)** urged participants to consult the documents prepared by the working groups and the input documents to the group of experts on the ITU website, the address of which was to be found on the first page of Document DT/6. He explained that, given the broad spectrum of backgrounds of its members, the only point upon which the entire group had been able to agree was that if the ITR, which had been produced in 1988, were to be formulated today, they would be different. The members had been unable to agree even on the exact nature of the differences and the question of the timing of the introduction of any revised regulations. The group had met once in November 1999 and had continued its work by electronic mail. At the meeting, it had become clear that further work would be needed by all members if they were to fulfil their mandate as defined in *resolves to instruct the Secretary-General* 1-4 of Resolution 79 (Minneapolis, 1998). Two working groups had been set up with the aim of producing separate reports, which had been addressed to the Secretary-General for the session of the Council in 2000. A number of issues considered by the group of experts and a summary of the discussions in the Council were to be found in Document DT/16. It was also planned that the Secretary-General would send a questionnaire to all members of ITU. Lastly, he stressed that the work of the Group of Experts on Reform of the ITR was far from finished.

**5.6** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** sought further information on the indication in Document INF/8 (Study Group 3: Presentation to WTSA-2000) that the Council had entrusted Study Group 3 with the task of examining the tariff rules contained in the ITR.

**5.7** The **Chairman of the Group of Experts on Reform of the ITR** said that in his group, at any event, the feeling had emerged that Study Group 3 could usefully reflect on that aspect.



**5.8** The **Chairman of Study Group 3** said that Study Group 3 had indeed perceived the need to revise certain sections of the ITR and the related appendices. It would address that task in the context of Question B.3 during the next study period.

**5.9** The **delegate of Canada** added that, on the basis of the results of the questionnaire that the Secretary-General would be sending to all members of ITU, the Council would decide at its session in 2001 whether one or more of the options set out in the Report of Group of Experts on the Reform of the ITR would be adopted.

**5.10** The **delegate of Australia** pointed out that, in the decision it had adopted at its session in 2000, the Council invited Study Group 3 to examine Article 6 of the ITR and appendices thereto, which fell specifically within the terms of reference of that study group.

**5.11** The information contained in Document DT/6 was **noted**.

#### **Resolution 89 (Minneapolis, 1998) – Coping with the decreased use of international telex service**

**5.12** The **Chairman** said that Annex 4 to Document 1 contained the executive summary of a much longer report on measures to be taken in order to cope with decreased use of international telex service. That report, the findings of which were not really surprising, had been submitted to the Council, which had noted it. The committee had no particular decision to take on the subject, other than to note that ITU-T had accomplished the tasks assigned to it.

**5.13** The **delegate of Syria** noted that Resolution 89 made two requests. The first had been met by the report summed up in Annex 4 to Document 1, but the second, aimed in particular at studying practical steps to encourage interoperability between telex networks and IP networks, had not yet been satisfied. He therefore proposed that, in his report to Plenary, the Chairman of Committee 6 should mention the fact that Study Group 13 still had that task to accomplish.

**5.14** It was so **agreed**.

#### **Resolution 105 (Minneapolis, 1998) – Urgent need for prompt action to address the year 2000 problem**

**5.15** The **Chairman** said that Annex 3 to Document 1 contained the report of the Year 2000 Task Force, which the Council had noted with satisfaction. ITU-T had thus completed its mission in that respect and it would be for WTSA to express its gratitude to the members of that group and to the group that had been responsible for studying the question of the decreasing use of telex.

**5.16** The **delegate of Syria** added that WTSA should also thank the members of the management team of Study Group 2, who had greatly contributed to the success of that undertaking.

### **6 Transfer of the content of Recommendation A.30 to revised Recommendation C.2 (Document 32)**

**6.1** The **Secretary**, referring to section 7 of Document 32, said that Recommendation A.30 was the sole remaining recommendation of the A-series framed many years previously by Study Group 1. TSB had therefore decided to transfer it to Recommendation C.2, which dealt with the dissemination of information by ITU and fell within the purview of Study Group 2. The committee was therefore being asked to endorse the transfer, which had been approved by TSAG and had been decided in the interests of rationalization.

**6.2** The transfer of Recommendation A.30 to revised Recommendation C.2 was **approved**.

**7 Consideration of draft Resolution [X9] – Accounting rate principles for international telephone services (Document 141)**

**7.1** The **delegate of Japan**, introducing Document 141, explained that draft Resolution [X9] contained therein was contingent upon the adoption of draft Annex E to Recommendation D.140. In the area of accounting rates, a good multilateral solution was one which prevented unilateral measures. In that respect, draft Annex E was a very good multilateral solution. Since opposition by a single country had prevented that annex from being adopted at the last meeting of Study Group 3, it could legitimately be submitted to WTSA. But if it was adopted, it could also legitimately be asked whether the rates indicated in it were still valid. Draft Resolution [X9] therefore proposed publishing updated indicative target rates calculated on the basis of the latest data, as a supplement to Recommendation D.140. Only negotiations between administrations were in fact concerned, the purpose of publishing updated data being to help negotiating administrations to carry out the necessary evaluations.

**7.2** The **delegate of Syria** expressed surprise at instructing TSB to publish updated indicative target rates, when Study Group 3 was the author of such data. Draft Resolution [X9] would be acceptable if TSB was replaced by Study Group 3.

**7.3** The **Chairman** said that it was his understanding that all TSB would have to do was apply a method that had already been agreed.

**7.4** The **Chairman of Study Group 3** endorsed the Chairman's interpretation. On the basis of the method developed by the focus group, TSB would do no more than carry out the calculation, as it did for Annex B to Recommendation D.140. Consideration of the method itself was indeed the responsibility of Study Group 3.

**7.5** The **delegate of Syria** denied that there had ever been agreement on a methodology. Many countries had never accepted the results of the focus group's work. Annex E was the fruit of a compromise and not the application of a method.

**7.6** The **Chairman** pointed out that draft Resolution [X9] provided that the updated rates would be published in the form of a supplement and also referred to Resolution 5 of WTSA. Since all supplements had to be approved by the study group, there was no danger of it being short-circuited.

**7.7** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** recalled that his delegation too had had problems with the method devised by the focus group. However, draft Resolution [X9] posed another problem. The method used published rates, but the two main suppliers of such data, namely OFTEL in the United Kingdom and FCC in the United States, were wondering whether to continue publishing them. What would TSB do if the data were no longer published?

**7.8** The **delegate of Bahrain** recalled that Annex E concerned transitional arrangements towards cost orientation for the period from 1999 to 2001. That annex should have been applied after the meeting of Study Group 3, as many rates used worldwide were higher than the indicative rates. Annex E should therefore be applied as rapidly as possible, even if it meant envisaging the establishment of a focus group or some other body to update the data in the future. Draft Resolution [X9] was therefore acceptable only if it had no effect on the adoption of Annex E.

**7.9** The **delegate of Niger** wondered whether the aim of draft Resolution [X9] was not to reopen the discussion on Annex E to Recommendation D.140 in order to delay its adoption. As had already been proposed, it would suffice to mention in the summary record of the meeting that the indicative target rates should be updated and simply withdraw the draft resolution.

**7.10** The **Chairman** said that the draft resolution under consideration had no effect on WTSA's acceptance or rejection of Annex E. The latter had been supported by an overwhelming majority of the committee's members and would be submitted to Plenary. During the discussion on the subject, delegations had wondered about the validity of the data contained in the annex and had accordingly produced a written proposal on the matter, as was their right. In view of the observations on that

proposal, its authors, in consultation with the delegation of the United Kingdom, the Chairman of Study Group 3 and any other interested delegation, should consider how it could be amended in terms of its underlying principle and practical application, so that the committee could reach a decision on the matter at its next meeting.

**7.11** It was so **agreed**.

**The meeting rose at 1230 hours.**

## FOURTH AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(Summary record approved by the Chairman)

Wednesday, 4 October 2000, at 0940 hours

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Consideration of draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 (continued)
- 2 Consideration of draft Recommendation D.iii (D.50) (continued)
- 3 Consideration of draft Resolution [X9] – Accounting rate principles for international telephone services (continued)
- 4 Draft report on the work of Committee 6
- 5 Closing remarks

### 1 Consideration of draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 (continued) (Document DT/22)

**1.1** The **delegate of the United Kingdom**, who had chaired the ad hoc group on draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195, introduced Document DT/22, containing a draft revised text of Recommendation E.195 (ITU-T international numbering resource administration), to deal with the concerns listed in Annex A to Document 109. Having received input from participants who had been unable to attend the meeting of the ad hoc group, he wished to draw attention to some additional changes not reflected in the document. Thus, it was now proposed, first, to amend the second phrase of the fourth sentence of § 6.2 to read "as the lead SG on numbering resource operational matters". Second, the words "should be able to" should be deleted from § 6.4. Lastly, in § 7.1, a new sentence, reading: "Similarly, a Member State may request a review of ITU-NAG practices in order to resolve operational issues" should be added at the end of the proposed new text. He hoped that, in a spirit of compromise, the committee could move forward with the proposed text, as amended.

**1.2** The **delegate of Syria** said that enabling Member States to request reviews in order to resolve general operational issues would be tantamount to empowering ITU-T-NAG to act as unofficial TSB inspectors. Accordingly, he proposed that § 7.1, as orally amended, should be further amended to read: "... in order to resolve operational issues relevant to that Administration".

**1.3** It was so **agreed**.

**1.4** Draft new Recommendation E.195 (Document DT/22), as amended, was **approved**.

### 2 Consideration of draft Recommendation D.iii (D.50) (continued) (Documents 142, 145, 149)

**2.1** The **Chairman** drew attention to Annex 4 to Document 149, which contained the text of the summary report of the Committee 6 ad hoc group on draft Recommendation D.iii, previously issued in Document DT/18. The revised compromise text for draft Recommendation D.iii was reproduced as an attachment thereto. The committee also had before it Document 142, containing draft Resolution [X10] (proposing that Study Group 3 study draft Recommendation D.iii and related proposals) submitted by the United States, and a proposal by Russia, in Document 145, to amend the compromise text produced for draft Recommendation D.iii.

**2.2** The **delegate of Russia** introduced Document 145, which proposed a simple change intended to reflect the current situation more fully by extending the scope of the recommendation to

cover not only administrations and recognized operating agencies (ROAs) but also Internet service providers (ISPs).

**2.3** The **Chairman** noted that the Russian contribution also proposed the deletion of the explanatory footnote specifying that, for the purposes of the recommendation, the expression "administration" indicated both telecommunication administrations and ROAs, with the consequential incorporation of the term "recognized operating agencies" in the main body of the text. He asked whether there was any objection to the Russian proposal to delete the footnote.

**2.4** The **delegate of the United States** said that the proposal to incorporate the substance of the footnote in the text itself had the effect of extending ITU's jurisdiction. The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that it might in principle be useful to incorporate the footnote in the main body of the text, but the proposal appeared to extend ITU's jurisdiction to ISPs, of which there was no mention in the footnote.

**2.5** The **Chairman** said that inclusion of ISPs in the scope of the draft recommendation was the subject of the second part of the proposal. The committee was currently considering only the first part, namely, incorporation of the footnote in the main body of the text.

**2.6** The **delegate of Italy** supported retention of the footnote. The **delegate of Spain** favoured its incorporation in the main body of the text. The **delegate of South Africa** said that the language of the draft recommendation should not depart from established ITU terminology; accordingly, her delegation favoured deletion of the footnote and incorporation of the term "recognized operating agencies" in the main body of the text.

**2.7** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that the two elements of the Russian proposal could not be separated. If ISPs were not to be brought within the scope of the draft recommendation, there was no reason to deviate from the established procedure of appending a footnote to the term "administrations". It might thus be better first to consider whether ISPs were to be included.

**2.8** The **delegate of Australia** favoured retention of the footnote, as the standard ITU formulation. However, if sufficient support existed to include in the body of the text a specific reference to ROAs, his delegation could accept that proposal, subject to use of the conjunction "or" to link the two terms.

**2.9** The **delegate of Italy** said that if the footnote was deleted, the wording of the text should refer to "telecommunication administrations and recognized operating agencies". The desirability of including the reference to ISPs could be discussed more fully at a later stage. His delegation nevertheless still preferred to retain the footnote.

**2.10** The **delegate of Russia** said that his Administration was greatly concerned that a third, entirely unregulated force seemed to be active in the field of the Internet. It should be clearly stated that a third party was involved, one that must gradually be brought within the ambit of international relations: hence his delegation's proposal to include a reference to ISPs in what was currently far too weak a text, as an early indication that ITU intended to react to the new situation. Administrations and ROAs should be clearly differentiated, as they performed different functions.

**2.11** The **delegate of the United States** reiterated his view that the proposal presented a confusing picture of ITU's jurisdiction in the area under consideration, and that its scope was not clear.

**2.12** The **delegate of Greece** said that he shared other delegates' misgivings regarding the wisdom of including in ITU documents definitions not adopted by the plenipotentiary conference. Incorporation of the footnote in the text of what was a non-binding recommendation would distort the existing legal framework.

**2.13** The **delegate of Australia**, responding to the concerns expressed by the delegate of Russia, said that No. 1008 of the Constitution made it clear that a recognized operating agency was any operating agency upon which the obligations provided for in Article 6 of the Constitution were

imposed by the Member State in whose territory the head office of the agency was situated. In other words, it was for each Member State to decide what constituted an ROA. For its own part, Australia had no difficulty in accepting that, for the purposes of the recommendation, an ROA would include the relevant activities of ISPs. The matter was one for domestic resolution, and was fully within Russia's jurisdiction as a Member State.

**2.14** The **Chairman** said that the committee appeared clearly to wish to retain the explanation of what was understood by an administration in the form of a footnote. He urged participants, when considering the Russian proposal to extend the scope of the draft recommendation to include ISPs, to bear in mind the clarification provided by the delegate of Australia.

**2.15** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that it might in due course be deemed desirable to include in draft Recommendation D.iii a definition of the term "Internet service provider" as used in the context of D-series recommendations. Until then, however, it would not be appropriate to include the undefined term in the draft recommendation.

**2.16** The **Chairman** asked whether there was any support for the proposal to include specific reference to ISPs in the draft recommendation.

**2.17** The **delegate of Spain** supported the proposal.

**2.18** The **Chairman** said that, in the absence of any other support for the proposal, he took it that the committee wished to retain the footnote, and not to extend the scope of the text to include ISPs. Accordingly, Document 145 could not be approved.

**2.19** It was so agreed.

**2.20** The **delegate of South Africa** said that her delegation's decision not to support the inclusion of a reference to ISPs in the draft recommendation had been based on its belief that, for the reasons given by the delegate of Australia, ISPs were already covered by the draft recommendation. The **delegate of Singapore** endorsed those remarks.

**2.21** The **delegate of Russia** said that the committee's decision not to approve Document 145 appeared to be based on the fact that no legal definition of ISPs existed within ITU. Nonetheless, ISPs were a reality, and a definition would need to be formulated in due course. If the committee felt that the matter was best left to individual administrations, Russia would accept that decision, but reserved the right to reconsider the recommendation as a whole at a later date. Meanwhile, it was to be hoped that ITU would not one day be reproached with having been slow to respond to the challenge posed.

**2.22** The **Chairman** reminded the committee that now, in addition to the compromise text of draft Recommendation D.iii to be found as an attachment to Annex 4 to Document 149, it also had before it Document 142, in which the United States proposed draft Resolution [X10]. He invited participants to comment on the draft resolution.

**2.23** The **delegate of Canada**, referring to the sensitive nature of the matter under consideration, said that informal consultations following the extensive debate at the previous meeting had provided an opportunity for further reflection. As a consequence, he wished to propose an amendment to draft Recommendation D.iii that might allow progress in reaching consensus. A number of other administrations had been consulted and appeared to find the proposal acceptable.

**2.24** The **Chairman** suggested that the proposal be introduced. He would then ask the delegation of the United States to comment on how it wished to proceed with draft Resolution [X10].

**2.25** The **delegate of Canada** said that his proposal was to amend the last sentence of the compromise text of Recommendation D.iii to read "... enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account whether there is a need for compensation between them...". That change would avoid any prejudgement of the negotiations referred to earlier in the text.

**2.26** The **delegate of the United States** commented that the proposed amendment only underscored the instability of the draft recommendation, and he would prefer the committee to proceed to a full discussion of draft Resolution [X10].

**2.27** The **Chairman** invited comments on draft Resolution [X10], which in essence proposed that studies on draft Recommendation D.iii should be continued in Study Group 3 and that the draft recommendation should not be approved.

**2.28** The **delegate of Netherlands** said that, in the interests of reaching consensus on the draft recommendation, he would support the Canadian proposal and hoped that others would do likewise. Should it prove impossible to reach consensus, however, he would support draft Resolution [X10], although the phrase "all proposed recommendations" in *resolves* 1 required clarification.

**2.29** The **delegate of Bahrain** said that, even with the amendment proposed by Canada, draft Recommendation D.iii had been weakened in the compromise text and it was therefore necessary to consider draft Resolution X10. In his view, however, the draft resolution was not acceptable as it stood. For example, *considering further* a) stated that a number of proposed recommendations had emerged; in his view, the only outcome of the committee's discussions was the report of the ad hoc group. Moreover, *considering further* b) stated that the ad hoc group had identified widely differing views, but the ad hoc group had in fact agreed a text that was satisfactory to the CEPT countries and a number of other parties present. Lastly, Study Group 3 had already undertaken extensive studies. He proposed, therefore, that rather than referring the whole matter back to Study Group 3 as proposed in the draft resolution, the committee should first try to reach agreement on broad principles, leaving outstanding details for the study group.

**2.30** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** welcomed the Canadian proposal but said that he would need time to consider the amendment before commenting further. There was nevertheless much to support in draft Resolution [X10]. The United Kingdom recognized that ITU had a role to play in promoting new technologies and the Internet and in addressing the costs of Internet access, which were too high in many countries, but did not consider that draft Recommendation D.iii was the best way to proceed. Moreover, there were many unanswered questions related to the draft recommendation that could usefully be pursued in Study Group 3, for example the definition of an ISP, which had caused difficulty in the present meeting.

**2.31** The **delegate of Italy** favoured the approval of a recommendation in principle but considered that the existing text was incomplete and imprecise and could give rise to problems. He therefore supported draft Resolution [X10] and hoped that, after further work, Study Group 3 would be able to prepare a more acceptable recommendation. It should be possible to achieve that without waiting a further four years.

**2.32** The **delegate of Spain** opposed draft Resolution [X10] on the grounds that Study Group 3 had already undertaken extensive work on the matter and would be unlikely to make further progress even if given more time. Draft Recommendation D.iii in Document 149 represented an appropriate compromise. He could not support the Canadian amendment, however, as it changed the substance of the draft recommendation.

**2.33** The **delegate of Mexico** said that, prior to the present meeting, there had appeared to be a majority in favour of the draft recommendation as revised by the ad hoc group. That text, together with the amendment proposed by Canada, should therefore be the only subject under consideration. draft Resolution [X10] should not be discussed.

**2.34** The **delegate of Norway** agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom that more time was needed to consider the Canadian proposal. He too would support draft Resolution [X10] if it was not possible to reach consensus on the draft recommendation.

**2.35** The **delegates of Brazil and South Africa** opposed draft Resolution [X10].

**2.36** The **delegates of Sweden, Finland and Denmark** supported Norway and the Netherlands, indicating that the amendment proposed by Canada was a good starting point for further work on the text of the draft recommendation. They too would support draft Resolution [X10] if no agreement was reached on draft Recommendation D.iii.

**2.37** The **delegate of the United States** welcomed the support expressed for draft Resolution [X10] and reiterated the view that further studies were needed before proceeding to the approval of the draft recommendation. Considerable uncertainty remained as to the potential impact of the draft recommendation, and there was a need for further definition of its scope, for example as to whether it covered cost sharing, and how it would be implemented.

**2.38** The **delegate of Turkey**, having endorsed Mexico's position, observed nevertheless that the amendment to the draft recommendation proposed by Canada did not indicate who would determine whether there was a need for compensation. The wording proposed by the ad hoc group should therefore be retained.

**2.39** The **delegate of Cuba** supported revised draft Recommendation D.iii as proposed by the ad hoc group.

**2.40** The **Chairman** pointed out that it was clear that those who supported the draft recommendation would not support draft Resolution [X10]. He suggested that only those in favour of the draft resolution should ask for the floor.

**2.41** The **delegate of Italy**, reiterating his support for draft Resolution [X10], drew attention to § 11.3.2 of Document 149, which stated that the committee had noted that the revised text of draft Recommendation D.iii was a difficult compromise between those who advocated the original text proposed by Study Group 3 and those who supported the text contained in Document 85. The draft recommendation had therefore not been agreed by everyone who had participated in the ad hoc group.

**2.42** The **delegate of Bahrain** took the view that an overwhelming majority had supported the compromise text of the draft recommendation and that a decision on that text should be taken before discussing draft Resolution [X10]. There were a number of weaknesses in the draft resolution that would take some time to remedy, should consideration prove necessary.

**2.43** The **delegate of United Arab Emirates** said that, at the committee's third meeting, the Chairman had concluded that there had been very strong support for the text drafted by the ad hoc group but that there had also been small but strong opposition to it. The Chairman had pointed out that Study Group 3 would in any case undertake further studies on the matter. The report of Committee 6 would summarize that situation. While he appreciated the efforts made by the United States, he could not accept draft Resolution [X10]. He supported the compromise text of the draft recommendation as proposed by the ad hoc group.

**2.44** The **Chairman** observed that a majority of delegates supported revised draft Recommendation D.iii as proposed by the ad hoc group, without amendment, and opposed draft Resolution [X10]. A second group preferred draft Recommendation D.iii as amended by Canada but would support draft Resolution [X10] should it prove impossible to reach consensus on the draft recommendation. A third smaller group supported draft Resolution [X10] considering that the matter should be referred back to Study Group 3. In the report of Committee 6, he would indicate that it had not proved possible for the committee to reach consensus and he would summarize the situation he had just outlined. He suggested that those who supported the amendment proposed by Canada and those who supported draft Resolution [X10] might wish to refine the two proposals in the light of the discussions that had just taken place and prepare revised texts of draft Recommendation D.iii and draft Resolution [X10], respectively, for consideration in the Plenary Meeting.



### **3 Consideration of draft Resolution [X9] – Accounting rate principles for international telephone services (continued) (Document 151)**

**3.1** The **Chairman** drew attention to Document 151 which contained a revised version of draft Resolution [X9] on accounting rate principles for international telephone services, which had been discussed at the previous meeting on the basis of Document 141.

**3.2** The **delegate of Japan** introduced Document 151, which was now supported by six countries, as the United Arab Emirates had joined the co-sponsors listed on the document. Informal consultations had indicated that the revised text was acceptable to the delegations that had taken the floor at the previous meeting. Two modifications had been made to the original text contained in Document 141: "*instructs TSB to*" had been amended to "*instructs Study Group 3 to*" to make it clear that Study Group 3 was responsible for the proposed supplement to Recommendation D.140; and the phrase referring to the method to be used had been deleted, since no method for calculating target rates was included in Annex E and it was considered that Study Group 3 was competent to determine the method to be used. Procedures relating to supplements to ITU-T recommendations were set out in draft revised Resolution 5, reproduced in § 6 of Document 30. As indicated in *decides* 4 of that resolution, supplements were only informative and were not considered to be an integral part of any recommendation. Approval of Annex E was therefore not affected by the proposed supplement. Study Group 3 already collected, processed and disseminated information on accounting rates annually, in accordance with Annex B to Recommendation D.140, so that it was familiar with the type of work required.

**3.3** The **delegate of Bahrain** confirmed that his delegation had been consulted and could support the revised text, provided that it did not affect the approval of Annex E.

**3.4** The **Chairman** said that the committee had already decided to approve Annex E and that its approval by the Plenary Meeting would not be affected by approval of draft Resolution [X9].

**3.5** The **delegate of Niger** confirmed that his delegation had also been consulted and could support the revised text.

**3.6** Draft Resolution [X9], as contained in Document 151, was **approved**.

### **4 Draft report on the work of Committee 6 (Document 149)**

**4.1** The **Chairman** invited the committee to consider Document 149 section by section, starting with section 1 (Introduction) and section 2 (Report of Study Group 2). He recalled in connection with § 2.2 that the full amended text of Recommendation E.195 would be published as an Assembly document.

**4.2** Sections 1 and 2 were **approved**.

**4.3** Regarding section 3 (Report of Study Group 3), the **Chairman of Study Group 3**, replying to the **delegate of Niger**, said that "April 1999" in § 3.2.2 should read "December 1999".

**4.4** Section 3 was **approved**.

**4.5** Section 4 (Report of Study Group 7), section 5 (Report of Study Group 8) and section 6 (Report of Study Group 16) were **approved**.

**4.6** In connection with section 7 (Regional tariff groups), the **delegate of the United Arab Emirates** noted that countries belonging to the League of Arab States would be included in the proposed new Arab regional tariff group, referred to in § 7.1. His Administration wished to maintain its current position as an active member of the TAS Group, attending the new Arab regional tariff group as an observer.

**4.7** The **delegate of India** asked for clarification as to whether all the countries concerned would continue to be members of the TAS or TAF groups, or whether they would move *en bloc* to the new Arab regional tariff group.

**4.8** The **delegate of Bahrain**, observing that the matter had not been fully resolved by Committee 4 but had been referred to the Plenary Meeting, requested clarification from the ITU secretariat whether Bahrain's position as an active member of the TAS Group would be affected by the creation of the new group. His country would prefer to stay in the TAS Group to which it gave priority, but would like to attend the new Arab regional tariff group if that did not affect its position.

**4.9** The **delegate of Yemen**, also observing that the matter had not been finalized in Committee 4, said that his country wished to maintain its membership in the TAS Group and, if it had the option, to attend the new Arab group.

**4.10** The **Secretary** said that the matter had been raised in Committee 4 but that it would be difficult to take a decision at committee level as the new group in question was not a regional group in the normal sense of a geographic region and because it overlapped with existing groups. As the outcome depended to some extent upon the wishes of the Member States concerned, the matter might have to be dealt with at a later stage by Study Group 3.

**4.11** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that his delegation had no objection to the creation of a new group but considered that if a country was an active member of one group, it could only have observer status in the other, and that the WTSA should give clear guidance to Study Group 3 on that matter.

**4.12** The above comments were **noted**.

**4.13** Section 7 was **approved**.

**4.14** Section 8 (Proposed amendments to Resolution 29) was **approved**.

**4.15** Under Section 9 (Results of 1998 Plenipotentiary Resolutions), the **delegate of Yemen** drew attention to a typographical error in the heading of § 9.2 which should read "Apportionment of revenues".

**4.16** Regarding § 9.3.3, the **delegate of the United States** asked for subparagraphs i) and ii) to be reworded, as they were drafted in such a way as to suggest that Study Group 2 and the Council were working along separate, independent tracks. It should be made clear that it was the Council which directed any action concerning the ITRs and that future action thereon would be decided by the Council in 2001. Any work by Study Group 3 prior to that Council decision would be premature.

**4.17** The **Vice-Chairman** recalled that one of the study topics relating to the ITRs within Question B/3, which had been approved by Committee 4, had been carefully worded "Review of the relevant sections of the ITRs and their appendices, taking into consideration the results of the work on Resolution 79", implying that Study Group 3 would pursue the work further only if required to do so as a result of the Council's follow-up of Resolution 79. The **Secretary** suggested reversing the order of subparagraphs i) and ii) and inserting the phrase "depending on Council decisions".

**4.18** The **Chairman** suggested that the delegate of the United States might discuss the wording with the vice-chairmen of Committee 6 and the Chairman of the Group of Experts on the Reform of the ITRs – a suggestion which was accepted by the **delegate of the United States**.

**4.19** The **delegate of the United Kingdom** said that as the ITRs were treaty documents it was not appropriate for a study group to begin working on them or modifying them until the Council or a Plenipotentiary Conference had so instructed. Study Group 3 should therefore not take action before Council 2001.

**4.20** The **Chairman of Study Group 3** said that the adoption of the Secretary-General's report on Resolution 79 by the Council that year had, by corollary, given Study Group 3 a mandate to examine some of the detailed provisions of the ITRs.

- 4.21 The **Chairman** suggested that interested parties should meet informally in order to agree upon an appropriate text with a view to avoiding lengthy discussion in the Plenary Meeting.
- 4.22 It was so **agreed**.
- 4.23 On that understanding, section 9 was **approved**.
- 4.24 Section 10 (Recommendation A.30) was **approved**.
- 4.25 The **Chairman** noted that section 11 reflected the lengthy discussions that had taken place concerning draft Recommendation D.iii (D.50) during the first three meetings of Committee 6.
- 4.26 The **delegate of India** expressed concern that the report reflected a strong divergence of views and requested that further efforts be made to find a solution, perhaps on the basis of the amendment to draft Recommendation D.iii proposed earlier by Canada.
- 4.27 The **Chairman** said that although there was still time for informal discussions, any formal decision would have to be taken in the Plenary Meeting.
- 4.28 The **delegate of Bahrain** said that although he would prefer further formal discussions, he would be prepared to accept the Canadian proposal.
- 4.29 The **Chairman**, having requested members of the committee to indicate by raising their cards whether they were opposed to the Canadian proposal, noted that several delegations could not support the Canadian proposal. Consensus was therefore not possible.
- 4.30 The **representative of CEPT** said that a coordination meeting was about to be held to try to consolidate the European position on draft Recommendation D.iii. The **delegate of Canada** said that his delegation also was holding informal discussions with a view to reaching agreement on a text for submission to the Plenary Meeting.
- 4.31 The **Chairman** noted that consideration of Recommendation D.iii would continue on an informal basis, in the hope of moving nearer to consensus.
- 4.32 On that understanding, section 11 was **approved**.
- 4.33 Regarding section 12 on the proposed new resolution concerning accounting rate principles, the **Chairman** recalled that the resolution originally proposed by Japan in Document 141 had been revised in Document 151 and approved earlier in the meeting. Section 12 required updating accordingly.
- 4.34 On that understanding, section 12 was **approved**.
- 4.35 Annexes 1 to 4 to Document 149 were **noted**.
- 4.36 The draft report on the work of Committee 6 (Document 149) as a whole, as amended and subject to the comments made, was **approved**.
- 4.37 The **Chairman** said that his report to the Plenary Meeting would reflect the salient points in Document 149 and the views expressed during that morning's meeting.

## 5 Closing remarks

- 5.1 The **delegate of India** thanked and congratulated the Chairman for his excellent leadership.
- 5.2 The **Chairman** expressed special thanks to his vice-chairmen, and to the Secretary of the committee, who was nearing retirement. He himself was about to complete 30 years of CCITT and ITU-T activities with ITU and wished to stress that in the often arduous efforts to achieve consensus and thus help to maintain ITU's pre-eminent position in world telecommunications, it was important that the principles of fair play in global dealings and respect for the individual as a human being should prevail, despite differences of culture and opinion.

**The meeting rose at 1240 hours.**

## **4 – REPORTS**

### **4.1 – REPORT BY COMMITTEE 2**

(as approved by the Assembly)

#### **BUDGET CONTROL COMMITTEE**

##### **1 Budget Control Committee**

The Budget Control Committee held two meetings during the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) and considered the issues arising from its terms of reference.

Under provisions 26 and 28 (sections a) and c), paragraph 4.4) of the Rules of Procedure of conferences and other meetings of the International Telecommunication Union, the Budget Control Committee's terms of reference are:

- to determine the organization and the facilities available to delegates, to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the Assembly;
- to report to the Plenary Meeting on the estimated total expenditure of the Assembly, as well as an estimate of the costs that would be entailed by the execution of the decisions taken by the Assembly;
- to examine the estimate of the financial needs of the ITU-T up to the next WTSA.

##### **2 Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Secretary-General of ITU**

In accordance with Resolution 77 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), Resolution 5 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and Resolution 83 (amended) of the ITU Council concerning the organization, financing and liquidation of the accounts of ITU conferences and meetings, the Government of Canada and the Secretary-General of ITU concluded an agreement concerning the organization, holding and financing of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly.

The Budget Control Committee took note of the agreement and warmly thanked the Government of Canada for the very good organization and the excellent facilities provided for the conference.

Some minor concerns were expressed about the need for a sufficient number of small or medium size meeting rooms for parallel meetings and about the need for laptop outlets in the meeting rooms. Attention will be paid to these specific needs by the ITU Secretariat when organizing future Conferences or Assemblies outside Geneva.

##### **3 Financial responsibilities of conferences**

**3.1** The attention of the Budget Control Committee was drawn to Article 34 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), which stipulates that:

- Before adopting proposals or taking decisions with financial implications, the conferences of the Union shall take account of all the Union's budgetary provisions with a view to ensuring that they will not result in expenses beyond the credits which the Council is empowered to authorize.
- No decision of a conference shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in expenses beyond the credits that the Council is empowered to authorize."

**3.2** The Committee expressed some concern about the degree of flexibility in case of decisions being taken which would result in expenditure in excess of the credits available or the limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Such expenditure for important activities could be met by re-establishing priorities, redeploying internal resources or funding activities by voluntary contributions.

#### **4 Financial contribution of organizations of an international character and Sector Members to the expenses of the Assembly**

**4.1** No. 476 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union in force since 1 January 2000 provides that organizations of an international character (unless they have been exempted by Council, subject to reciprocity) and Sector Members (except those attending a conference of their respective Sector) which participate in a World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly shall share in defraying the expenses of the Assembly in question.

**4.2** As of 2 October 2000, no organization nor Sector Member has so far been registered.

#### **5 Budget of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000)**

At its 1999 session, the Council approved by Resolution 1133 the budget of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) for the biennium 2000-2001, amounting to CHF 765 000. In addition, the planned costs for documentation for the Assembly were estimated at CHF 399 000, leading to a total planned direct cost of CHF 1 164 000.

#### **6 Estimate of the expenditure of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) as at 21 September 2000**

The expenditure of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly as at 21 September 2000 shows a positive balance of CHF 78 000 mainly due to savings on interpretation costs and of CHF 18 000 on documentation cost. The situation of the accounts of the WTSA-2000 is given in Annex A.

#### **7 Report on ITU-T expenditure during the Study Period 1997-2000 and estimated financial needs up to WTSA-04**

The report on ITU-T expenditure during the Study Period 1997-2000 and estimated financial needs up to WTSA-04 are provided in accordance with Section 5 of Resolution 1 of WTSC-96.

The attention of delegates was drawn on the number of Sector Member contributory units to the ITU-T Sector, which has increased by 22% since 1996.

Concerning the documentation workload, reprocessing of documents has been avoided to the extent possible. Intensive use of electronic document handling has been employed. This has resulted in a decrease of 17% in typing expenditure and 18% in reprography during the ending study period compared with the prior period ending 1996.

The estimated financial needs for the upcoming study period 2001-2004 are based on the level of activities of the last study period. ITU's general budget guidelines were applied in estimating the needs, in order to keep within the limits of expenditure established by Decision 5 (Minneapolis, 1998).

Some additional information was requested in order to provide a link in the ITU-T budgeting system between the appropriations by sections (e.g. study group meetings, bureau) and by category (nature of expenditure, e.g. staff costs, public services utilities, documentation).

## **8 Information on sources of funding by Sector**

Information on sources of funding by Sector shows that the level of ITU-T Sector income from Sector Member contributions, sales of publications and cost recovery is 48.3% but not sufficient to cover the fully allocated cost of the Sector.

Additional explanation was also requested and provided concerning the link between the financial appropriations of the Sector and the fully allocated cost of the Sector.

## **9 Report of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to WTSA-2000 (Draft new Resolution D)**

Proposed Resolution [D] encouraging the use of Voluntary contributions to finance specific projects or new initiatives, endorsed by TSAG at its June session, was also endorsed by Committee 2 and is submitted to the Plenary meeting for approval.

Attention is drawn to the fact that expenditure under Voluntary Contributions are outside the limits set by Plenipotentiary conferences.

## **10 Projects open to voluntary contributions**

A list of projects open to voluntary contributions was provided to the Committee. These new specific projects or activities are necessary in order to enhance ITU-T's leading role in the global telecommunication standardization field. Examples include seminars, workshops, promotion of ITU-T to attract new Members, external cooperation with standards developing organizations, and strengthening ITU-T activities in different regions. Committee 2 took note of the list of projects open to funding by voluntary contributions and encouraged the ITU-T Sector to make this list known to the Members of the Sector. The total estimated value of projects identified at this stage amounts to 2 580 000 Swiss francs. The list of projects with indicative estimates is given in Annex B.

\* \* \*

The Plenary Meeting is requested to consider and approve this Report, which will then be forwarded to the Secretary-General, together with the comments of the Plenary meeting for submission to the 2001 session of the Council.

# ANNEX A

## Estimate of expenditure of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly as at 21 September 2000

CHF (000)

	Budget 2000-2001	Actual expenditure as at 21/9/2000	Commitments as at 21/9/2000	Credits available 21/9/2000
Staff costs	487	8	404	75
Other staff costs	61		50	11
Travel on duty			8	-8
Contractual services				0
Rental & maintenance of premises and equipment	20		20	0
Materials and supplies	25		25	0
Public and internal services	162		162	0
Miscellaneous	10	5	5	0
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>78</b>

CHF (000)

<b>Documentation costs</b>	Planned costs 2000-2001	Actual costs as at 21/9/2000	Estimates * as at 21/9/2000	Variance as at 21/9/2000
Translation	144	55	85	4
Typing	111	34	76	1
Reprography	144	5	126	13
<b>Total Documentation costs</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>18</b>

<b>Documentation volumes</b>	Planned volumes 2000-2001	Actual volumes as at 21/9/2000	Estimates * as at 21/9/2000	Variance as at 21/9/2000
Translation (pages)	1,090	421	650	19
Typing (pages)	2,500	774	1,700	26
Reprography (1000 pages)	2,400	91	2,100	209

\* Based on actual workload trends and estimates. Total volumes and costs trends for the Assembly.

## ANNEX B

### List of projects open to voluntary contributions

#### **1 Increase in the frequency of the study groups from one every ten months to one every six months**

In order to respond to market requirements, there has been an increasing demand from major study groups to decrease the time interval between meetings.

This demand was partially responded to during the budgetary process for the 2000-2001 budget, a sum of 713 000 Swiss francs was allocated. The initial demand aimed to increase the interval for 50% of the study groups and was evaluated to 1 198 000 Swiss francs in primary costs (interpretation, logistic and staff meeting costs) and 1 980 000 Swiss francs in internal invoicing (translation, typing and reproduction of the documents) with a total of 3 178 000 Swiss francs.

Six additional study group meetings, with a total of 24 meeting days, and an additional meeting on IMT-2000 of five days, have been therefore added to the meeting schedule at the end of the year 2000.

This project is estimated at 1 232 500 Swiss francs per year.

#### **2 ICANN Protocol Supporting Organization**

A Memorandum of Understanding related to ICANN Protocol Supporting Organization (PSO) was signed on 14 July 1999 with ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) and ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute).

The Protocol Council has a secretary to coordinate administrative matters relating to the PSO and the Protocol Council, term of office is one year and the position of secretary rotates among the signing SDOs.

A General Assembly is held at least once per year and is hosted by a signing SDO. The General Assembly is an open meeting for promoting discussion and receiving input regarding the work of the PSO.

ITU should host the General Assembly in 2002 and assume the annual secretariat.

This project is estimated at 150 000 Swiss francs.

#### **3 Technical workshops**

TSB would like to develop or participate more actively in a programme of technical seminars and workshops, which could be organized in coordination with ITU-T study groups' experts. The aim would be to focus on and disseminate state-of-the-art information, and at the same time to get external persons aware of ITU-T work, its methods and priorities.

Events are envisaged in the field of IP, GII, Mediacom, electronic business, naming, numbering and addressing, as well as other partnership projects like ISO Forum.

This project is estimated at 250 000 Swiss francs for four workshops per year.

##### **3.1 Standardization in the field of electronic business**

A Memorandum of Understanding concerning standardization in the field of electronic business was signed on 24 March 2000 with IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission), ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and UN/ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe).



ITU-T hosted the first MoU Management Group in its new configuration (four organizations) on 17 and 18 May 2000. It is planned to share the secretariat costs and the organization of two meetings per year between the four organizations.

Periodical summits or workshops dedicated to specific aspects of electronic business are also planned in the upcoming months. ITU-T is candidate for organizing such meetings.

### **3.2 MEDIACOM-2004**

A workshop dedicated to IP and MEDIACOM-2004 will be organized by the Sector in the first part of 2001 in order to progress the IP studies and to strengthen the cooperation in this field with other SDOs (in particular with IETF) and to launch the MEDIACOM-2004 project.

## **4 Strengthening the regional presence**

As stipulated by Resolution 25 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998), there is a need to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the relevant regional organizations and to facilitate participation of all Member States and Sector Members in the activities of the three Sectors of the Union.

One of the priorities of the ITU-T Sector, identified in the Strategic Plan for the Union 1999-2003 (Resolution 71 (Minneapolis, 1998)), is to draw special attention to telecommunication development in developing countries and to cooperate with the other Sectors in the organization of information meetings, seminars and workshops and in the development of case studies, guidelines and handbooks. This would be done in accordance with the proposed Resolution 17 of WTSA, asking the Director of TSB to assist developing countries with such a range of regional activities focusing on priority questions, such as VoIP, mobile technology and multimedia, and by ITU-T meetings in the regions.

This project is estimated at 350 000 Swiss francs per year.

## **5 Project launching**

At its last meeting TSAG has been made aware of the problems encountered in running projects in the framework of existing study group activities.

To properly manage these projects, adequate human resources and supporting tools should be available within TSB for the project period.

These projects are estimated at 500 000 Swiss francs per year.

## **6 Promoting ITU-T**

It is also necessary to promote the ITU-T Sector activities and achievements in a more dynamic mode in order to attract interest from the entire telecommunication community and to get more Sector Members.

A communication and promotion policy is being defined and set up, which will require additional budget.

A new post for a communication and promotion officer has been created. Study groups have been encouraged to promote their activities and results and cooperation with the ITU press official has been enhanced. Nevertheless, additional support from our membership is strongly welcome in promoting ITU-T.

This project is estimated at 100 000 Swiss francs per year.

## **7 Other subjects**

The TSB management is also ready to implement any new ideas or projects requested by our membership. It should be noted that according to present financial rules, the current constraints on expenditures cannot be changed until 2004, thus the importance of having voluntary contributions.

## **4.2 – REPORT BY COMMITTEE 3**

(as approved by the Assembly)

### **WORKING METHODS OF THE ITU TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR**

#### **1 General**

**1.1** Committee 3, set up to consider working methods of the ITU-T, held five meetings during WTSA (Montreal, 2000).

Discussion was centered on the proposals developed by TSAG contained in Documents WTSA2000/29, 30, 31 and 32. Additional proposals and comments were considered based on contributions received.

**1.2** The documents considered were WTSA2000/29, 30, 31, 32, 32Corr.1, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 54, 56, 56Corr.1, Add.1 to 56Corr.1, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 77, 79, 80, 80Add.1, 99, 104, 105, 111, 119, 126, 127, 128, 135, 143 and 152.

**1.3** At its first meeting the Committee agreed to structure its discussions under the headings of working methods, EDH, Cooperation and Coordination, TSAG relevant issues, publication and presentation rules, ITU Reform and other subjects.

#### **2 Results of the work of Committee 3**

##### **2.1 Working methods**

###### **2.1.1 Resolution 1 (Document 30, Section 2)**

Following the presentation of all documents, Committee 3 agreed that, except section 4.8 which deals with the rules of procedure related to the TSAG meetings and section 8 which deals with selection of Recommendation approval process, the draft Resolution 1 can be adopted.

Concerning section 4.8, Committee 3 agreed that any action to improve the efficiency of TSAG activity should be adopted and that submission of written proposals during TSAG meeting may be allowed under some specific case and conditions. Committee 3 modified Section 4.8 accordingly.

Committee 3 also agreed to delete from Resolution 1, Section 7.3.2 the phrase [among the Member States and Sector Members present].

Concerning Section 8, the Committee agreed to the text provided that Recommendation [A.AAP] is adopted by the Plenary Meeting.

Committee 3 decided to adopt Resolution 1 and request the approval of the Plenary Meeting.

###### **2.1.2 Resolution [X8] (Document 77, Add.1)**

Committee 3 recognized that this draft Resolution [X8] (Regulatory aspect of ITU-T work) proposed by APT in document 77 Add.1 complements Resolution 1, but in order to take a decision, there is a need to consider the results of work on Recommendation [A.AAP] and on reform of ITU-T. Due to lack of time, Committee 3 had no time to take final decision.

###### **2.1.3 Recommendation [A.AAP] (Document 32, Section 6)**

Committee 3 agreed that Recommendation [A.AAP] must be approved at this WTSA as it is a vital and fundamental tool to improve the efficiency of work and the speed of approval process.

In its second session, Committee 3 decided to revisit unsolved Section 5.3 after consideration of reform issue. However, the following two different positions still exist, and consequently it was not possible to find out a compromised solution.

One school of thought considers that the right of Member States is an essential point and that further consideration in relation with Sector Member rights should be considered within the ITU reform discussion. Therefore the text proposed by TSAG should be adopted.

The other school of thought considers that Member States and Sector Members should act together according to Resolution 82 as proposed in WTSA2000/56. According to this proposal a given number of members (Member States and/or Sector Members) is necessary to oppose to a Recommendation.

Committee 3 examined compromised proposal to have at least in the group opposing one Member State or a group composed of three Member States. It was not possible to find out an agreement.

Committee 3 decided to report this situation to the Plenary Meeting and to request at the same time two clarifications. One is to examine if the approval procedure as described in Section 5.3 can be considered as a vote. The second point addressed was the Sector Members right to be involved in the approval process.

Committee 3 also noted that, in addition to AAP, there is a need to improve the traditional approval process so that Recommendations of regulatory or policy nature can be adopted more quickly.

#### **2.1.4 Resolution [X3] (Document 48)**

In order to conform to the ITU Convention, it was found necessary to adopt a Resolution allowing Recommendation [A.AAP] implementation. Therefore Committee 3 adopted the Resolution proposed in Document 48 (draft [X3]), entitled Alternative approval process for ITU-T. Committee 3 requests the approval of this Resolution [X3] by the Plenary Meeting.

#### **2.1.5 Resolution [A] (Document 31, Section 2)**

Resolution [A] as per DT/15 was adopted with the following two modifications:

- replace in *resolves* 3 the amount of the financial contribution for Associate with a reference to the related Council decision;
- modify first part of *requests* and add of a new *instructs* to TSAG.

Committee 3 requests the approval of draft Resolution [A] by the Plenary Meeting.

#### **2.1.6 Resolution [E] (Document 31, Section 6)**

A consensus was reached for integration of part of Resolution [X5] (Document 66) into Resolution [E], differentiating qualifications for the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of TSAG from those of Study Groups.

It was also agreed to clarify, in *resolves* 6, the effective date of application of this Resolution.

Committee 3 adopted Resolution [E] with those modifications and decided to forward this draft Resolution for approval by the Plenary Meeting.

#### **2.1.7 Recommendation A.1 (Document 32, Section 2)**

Committee 3 noted there is no objection to submit Recommendation A.1 for approval by the Plenary Meeting.

#### **2.1.8 Implementation of new ITU-T structure and procedures (Document 62)**

Committee 3 agreed for a full implementation of new ITU-T structure and procedures at latest by 1st January 2001 and decided to request the endorsement of this agreement by the Plenary Meeting.

## **2.2 EDH**

In order to improve the electronic work methods within ITU-T, TSAG had prepared a new draft Resolution [B] by merging Resolutions 9, 10 and 25 (Document 31, Section 3).

Committee 3 recognized the necessity and importance of further introduction of EDH methods into the working of the ITU-T and adopted Resolution [B]. At the same time, the Committee accepted the deletion of Resolutions 9, 10 and 25.

TSAG had also recommended that this Resolution be moved to the A-series Recommendations. However, as it contains several principles and important advices to the Director of TSB, Committee 3 decided to keep it as a Resolution. Committee 3 requests the approval of this Resolution by the Plenary meeting.

## **2.3 Coordination and cooperation**

### **2.3.1 Resolution 7 (Document 30, Section 7)**

Revised text for Resolution 7 proposed by TSAG is adopted. Committee 3 agreed to maintain this text as a Resolution. The approval of this Resolution by the Plenary Meeting is requested.

### **2.3.2 Resolution 11 (Document 30, Section 1)**

The proposal from TSAG to retain Resolution 11 without modification was adopted by Committee 3. The approval of this Resolution by the Plenary Meeting is requested.

### **2.3.3 Recommendation A.4 (Document 32, Section 4)**

Draft revised Recommendation A.4 as determined by TSAG is agreed by Committee 3. It is proposed for approval at the Plenary meeting.

### **2.3.4 Recommendation A.6 (Document 32, Section 5)**

Draft revised Recommendation A.6 as determined by TSAG is adopted by Committee 3 and proposed for approval at the Plenary Meeting.

### **2.3.5 Recommendation A.23 (Document 29, Section 5)**

Reference to Recommendation A.23 was made only for information. Committee 3 noted that TSAG decided to retain this Recommendation without modification.

## **2.4. TSAG relevant issues**

### **2.4.1 Resolution 22 (Document 30, Section 10)**

Revised Resolution 22 as proposed by TSAG is adopted with addition of one resolve item (*resolve 2*) which is derived from Document 127. Revised Resolution 22 is submitted for approval by the Plenary Meeting.

### **2.4.2 Resolution 24 and Resolution 27 (Document 29 paragraph 10 and Table 4)**

TSAG proposal to delete Resolutions 24 and 27 is agreed by Committee 3. Deletion of those Resolutions is requested by the Plenary Meeting.

### **2.4.3 Resolution [X7] (Document 64)**

The draft text presented by Canada with exception of *recognizing d)* received a substantial support. However there were also some concerns expressed by Administrations, particularly on proper balance between developed and developing countries as well as on geographical distribution. Committee 3 succeeded to develop a compromised text and adopted that text. Plenary Meeting is requested to approve the revised Resolution [X7] which was forwarded to Committee 7.

## **2.5 Publication and presentation rules**

### **2.5.1 Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 (Document 30, paragraphs 4 and 5)**

Committee 3 adopted those Resolutions and agreed to move them to A-series Recommendations. Committee 7 will take care of formatting those texts into the form of Recommendations. Plenary Meeting is requested to approve these decisions of Committee 3.

### **2.5.2 Recommendation A.2 (Document 32/Section 2)**

Draft revised Recommendation A.2 as determined by TSAG was considered by Committee 3 and no problems were identified regarding the approval of the text at the Plenary Meeting.

### **2.5.3 Recommendation A.3 (Document 29, Section 5)**

Recommendation A.3 is proposed for deletion by TSAG and to be replaced by a Guide available via the ITU-T Website. This provides more flexible way for integration of the rapid changes in technology.

Committee 3 agreed to the deletion of Recommendation A.3 and requests the endorsement of the Plenary Meeting.

## **2.6 Resolution [F] on Reform of ITU**

As it was reported to the second Plenary Meeting, Committee 3 highlighted eight new messages from different documents submitted to this Assembly. Those points were integrated into draft Resolution [F] (Document 31, Section 7) and the compromised new text was adopted. Plenary Meeting is requested to approve the new text of draft Resolution [F] which was forwarded to Committee 7.

## **2.7 Other subjects**

### **2.7.1 Resolution 17 (Document 30, Section 8)**

Draft revised Resolution 17 was considered and adopted by Committee 3 with a revision to *resolves* 3. Plenary Meeting is requested to approve the revised text which was forwarded to Committee 7.

### **2.7.2 Resolution 20 (Document 30, table 4)**

Committee 3 adopted Resolution 20 without change and decided to request the maintenance of this Resolution to the Plenary Meeting.

### **2.7.3 Resolution 23 (Document 30, table 4)**

The proposal made by TSAG to delete Resolution 23 was accepted by Committee 3 and it was noted that TSAG had already approved new Recommendation A.7 on Focus Group. Committee 3 requests to the Plenary Meeting the deletion of this Resolution.

## **3 Summary of status of Resolutions and Recommendations**

The proposals from Committee 3 to the Plenary Meeting are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 attached.

**Table 1 – Status of new and existing Recommendations**

<b>Resolution No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Status (1) (2)</b>
1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)	R
3	Publication of ITU-T Recommendations and WTSC proceedings	R
4	Identification and layout of Recommendations	R
5	Supplements to the ITU-T Recommendations	R
7	Collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	R
9	Continued development of Electronic Document Handling	D
10	Electronic Document Handling Group within the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group	D
11	Collaboration with the Postal Operations Council (POC) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in the study of services concerning both the postal and the telecommunication sectors	M
17	Telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries	R
20	Procedures for allocation and management of international numbering resources	M
22	Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSAs	R
23	The use of Focus Groups	D
24	Stability of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group	D
25	Action plan to encourage the use of electronic document handling	D
27	Authority for TSAG to establish new study groups	D
A	Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T	N
B	Strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-T	N
E	Appointment and maximum term of office for Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups	N
F	ITU Reform	N
X3	Alternative approval process	N
X7	Role and duties of WTSAs	N
<p>(1) The status corresponds to the following: N = new, R = revision, D = deletion, M = maintenance</p> <p>(2) Resolutions 9, 10 and 25 have been combined in draft new Resolution [B].  Resolutions 22 and 27 have been combined in draft revised Resolution 22.  Resolution 23 has been superseded by Recommendation A.7.  Resolutions 24 and 28 have been completed  Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 should move to A-series Recommendations</p>		

**Table 2 – Status of new and existing Recommendations**

<b>Rec. No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Status<sup>(1)</sup></b>
A.1	Work methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)	R
A.2	Presentation of contributions relative to the study of Questions assigned to ITU-T	R
A.3	Elaboration and presentation of texts and development of terminology and other means of expression for Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	D <sup>(2)</sup>
A.4	Communication process between ITU-T and forums and consortia	R
A.5	Generic procedures for including references to documents of other organizations in ITU-T Recommendations	M <sup>(3)</sup>
A.6	Cooperation and exchange of information between ITU-T and national and regional standards development organizations	R
A.7	Focus Groups: Working methods and procedures	M <sup>(3)</sup>
A.23	Collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on information technology	M
[A.AAP]	Alternative approval process for new and revised Recommendations	N
<sup>(1)</sup> The status corresponds to the following: N = new, R = revision, D = deletion, M = maintenance <sup>(2)</sup> The content of A.3 will be maintained in a Guidelines document by TSB. <sup>(3)</sup> These Recommendations have been approved by TSAG.		



## **4.3 – REPORT BY COMMITTEE 4**

(as approved by the Assembly)

### **ITU-T WORK PROGRAMME AND ORGANIZATION**

#### **1 Introduction**

**1.1** The terms of reference for Committee 4 are contained in Document 122.

**1.2** Committee 4 (ITU-T Work Programme and Organization) held four meetings on 29 September and on 3 and 4 October 2000, under the Chairmanship of Mr S. Kano (Japan) assisted by the Vice-Chairmen: Mr A. Sarma (Germany) and Mr D. Sidor (USA).

**1.3** The meetings took into account the documents allocation to Committee 4 given in TD/3 and the issues listed in DT/13(Rev.1).

#### **2 Study Groups Structure**

The Study Groups Structure, Mandates, Questions etc. were discussed taking into account, as a basis, Documents 29 and 30 (TSB Director) showing the reports of TSAG on this subject. The final results are shown in the Report of Committee 7 containing the revised WTSA Resolution 2.

##### **2.1 Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond (SSG)**

The following agreements were reached:

**2.1.1** To establish a new Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond (SSG).

**2.1.2** It has the status of a regular ITU-T Study Group to prepare and approve Recommendations. In addition, it can operate in accordance with the provisional working procedures specified in (draft) Recommendation [A.pwp] (See Document 170), which is applicable only to this Special Study Group.

**2.1.3** Relevant sections of (draft) Resolution 2 (See Document 175) specify its title, general areas of study, lead study group role, points of guidance, list of Recommendations under its responsibility.

**2.1.4** Four Questions are allocated to this Special Study Group as the first set of Questions (See Document 173). Proposals to slightly modify them and to add one more Question were made, but lack of time prevented Committee 4 from studying them carefully. It was agreed to defer further discussion to subsequent TSAG meetings. A Question on case studies should also be drafted.

##### **2.2 Inter-Study Groups Issues**

The following agreements were reached:

- a) Study Group 12 is retained and is the "Lead Study Group on Quality of Service and Performance" (Document 22). The meeting agreed to move Question G/12 to Study Group 9.
- c) Study Group 7 is retained as in Document 12.

These agreements were reached on the following condition that WTSA-2000 requests strongly the Director of TSB to schedule the meetings of Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, Study Group 11, Study Group 7 and Study Group 10 in this order either concurrently or consecutively to facilitate the participation of experts in protocol, languages and software. The details should be worked out among the TSB Director and the Chairmen of the relevant Study Groups.

### 2.3 Individual Study Groups titles, mandates, Questions, etc.

The following agreements were reached:

- Study Group 2: All the Study Group 12 Questions proposed to be transferred from Study Group 12 by TSAG (Document 29) will be deleted from the list of Questions allocated to Study Group 2 and are retained in Study Group 12. Questions H, I and J/13 proposed to be transferred by TSAG (Document 29) will be retained in Study Group 13.
- Study Group 3: Committee 4 endorsed the agreement of Committee 3 to create a new Arab Regional Tariff Group. The issue concerning the membership was not discussed in Committee 4 as it was out of its terms of reference. With regard to Question B/3, it was agreed to start the 5th bullet item of Clause 2 in Document 4, with the following text: " Depending on the decision of Council, to review the relevant....".
- Study Group 4: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG, including the transfer of the old Question D/7 to Study Group 4 as Question S/4.
- Study Group 5: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG.
- Study Group 6: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG.
- Study Group 7: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG, including the transfer of the old Question D/7 to Study Group 4 as Question S/4.
- Study Group 8: Study Group 8 will not be continued. Questions A, B and C/8, allocated to Study Group 16 as separate Questions (Document 29) are merged as a new Question X/16. Question D/8 was considered to be covered by Question E/16 of Study Group 16, and it was agreed not to list it as a separate Question in Study Group 16. (See Documents 173 and 175).
- Study Group 9: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG, agreed the proposal in Document 67 to append a note to Question M/9 (See Document 173). The title of Study Group 9 was changed to: "Integrated broadband cable networks and television and sound transmission". Question G/12 is moved to Study Group 9.
- Study Group 10: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG.
- Study Group 11: Committee 4 agreed to transfer Questions D/11 and F/11 to SSG, and to revise G/11 and J/11 as a result of transferring part of them to the new SSG. (See Documents 173 and 175).
- Study Group 12: Committee 4 decided to retain Study Group 12 with its Questions as proposed by Study Group 12 in Document 22. However, Question G/12 is moved to Study Group 9, while Question H/12 stays in Study Group 12, although TSAG proposed it to be moved to Study Group 16. Committee 4 agreed the amendments in DT/24. The title will remain the same as the previous study period. (See Documents 173 and 175).
- Study Group 13: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG except that Questions H, I and J/13 will be retained in Study Group 13 and not transferred to Study Group 2.
- Study Group 15: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG, including the transfer of Questions F and K/13 from Study Group 13 to Study Group 15. The editorial amendment in DT/14 has been agreed. The Spanish version of Documents 29 and 30 for the title of Study Group 15 has to read: " Redes de transporte de fibra optica y otras redes de transporte". A similar change has to be made in the same

Spanish version by adding " redes de transporte" after " otras" in the first sentence.

Study Group 16: Committee 4 endorsed the proposal agreed by TSAG. Old Questions A, B and C/8 transferred from Study Group 8 to Study Group 16 were integrated into a new Question X/16. Question D/8 transferred from Study Group 8 was deleted as its studies are already covered by Question E/16.

Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond: See Section 2.1 of this Report.

### **3 B- and C-series Recommendations**

The Committee approved the proposal of TSAG in Documents 29 and 32. For the deleted Recommendation C.1, it was confirmed to transfer not only the responsibility but also its text as well as its maintenance to ITU-D. In response to the request from the delegate of Syria, Section 7 (Proposals regarding the B- and C-series Recommendations) of Document 32 is reproduced as an attachment to this report.

## **4 Resolutions**

### **4.1 Existing Resolutions**

Committee 4 approved the proposal of TSAG for the following Resolutions: revision of Resolution 18 and deletion of Resolution 28. Revised Resolution 2 appears in Document 175 issued by Committee 7.

### **4.2 New Resolutions**

Committee 4 agreed to propose to WTSA-2000 the adoption of the following two new Resolutions:

Resolution [C]: See Document 175.

Resolution [X6]: See Document 172.

### **Acknowledgment**

Committee 4 Chairman thanks greatly all contributors of documents allocated to Committee 4 and its participants, in particular, the support and leadership of Vice-Chairmen, Mr Dave Sidor (USA) as Chairman of Ad-hoc Group on Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond, and Mr Armadeo Sarma (Germany) as Coordinator of revising Resolution 2 and Questions. He also thanks TSB staff, Mr P. Rosa, Mr A. Odedra and Mrs. L. Choutko for their support.

## **ATTACHMENT**

### **For information only (Reproduction of Section 7 of Document 32)**

## **7 Proposals regarding the B and C-series Recommendations**

At its last meeting (Geneva, 7-14 June 2000), TSAG agreed on the following proposals regarding the B- and C-series Recommendations.

**7.1 B-series Recommendations – Means of expression: definitions, symbols, classification.**

Rec.	Title	TSAG proposal
B.1	Letter symbols for telecommunications	Delete
B.3	Use of the international system of units (SI)	Delete
B.10	Graphical symbols and rules for the preparation of documentation in telecommunications	Delete
B.11	Legal time; use of the term UTC	Transfer to Study Group 4
B.12	Use of the decibel and the neper	Transfer to Study Group 12
B.13	Terms and definitions	Delete
B.14	Terms and symbols for information quantities in telecommunications	Delete
B.15	Nomenclature of the frequency and wavelength bands used in telecommunications	Transfer to ITU-R
B.16	Use of certain terms linked with physical quantities	Transfer to ITU-R
B.17	Adoption of the CCITT Specification and Description Language (SDL)	Transfer to Study Group 10
B.18	Traffic intensity unit	Transfer to Study Group 2
B.19	Abbreviations and initials used in telecommunications	Delete

## 7.2 C-series Recommendations – General telecommunication statistics

- i) **Recommendation C.1:** "Yearbook of common carrier Telecommunication statistics". This was transferred to ITU-D/BDT on 10 January 1997. It should therefore be deleted.
- ii) **Recommendation C.2 (revised):** "Collection, notification and dissemination of official service information" and **Recommendation C.3 (revised):** "Instructions for international telecommunication services".

Both of these Recommendations should be transferred to Study Group 2, which will decide on appropriate designations.

7.3 The text of draft revised ITU-T Recommendation C.2 is attached for information purposes.

### Draft revised ITU-T Recommendation C.2

#### RECOMMENDATION C.2

##### Collection, notification and dissemination of official service information

*(Helsinki, 1993; Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000)*

ITU-T,

*considering*

- a) Article 1 of the *ITU Constitution* and Article 15 of the *ITU Convention*;
- b) Article 8 of the *International Telecommunication Regulations* (Melbourne, 1988);
- c) Resolutions 65 (Kyoto, 1994) and 66 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998) adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union,

*recognizing*

- a) that the TSB's collection and dissemination of official service information of an administrative, operational, tariff and statistical nature (hereinafter referred to as *official service information*) assists Administrations and ROAs in their efficient administration and provision respectively of international telecommunication services;
- b) that the *ITU Operational Bulletin* has provided an effective method of promulgating much of this type of information;
- c) that the decision for ITU-T to collect and to disseminate official service information should be taken with a view to cost-effectiveness as regards the burden both:
  - on Administrations and ROAs in providing the information; and
  - on TSB in the preparation and dissemination of that information;
- d) that ROAs also exchange information of an operational nature directly among themselves, and that in some cases (e.g. where many ROAs are affected) some standardization of the content and/or format of the information exchanged may be desirable,

*recommends*

that the following general principles should be applied regarding the collection and dissemination of service information, particularly the *official service information* disseminated by TSB.

## **1 Service information requirements**

**1.1** Whenever a study group identifies a new requirement (or the need for a major change in the existing arrangements) for collection and dissemination of service information:

- a) it should consider whether the relevant ROAs (and/or Administrations) should communicate such service information among themselves directly; or
- b) if ITU involvement is desired, the Director of TSB shall be consulted concerning the justification for that involvement, taking into account the perceived market needs, ITU budget considerations, and any other ITU administrative implications before proceeding.

**1.2** In cases a) and b), the requirement should be laid down within ITU-T Recommendations. The relevant Recommendation should specify unambiguously and at least in general terms the nature of the different types of information required. Where appropriate, it may also specify the format, periodicity, entry into effect, and/or procedures for updating the relevant service information.

**1.3** In case a), the information exchanged is not regarded as *official* service information. Nevertheless, in some cases it may be appropriate to specify that each source ROA (or Administration) should supply a copy of the information or a summary of it to TSB.

**1.4** Each study group responsible for the maintenance of such Recommendations shall review the relevant provisions at least once towards the end of each period between two WTSAs.

## **2 Collection of data for *official* service information**

**2.1** The Director of TSB should request Administrations and/or ROAs to supply official service information, or any changes to previously supplied information, for dissemination in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Recommendations. The form of the request should be designed to minimize the effort required of the Administrations and/or ROAs in providing the information requested.

**2.2** Administrations (and/or ROAs) should reply to such requests for information, to the extent practicable, in a timely fashion and in accordance with national arrangements, taking due account of the confidentiality of possibly commercially sensitive information.

**2.3** Upon receipt of a request for official service information, Administrations may elect (on a *case-by-case* basis or an *until-further-notice* basis), in accordance with national practice, to make arrangements to collate replies from their ROAs. Any Administration exercising such election shall notify the Director of TSB. Absent such election and notification, TSB should expect individual replies from the ROAs. In processing the individual replies, TSB shall consider them as emanating from an ROA duly authorized by the relevant Member State (or its Administration) to offer the relevant telecommunication service(s) to which the request for information pertains.

### **3 TSB administrative support**

**3.1** The Director of TSB provides advice and support to the various study groups responsible for the Recommendations requiring the collection and dissemination of official service information, in particular as outlined in 1.1, 2.1 and 2.3 above.

**3.2** In addition, and in view of the responsibilities vested in his office, the Director makes suitable arrangements:

- a) to establish and to keep up to date, for each study group, a list of those Recommendations that require the collection and dissemination of official service information;
- b) to submit such a list to each study group concerned on request, and in any case at least twelve months prior to a WTSA, for possible revision (amendments, additions and/or deletions) in the light of operational experience;
- c) to ensure that the method of disseminating official service information reflects technical developments in the means of collecting and exchanging such information and that the most appropriate and economic solutions are adopted, while taking due account of the needs of countries where electronic access to ITU databases, for example, is not yet available;
- d) to establish and to keep up to date on the basis of the responses returned, a list of the relevant service and/or network providers that have provided the official service information and whether their status is that of an Administration, ROA or other entity.

### **4 Major degradation or disruption of service**

When exceptional circumstances causing a major degradation or disruption of service (e.g. natural disasters, strikes, facility outages, etc.) occur, Administrations should notify the Director of TSB of such conditions and of the return to normal conditions. The Director of TSB shall use the most appropriate means of telecommunication to bring the information received to the attention of affected Administrations. Other Recommendations specifically dealing with measures to be taken under such circumstances should be consulted for the procedures to be followed.

## 4.4 – REPORT BY COMMITTEE 5

(as approved by the Assembly)

### TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 1 Introduction

Committee 5 (Telecommunication Network Infrastructure) held meetings on 28 September, 2 and 3 October 2000 under the chairmanship of Mr H. Bertine (USA), assisted by Mr G. Meineri (Italy) and Mr J.L. Tejerina (Spain), Vice-Chairmen.

The terms of reference of the Committee were:

- To examine the reports of Study Groups 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 (with the exception of the list of Questions) and associated Joint Coordination Groups, the Intersector Coordination Group on satellite matters (SAT), as well as the follow-up on IMT-2000 coordination, and the proposals submitted relating to the activities of these Study Groups.
- To report to the Plenary meeting on specific decisions to be taken by the Assembly.
- To consider proposals from Member States and Sector Members.
- To take note of the outcome, with respect to the relevant results of the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference, including the following:
  - Resolution 101 (Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks);
  - Resolution 102 (Management of Internet domain names and addresses).

#### 2 Presentation of the reports of Study Groups 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15

The reports of Study Groups 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15, were presented by the respective Study Group Chairmen and were approved by Committee 5. The following table gives the location of each report:

Study Group	Chairman	Document
4	D. Sidor (USA)	5
5	G. Meineri (Italy)	7
6	R. Osterfield (UK)	9
9	J.L. Tejerina (Spain)	15, 15 Corr.1
10	A. Sarma (Germany)	17
11	S. Kano (Japan)	19
12	Ch. A. Dvorak (USA)*	21
13	B. Moore (UK)	23
15	P. Wery (Canada)	25
* Acting Chair		

The Chairman of Committee 5 thanked all the Chairmen for their presentations and congratulated the Study Groups for the excellent results achieved during this study period.

### **3 Intersector Coordination Groups**

#### **3.1 ICG-IMT-2000**

The report on the activities of ICG-IMT-2000 is contained in Document 19, section 8.

The Intersector Coordination Group on IMT-2000 (formerly FPLMTS) was established by WTSC-93 in order to coordinate the work between ITU-R and ITU-T, under the responsibility of Study Group 11. The work was reorganized and Study Group 11 put forward a proposal to TSAG in 1998 to disband this ICG. This proposal was accepted.

Committee 5 proposes that WTSA-2000 endorse this decision.

#### **3.2 ICG-SAT**

The report on the Intersector Coordination Group on Satellite Matters is published in Document 23, section 5. Study Group 13, as the lead Study Group for ICG-SAT, proposes that the WTSA-2000 approve the continuation of the ICG. The same proposal has already been accepted by the Radiocommunication Assembly.

Committee 5 proposes that WTSA-2000 approve the continuation of ICG-SAT.

### **4 Approval and deletion of Recommendations**

Committee 5 unanimously agreed to propose the approval and deletion by the WTSA of the Recommendations presented by Study Groups 5, 6, 9, 13 and 15 (see Annex I).

Special consideration was given to Recommendation G.655 as, at the first meeting, Italy asked for some clarification on a patent issue related to this Recommendation. A satisfactory reply was given at the second meeting and therefore the Recommendation was unanimously approved by Committee 5.

### **5 Follow-up on PP-98 Resolutions 101 and 102**

The 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference recognized the importance of and the need for ITU to be active in the studies on IP-based networks. The meeting took note with appreciation of the activities undertaken by ITU-T to respond to Resolutions 101 and 102, endorsing in particular the report presented in Document 97.

In addition, appreciation was given to the report of the Chairman of Study Group 13 as lead Study Group on "IP-related aspects", and on the Report by the Secretary-General entitled "Internet Protocol (IP)-based Networks" to Council 2000.

The meeting noted the TSB Director's statement on related activities, namely:

- ITU Council-95 accepted ISOC as a Sector Member on a temporary basis and then ITU Council-99 accepted it on a permanent basis
- On 14 July 1999 in Oslo, at the IETF-45 meeting, the TSB Director was invited to give a presentation on ITU-T activities which was given an enthusiastic reception
- On 7 November 1999, a meeting between ITU-T Study Group Chairmen, the TSB Director and IETF Area Directors took place in Washington to strengthen the cooperation between the two organizations
- In July 1999, as the founding organization of ICANN's Protocol Supporting Organization (PSO), ITU-T signed a MoU with ICANN, IETF, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and ETSI
- the appointment of Mr Moore and Mr Bigi as PSO-PC representatives



- the election of Mr Schink as Board member of the ICANN
- the fact that the TSB Director has been proposed as a candidate to a nominating committee for an Independent Review Panel (IRP) and that this proposal had been endorsed by the PSO-PC.

The Plenary Meeting called upon the Director of TSB and the study group management teams concerned to assist the SPU unit of ITU in the preparation of the next World Telecommunication Policy Forum on IP Telephony.

## ANNEX I

### A. Recommendations submitted to the WTSA for approval

#### Study Group 5

Rec. No.	New/Rev.	Title	Location
K.21	R	Resistibility of telecommunication equipment installed in costumer's premises to overvoltages and overcurrents	COM 5-R 11
K.54	N	Conducted immunity test method and level at fundamental power frequencies	COM 5-R 11

#### Study Group 6

Rec. No.	New/Rev.	Title	Location
L.19	R	Copper networks for new services and systems ISDN, HDSL, ADSL and UADSL	COM 6-R 14
L.40	N	Optical fibre outside plant maintenance support, monitoring and testing system	COM 6-R 14
L.44	N	Electric power supply for equipment installed as outside plant	COM 6-R 14
L.45	N	Minimizing the effect on the environment from the outside plant in telecommunication networks	COM 6-R 14
L.46	N	Protection of telecommunication cables and plant from biological attack	COM 6-R 14
L.47	N	Access facilities using hybrid fibre/copper networks	COM 6-R 14

#### Study Group 9

Rec. No.	New/Rev.	Title	Location
J.94 Amd1	R	Service information for digital broadcasting in cable television systems	COM 9-R 26
J.151	N	RF remodulator interface for digital television	COM 9-R 26

### Study Group 13

Rec. No.	New/ Rev.	Title	Location
Y.1401	N	General requirements for interworking with IP-based networks	COM 13-R 67
I.351	R	Relationships among ISDN performance Recommendations	COM 13-R 67
I.355	R	ISDN 64kbit/s connection type availability performance	COM 13-R 67
I.377	N	Network requirements to support charging and accounting	COM 13-R 67

### Study Group 15

Rec. No.	New/ Rev.	Title	Location
Annex H to G.992.1	N	Specific requirements for a synchronized symmetrical DSL (SSDSL) system operating in the same cable binder as ISDN as defined in G.961 Appendix III	COM 15-R 63
G.705	N	Characteristics of Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy (PDH) Equipment Functional Blocks	COM 15-R 70
G.783	R	Characteristics of Synchronous Digital hierarchy (SDH) Equipment Functional Blocks	COM 15-R 75
G.806	N	Characteristics of Transport Equipment – Description Methodology and Generic Functionality	COM 15-R 76
I.731	R	Types and general characteristics of ATM equipment	COM 15-R 76
I.732	R	Functional characteristics of ATM equipment	COM 15-R 76
Annex D to I.732	N	Library of Atomic functions	COM 15-R 77
G.707/ Y.1322	R	Network Node Interface for the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH)	COM 15-R 71
G.650	R	Definition and test methods for the relevant parameters of single-mode fibers	COM 15-R 80
G.652	R	Characteristics of a single-mode optical fibre cable	COM 15-R 80
G.653	R	Characteristic of a dispersion shifted single-mode optical fibre cable	COM 15-R 80
G.654	R	Characteristics of a cutoff-shifted single-mode optical fibre cable	COM 15-R 80
G.655	R	Characteristic of non-zero dispersion shifted single-mode optical fibre cable	COM 15-R 80
G.691	N	Optical interfaces for single-channel STM-64, STM-256 and other SDH systems with optical amplifiers	COM 15-R 82
G.972	R	Definition of terms relevant to optical fibre submarine cable systems	COM 15-R 82
G.975	R	Forward error correction for submarine systems	COM 15-R 82
G.976	R	Test method applicable to optical fibre submarine cable systems	COM 15-R 82
G.871/ Y.1301	N	Framework of Optical Transport Network Recommendations	COM 15-R 82

## **B. Recommendation submitted to the WTSA for deletion**

### **Study Group 13**

<b>Rec. No</b>	<b>Short Title</b>
I. 371.1	Traffic control and congestion in B-ISDN. Conformance statements

## **4.5 – REPORT BY COMMITTEE 6**

(as approved by the Assembly)

### **TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES AND TARIFF ISSUES**

#### **1 Introduction**

Committee 6 (Telecommunication Services and Tariff Issues) held four meetings on 28, 29 September, 3 and 4 October 2000, under the Chairmanship of Mr G. Gosztony (Hungary), assisted by the Vice-Chairmen: Mr T. Matsudaira (Japan) and Mr W. Staudinger (Germany).

#### **2 Report of Study Group 2 (Network and Service Operation)**

Chairman: Mr G. Gosztony (Hungary)

Documents: WTSA2000/1, 109

##### **2.1 Report by the Chairman**

The Chairman presented the highlights of the Study Group's achievements during the last Study Period, which can be found in Document 1. He referred, in particular, to impressive results achieved in the fields of:

- numbering, including international numbering resources assigned to networks and for global services such as international free phone, premium rate and shared cost services;
- the Study Group gave technical advice to TSB on the functioning of registration of universal international free phone numbers;
- the Network Management Development Group (NMDG) and the Quality of Service Development Group (QSDG) held meetings every year in different regions of the world in order to maximise participation by countries and organizations that normally do not participate in the work of Study Group 2;
- an Internet-Telecoms interworking workshop, focusing on numbering, naming, addressing and routing, made good progress on these issues and identified future items for collaborative work with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF);
- the year 2000 Task Force, under the auspices of the Study Group, achieved impressive results through its various sub-groups, especially the inter-carrier testing sub-group, which tested about 95% of possible equipment types for year 2000 compliance. The Y2K web site managed by the TSB was a useful and much-consulted site, which helped many countries and operators in achieving Y2K compliance;
- reports were presented to Council 2000 on the outcome of studies related to PP-98 Resolution 89 (Coping with the decreased use of the international telex service), as well as PP-98 Resolution 105 (urgent and prompt action to address the year 2000 problem).

Mr Gosztony announced that he would step down as Chairman of Study Group 2 after 30 years of participation in this Study Group, the last 16 as its Chairman.

##### **2.2 Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195 submitted for approval by the Assembly**

- These three Recommendations were proposed for approval by the Assembly, since the Syrian Administration expressed its opposition to their approval under the provision of

Section 8.5.5 of WTSC-96 Resolution 1, in a letter addressed to the TSB Director, following the March 2000 meeting of Study Group 2.

- The reasons for opposing these Recommendations were outlined in Document 109.
- An Ad-Hoc Group, chaired by Mr R. Blane (Vice-Chairman of Study Group 2) was formed in order to resolve these issues. This was done and Committee 6 agreed that the revisions to Recommendation E.169.2 and E.169.3 and revised Recommendation E.195 be submitted to the Assembly for approval (please refer to **Document 151** for the revised text).

### **3 Report of Study Group 3 (Tariff and accounting principles, including related telecommunications, economic and policy issues)**

Chairman: Mr T. Matsudaira (Japan)

Documents: WTSA2000/3, 44, 49, 50, 52, 65, 81 + Add.1&2, 84, 85, 113, 120, 121, 142

#### **3.1 Report by the Chairman**

The Chairman of Study Group 3 highlighted the special nature of this Study Group; unlike the technical Study Groups, participation by developing countries often exceeds that of countries belonging to the OECD.

The Chairman highlighted the following achievements and progress made by Study Group 3:

- three of the four regional tariff groups, TAF, TAL and TAS were very active in studying tariff problems in their respective regions: Africa, Latin America and Asia and Oceania respectively. TEUREM (Tariff Group for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin) meets on a as-needed basis;
- a Focus Group was established to study the reform of accounting rates and the transitional arrangements for accounting rates and settlements;
- notable achievements were made in the area of new services, such as ATM/B-ISDN and GMPCS (Recommendations D.224 and D.96 respectively);
- draft Recommendation D.iii (D.50) "International Internet Connection" and Annex E to Recommendation D.140 "Guidelines for bilateral negotiations towards cost-orientation, 1999 to 2001" were not approved by Study Group 3 and are submitted to this Assembly for approval. The Chairman observed that Annex E to D.140 was opposed by one Member State in Study Group 3;
- Study Group 3 is also submitting draft Recommendation D.600R and D.000 for approval. There were no objections made to the approval of these Recommendations by the Assembly.

Mr Matsudaira announced that he was stepping down as Chairman of Study Group 3 after 26 years of active participation in the work of this Study Group, which he had enjoyed and found rewarding and challenging. The delegate from Lebanon, seconded by the delegate from India, expressed their thanks to Mr Matsudaira for his diplomacy, kindness and efficiency and for the help and useful advice he gave to delegates.

### 3.2 Recommendations D.600R and D.000 submitted for approval by the Assembly

Committee 6 agreed that the following Recommendations would be submitted for approval of the Assembly:

Rec. No.	Title	Location
D.600R	Cost methodology for the TAF Group applicable to the international automatic telephone service (Revision)	GR TAF-R4
D.000	Terms and Definitions for the series D Recommendations (Revision)	COM3-R30

### 3.3 Recommendation D.140, Annex E submitted for approval by the Assembly

Documents: WTSA2000/44, 50, 65, 113

- In Documents 44 and 65, the American and Canadian delegations explained their reasons for opposing the approval of Annex E to Recommendation E.140, principally that it does not reflect current market conditions, as the target rates were based on accounting rate data already superseded and for many relations, accounting rates were already at or below the suggested target rates.
- In Document 50, the Russian Federation supported the adoption of Annex E to Recommendation, since it allowed the conclusion of specific agreements and would bring accounting rates closer to actual costs.
- Furthermore, the Administration of Russia sought the adoption of a specific clause in Recommendation D.140 to reflect the high costs of maintaining networks and completing traffic in Russia, due to its specific geographic and economic characteristics.
- Whilst supporting the approval of Annex E to D.140, the Colombian Administration in its Document 113, proposed the addition of an extra paragraph in Annex E. Its aim was that administration of Member States demand from the telecommunication operators of their country to conduct all international telephone traffic negotiations with operators that are authorized to do so in the country of destination

This proposal was supported by a number of countries, and it was agreed to submit it to Study Group 3, as it was considered to be a principle of a permanent nature for all administrations.

- During an extensive exchange of views, in which the great majority of countries supported the adoption of Annex E to Recommendation D.140, the following points were noted:
  - Annex E was considered to be important to developing countries, especially those changing from State monopolies to a fully competitive telecommunication environment;
  - This Annex was already being implemented in a number of countries;
  - At the Study Group 3 meeting in December 1999, only one country opposed the approval of Annex E, now at this Assembly, there were two countries opposed to it,
  - The principles contained in Annex E are not changed by developments in technology or in the market place;
  - Japan proposed that the target values in Annex E could be replaced by a general methodology for arriving at target values, which could be calculated by Study Group 3 and published on an annual basis; this proposal was not agreed to by the Committee;
  - The proposal by the Committee Chairman to create an Ad-Hoc Group was not supported by the meeting, since only two countries opposed the adoption of this Recommendation whilst the overwhelming majority were in favour of it.

- At the conclusion of the debate, Committee 6 agreed that:
  - Annex E to Recommendation D.140 as submitted by Study Group 3, is proposed for approval by the Assembly,
  - given the rapid change in market conditions, Study Group 3 should monitor the situation and make appropriate amendments, based on written contributions submitted to it.

### **3.4 Recommendation D.iii (D.50) submitted for approval by the Assembly**

Documents: WTSA2000/49, 52, 81 + Add.1&2, 84, 85, 120, 121, 142, 145, 149

**3.4.1** The discussions centered on Recommendation D.iii (D.50) during the first three sessions of Committee 6 are reported in Document 149, Section 11 and Annex 4 to the same document.

**3.4.2** The following conclusions were reached by Committee 6 at its fourth and final session:

- i) the proposal by the Russian Federation that appears in Document 145 to modify the compromise text of D.iii prepared by the Ad-Hoc Group, was not agreed to by the Committee, since many countries expressed the view that the definition of "recognized operating agency" in Number 1008 of the ITU Constitution was broad enough to include "internet service providers", depending on national legislation;
- ii) the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway expressed the view that they could support the compromise text of D.iii if it were modified along the lines suggested by Canada; otherwise they would prefer to support the Resolution proposed by the USA in document 142, which, inter-alia, proposes that Recommendation D.iii be sent back to Study Group 3 for further study;
- iii) Italy and the United Kingdom supported the USA position contained in document 142;
- iv) Committee 6 recognized that the proposal to adopt D.iii was not unanimous, since the countries that opposed the adoption of Recommendation D.iii felt that insufficient studies had been done to gauge the impact of the Recommendation, how it could be implemented, what was its scope and whether or not it involved cost-sharing.
- v) Committee 6 submits the compromise text of draft Recommendation D.iii "International Internet Connection" for approval by the Assembly (please see **Annex 1**);
- vi) it was also noted that Canada would continue discussions with other countries, with a view to submitting amendments in written form to the text contained in Annex 1, directly to the Assembly.

## **4 Report of Study Group 7 (Data networks and open system communications)**

Chairman: Mr H. Bertine (USA)

Documents: WTSA2000/11, DT/10

### **4.1 Report by the Chairman**

In his presentation of the achievements of Study Group 7, the Chairman expressed his warm appreciation to his management team, consisting of the Study Group Vice-Chairmen, the Working Party Chairmen and the TSB, as well as to the Rapporteurs and editors.

Study Group 7 was the lead Study Group in the areas of:

- frame relay (in close collaboration with other ITU-T Study Groups and ISO-IEC JTC1/SC6);
- communication system security (in close collaboration with SGs 11, 13 and ISO-IEC JTC1/SC27), and

- Open distributed processing (in close collaboration with SGs 10, 13 and ISO-IEC JTC1/SC7).

The Chairman indicated that the 44 new and 84 revised Recommendations developed during the past study period has been achieved, inter alia, in the following areas:

- public data networks
- frame relay
- multicast
- data compression
- security
- directory
- message handling
- ASN.1
- conformance testing
- open systems interconnection
- open distributed processing.

#### **4.2 Recommendations submitted for approval by the Assembly**

Committee 6 agreed that the Assembly should approve the six Recommendations submitted by Study Group 7, viz

<b>Rec. No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>
X.121	International numbering plan for public data networks (Revision)	COM 7-R 39
X.144	User information transfer performance parameters for data networks providing frame relay PVC (Revision)	COM 7-R 39
X.146	Performance objectives and quality of service classes applicable to frame relay (Revision)	COM 7-R 39
X.841	Information technology – Security techniques – Security information objects for access control (New)	COM 7-R 39
X.842	Information technology – Security techniques – Guidelines on the use and management of Trusted Third Party services (New)	COM 7-R 39
X.843	Information technology – Security techniques – Specification of TTP services to support the application of digital signatures (New)	COM 7-R 39

### **5 Report of Study Group 8 (Characteristics of telematic systems)**

Chairman: Mr W. Staudinger (Germany)

Documents: WTSA2000/13, DT/10, DT/11

#### **5.1 Report by the Chairman**

Mr Staudinger announced that he was stepping down as Chairman of Study Group 8, a position he has held since 1976. He also said that Study Group 8 had finished its mission and that this Assembly will be requested to discontinue the Study Group.



He recapitulated on the history of the Study Group, which had been formed by the merger of two former Study Groups dealing with telex and facsimile (former VIII and XIV respectively), and highlighted its recent achievements, viz:

- facsimile and facsimile over the Internet
- digital image compression and coding
- telematic protocols for ISDN
- protocols for multimedia applications
- document architecture, handling and transfer
- pioneer in the collaboration with the ISO/IEC JTC1 and the Internet Society.

## **5.2 Recommendations proposed for approval by the responsible Study Group**

The Chairman, in a temporary document, sought the endorsement of Committee 6 for permission to withdraw the three Recommendations, which had been submitted for approval at this Assembly, and instead, he proposed that the Assembly permit their approval at the next meeting of the relevant Study Group, which will be responsible for them.

Committee 6 agreed that the Assembly should permit the following Recommendations to be approved by the relevant Study Group at its next meeting:

<b>Rec. No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>
T.4Amd2	Standardization of Group 3 facsimile terminals for document transmission (Revision)	COM 8-R 15
T.30Amd2	Procedures for document facsimile transmission in the general switched telephone network (Revision)	COM 8-R 15
T.38Amd3	Procedures for real-time Group 3 facsimile communication over IP networks (Revision)	COM 8-R 15

## **6 Report of Study Group 16 (Multimedia Services and Systems)**

Chairman: Mr P. A. Probst (Switzerland)

Document: WTSA2000/27

### **6.1 Report by the Chairman**

The Chairman, Mr Probst, highlighted the following achievements of Study Group 16:

- Study Group 16 is the lead Study Group in the ITU-T for multimedia studies;
- it has developed state of the art standards for the provision of multimedia services and systems, including 120 new and revised Recommendations or Annexes to the F, H, T and G services;
- modems for PSTN applications;
- multimedia services for people with disabilities;
- Recommendation H.323 is considered as the foundation for Voice over IP systems whilst Recommendation H.324 finds applications in the 3rd generation terminals for handheld wireless telecommunications;
- "Mediacom 2004" will form the next generation of multimedia standards, which will focus on inter alia mobility, ease of use, flexibility and will support the harmonization of

multimedia standards across all ITU-T and ITU-R, in close cooperation with other standards bodies;

- in the future, Study Group 16 will be taking an increasingly active role in E-commerce.

## **6.2 Miscellaneous**

The delegate from Germany, speaking as a representative of the International Multimedia Telecommunications Consortium (IMTC), expressed his appreciation for the close cooperation with Study Group 16 and announced a special IMTC pioneering award to the former (1988-1992) Rapporteur Groups lead by Mr S. Okubo (Japan) and Mr N. Kenyon (United Kingdom) for developing the first generation videophone standard (ITU-T Recommendations H.320 and H.261).

## **7 Regional Tariff Groups**

### **7.1 Creation of an Arab regional tariff group within Study Group 3**

Document: WTSA2000/98

#### **7.1.1 Discussion**

- In Document 98, the Syrian Administration proposed the creation of a new regional tariff group composed of Arab countries, since the Arab countries that belonged to TEUREM were disadvantaged, now that TEUREM is no longer active.
- This proposal received support from Egypt and Lebanon. In response to a question as to which States would be included in this proposed tariff group, the Syrian delegate advised that it would be the countries belonging to the League of Arab States.

#### **7.1.2 Proposals submitted to the Assembly for decision**

- Committee 6 agreed that it would propose to Committee 4 the creation of a new regional tariff group composed of Arab countries.
- The Assembly is requested to provide guidelines on the countries, which could be members of this new tariff group, since some Arab countries expressed their preference to stay full members of TAS, whilst wishing to participate in the new group. Such countries cannot be full members of two tariff groups.

### **7.2 Proposed revised Resolution 26 submitted to Assembly for approval**

Document 101 submitted by Syria, which proposed some amendments to Resolution 26 "Assistance to the Regional Tariff Groups", gave rise to a number of questions from delegates, as a result of which the delegate from Syria agreed to take the comments into account and submit a revised text of Document 101 to the Committee.

Committee 6 submits the text of Revised Resolution for approval (see Document WTSA2000/165)

## **8 Proposed amendments to Resolution 29**

### **8.1 Discussion**

- In Document 102, Syria proposed amendments to Resolution 29 "Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks", since it was of the opinion that work was still needed by Study Groups to complete the objectives of this Resolution.
- The delegate from the USA stated that since Study Group 3 had now developed Recommendation D.201, the USA was of the opinion that no further changes were necessary

to Resolution 29, but offered to discuss with the Syrian delegate a possible compromise solution to their different viewpoints.

## **8.2 Proposed revised Resolution 29 submitted to the Assembly for approval**

The text of revised Resolution 29, contained in Document WTSA2000/165, is submitted to the Assembly for approval.

## **9 Results of 1998 Plenipotentiary Resolutions**

### **9.1 PP-98 Resolution 22 (Apportionment of revenues)**

Committee 6 noted that Study Group 3 had developed Recommendation D.150 in response to this Resolution. In answer to a question on future studies, the Chairman of Study Group 3 advised that this Study Group would continue its studies on the reform of the accounting rate system, taking into account cost and market driven remuneration procedures.

### **9.2 PP-98 Resolution 79 (International telecommunication regulations)**

**9.2.1** The Chairman of the Group of Experts on the Reform of the ITR, Mr R. Blane, introduced temporary Document DT/6, which contained his Executive Summary and the results of discussions held in Council 2000.

**9.2.2** Mr Blane urged delegates to read the full report of the Experts Group meeting held in November 1999, and the report of the two Working Groups established, whose reports were developed via electronic correspondence. These reports can be found at the Web address indicated in DT/6.

**9.2.3** In ensuing discussions, the following points were noted by Committee 6, depending upon the decisions of the Council:

- i) The Secretary General was requested by Council 2000 to issue a questionnaire to all Members, seeking their views on the future direction of the ITRs.
- ii) On the basis of the results of this questionnaire, Council 2001 will determine what options should be followed, e.g.
  - termination of ITRs
  - modification of ITRor
  - other options
- iii) Study Group 3 had included an item in one of its questions which refers to the review of the charging and accounting rate provisions of the ITRs;

### **9.3 PP-98 Resolution 89 (Coping with decreased use of telex)**

**9.3.1** Committee 6 noted the executive summary of the studies undertaken by the telex expert especially engaged by the ITU to study this issue, as contained in the report of Study Group 2, document 1, Annex 4, and expressed its appreciation for the excellent work undertaken. Council 2000 had considered this report and gave no further instructions.

**9.3.2** Committee 6 noted that ITU-T Study Group 13 may need to look at interoperability aspects of telex with more modern means of communication.

#### **9.4 PP-98 Resolution 105 (Urgent need for prompt action to address the Year 2000 problem)**

Committee 6 noted the report of the Year 2000 Task Force, established under the auspices of Study Group 2, and observed that the telecommunications industry had survived the much-feared "Millennium bug".

This was proof of the effectiveness of the Year 2000 Task Force, for which it was warmly congratulated by the Committee.

#### **10 Recommendation A.30**

Committee 6 endorsed the proposal of TSAG that Recommendation A.30 should be transferred to revised Recommendation C.2 under the responsibility of Study Group 2.

#### **11 Proposed new Resolution [X9]: Accounting rate principles for international telephone services**

Documents: WTSA2000/141, 151

##### **11.1 Discussion**

**11.1.1** Japan introduced Document 141, co-sponsored by Korea, in which a Resolution was proposed requesting the TSB to publish updated indicative target rates, calculated on a methodology used to draw up Annex E to Recommendation D.140.

**11.1.2** In ensuing discussions, the following conclusion was reached:

- i) the methodology used by the Focus Group to develop Annex E to Recommendation D.140 was not supported by all countries;
- ii) the input data upon which Annex E was based, was obtained from published data, which may not continue to be published in the future;
- iii) the authors of Document 141 were requested to consult with Mr Matsudaira and the countries which had questioned this document, and present a revised text for consideration by the Assembly (see Document 151).
- iv) It was agreed that the adoption of this Resolution has no effects on Annex E to Recommendation D.140

##### **11.2 Proposal submitted to Assembly for approval**

Committee 6 submits the text of this new Resolution, as contained in Document WTSA2000/165, for approval.

#### **12 Closure of meeting**

**12.1** In his closing address, the Chairman thanked his Vice-Chairmen, and the delegates for their collaboration and their support during the Committee's work. He recalled that he would step down from his post as Chairman of Study Group 2 after 16 years in that post, and after 30 years of CCITT and ITU-T activities.

Mr Matsudaira and Mr Staudinger, would also step down as Chairmen of Study Groups 3 and 8 respectively, while Mr Tar would retire from ITU shortly. He thanked them for their many years of ITU collaboration.

**12.2** The Chairman reminded the meeting that despite the many achievements of this Assembly and the positive image it wants to project to the outside world of ITU-T's preeminent position in international telecommunication standards, it should always take into account two fundamental principles:

- fair-play in our global dealings, and
- respect for the person as a human being, despite our differences of opinion, culture or world-view.

**12.3** The meeting endorsed, with acclamation, the delegate from India who thanked the Chairman for his excellent job in attempting to reach a fair compromise in a difficult situation.

## ANNEX 1

### **Revised draft Recommendation D.iii International Internet Connection**

*recognizing,*

the rapid growth of internet and internet protocol based international services; and  
that continuing technical and economic developments require ongoing studies in this area:

It is recommended that administrations\* involved in the provision of international internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements enabling direct international internet connections that take into account the need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission, amongst others.

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\* In this Recommendation, the expression "administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and recognized operating agency.

## **5 – REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION BUREAU**

### **5.1 – REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ITU STANDARDIZATION SECTOR (ITU-T) – OVERVIEW, EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND FUTURE VISIONS**

#### **1 Introduction**

The ITU Convention requests the Director of TSB to submit to each World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) a report on the activities of the Sector since the last Assembly, for its consideration and approval. In compliance with this request, the Director of TSB submits his report to WTSA-2000.

#### **2 The ITU Standardization Sector**

**2.1** Article 17 of the ITU Constitution (Minneapolis, 1998) stipulates 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, as stated in Article 1 of this Constitution, by studying technical, operating and tariff questions and adopting recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis."

**2.2** These functions are presently carried out by 14 study groups which in practice cover all aspects of telecommunications (except radiocommunication) and operate in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention (Minneapolis, 1998).

**2.3** The Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group has in accordance with Article 14A of the Convention (Minneapolis, 1998) been charged to:

- 1) review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for activities in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector;
- 2) review progress in the implementation of the programme of work established under No. 188 of this Convention;
- 3) provide guidelines for the work of study groups;
- 4) recommend measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, with the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Development Sector and the General Secretariat;
- 5) adopt its own working procedures compatible with those adopted by the world telecommunication standardization assembly;
- 6) prepare a report for the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau indicating action in respect of the above items;
- 7) prepare a report for the world telecommunication standardization assembly on the matters assigned to it in accordance with No. 191A and transmit it to the Director for submission to the Assembly.

**2.4** Article 15 of the Convention (Minneapolis, 1998) defines the role of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and guides its activities. On the basis of the strategic plan for the Union (Resolution 71 of PP-98) and following the instruction given by Resolution 72 of PP-98 (linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU) TSB has prepared and presented to TSAG and the Council the overall recapitulation of the ITU-T resources, workloads and expected results. They are part of the ITU-T Sector Operational Plan, which can be found on the ITU website at the following address:

<http://www.itu.int/itudoc/gs/council/c00/docs/ep/08.html>

and which provides the linkage between strategic, financial and operational planning.

The estimated needs for 2000-2005 have also been developed on this basis, following the existing structure of the ITU-T Sector and the experience, working methods and work programme of the last study period (see section 5.4).

### **3 The evolution of ITU-T studies and environments**

**3.1** The reports of the 14 study groups point out the major result obtained during this period, in accordance with the priorities and the working methods endorsed by TSAG.

More than 1100 texts (752 Recommendations and 360 non-normative texts) have been approved and 171 texts (91 Recommendations and 80 non-normative texts) have been deleted during the present period.

**3.2** This has been achieved through the course of each year, thanks to free contribution of time and expertise of hundreds of experts corresponding by electronic means, and meetings at ITU headquarters and elsewhere, in order to develop these global standards which lie at the heart of today's increasingly complex communications networks.

I take this opportunity to sincerely thank all contributors to our standardization work: study group management, rapporteurs/editors, experts, and finally our growing membership for the continuous support given to our studies and activities.

**3.3** The TSAG meeting in 1998 has requested the various study groups to refocus their studies in order to consider the impact of IP-based networks in telecommunications networks and has appointed Study Group 13 as the lead study group in this field. An IP project has been developed and a new series of Recommendations (the Y.1000-series) has been created and Recommendations have already been adopted.

**3.4** Several other standardization landmarks have been achieved in the field of:

- access networks and developments of xDSL techniques;
- optical networking and WDM technology;
- IP-telephony and multimedia applications, including their use for deaf people;
- cable networks and cable television, IP over cables, cable modems;
- successful Year-2000 operation;
- new services (e.g. UIFN), or planned, such as premium-rate, shared cost, etc. and corresponding operational requirements;
- intelligent networks, protocols and signalling requirements;
- numbering requirement for existing and new services;
- IMT-2000 and mobility studies;
- reform of the accounting rate and tarification for new services;

- other studies for network performance and quality of service, management of the telecommunications network (TMN), protection, languages description, data and facsimile and other aspects of the worldwide telecommunications network.

These studies very often require detailed and complex specifications, with enlarged use of software tools and syntax description.

The trends are towards the convergence between telecommunication, information technology and broadcasting requirements in order to establish the future worldwide global information infrastructure.

**3.5** These studies have been achieved in close cooperation with other regional standards developing organizations, including ISO, IEC and IETF as well as several fora and consortia in the framework of the rules established by existing Recommendations A.4, A.5, A.6 and A.23.

The following Memoranda of Understanding have been signed by the Director in order to foster cooperation with other standardization bodies in particular fields of common activity, as follows:

- ICANN Protocol Supporting Organization (PSO) on 14 July 1999 with ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) and ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute).
- Standardization in the field of electronic business with IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) on 24 March 2000, ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and UN/ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe).
- With ETSI on 14 June 2000 with the aim of continuing mutual cooperation and exchange of information in standards development.

The texts of these MoUs are available on the ITU-T home page: [http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/itu-t\\_dir.htm](http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/itu-t_dir.htm).

Consideration is also given to the possibility of ITU-T participating as observers at the World Trade Organization on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT Committee) concerning the standard activities of the ITU-T in the framework of a cooperation agreement between ITU and WTO. Other projects requiring cooperation are under consideration.

## **4 Summary of the progress achieved by TSAG**

**4.1** TSAG has provided advice and guidance to ITU-T in the following areas:

- working methods;
- work programme;
- EDH, documentation and publication;
- ITU-T strategies;
- cooperation and coordination.

It has examined the impact of the decisions taken by PP-98 on the Sector, giving also advice on financial matters and on the reform required by the Sector.

**4.2** TSAG has continued to be utilized by the ITU-T membership and TSB as a valued resource to further the efficiency and the effectiveness of the Sector. TSAG has, in particular, enhanced ITU-T's ability to communicate with outside organizations and to take advantage of work already performed without duplication.

TSAG has encouraged the greater use of electronic working methods so that nearly 100% of all input and output documents are now handled electronically. The work programme of ITU-T is a



recognized working tool, available on the ITU-T website, in a database illustrating priorities, delivery dates, deliverables and coordination required.

**4.3** The functions already entrusted by WTSC-96 to TSAG should be enlarged in order to allow the necessary reforms in the Sector to further improve the working methods, which would result in a substantial reduction in the time of development and approval of Recommendations.

I take this opportunity to thank the management team of TSAG and all contributors for the continuous support given to our Sector and for their prompt response to new initiatives and ideas.

## **5 Future trends**

### **5.1 ITU-T Reform**

**5.1.1** Privatization, deregulation, competition, globalization, new services, innovations and rapid changes in technology have all contributed to a fundamentally new telecommunications environment and consequently imposed new requirements for the process of telecommunication standardization.

Today there are many standardization bodies, multilateral meetings, and fora actively developing global standards. Furthermore, the market forces have also originated various *de facto* standards, which global telecommunication networks have to take into account at least for interworking purposes.

In this rapidly changing environment ITU-T, which has enjoyed worldwide recognition and competence in telecommunication standardization, faces challenges from the market forces which require rapid development of specifications or standards in order to respond to growing demands for the accelerated development of new services and products.

Within ITU-T the customer base is shifting from national administrations to the global competitive information market place. ITU-T Sector Members, who are the main contributors to technical standards development and the main users of standards, have continually requested to have their voice heard on all decisions affecting technical standardization, including approval of Recommendations/standards.

**5.1.2** As stated in the Union's Strategic Plan, ITU realized that "the solution to strengthening the Union lies in treating the Sector Members more as partners in appropriate work of the Union". As Director of TSB, I believe it is vital for ITU to gain the confidence and support of Sector Members and to provide good services which satisfy the Union's membership. To achieve this goal, I have undertaken several initiatives in order to better understand and meet our Members' requirements. I have visited several Members and Sector Members, at their kind invitation and have responded, as far as possible, to their request to meet in Geneva.

I also undertook the initiative to invite some senior representatives from our industry membership to an informal meeting (Martigny, Switzerland, 28-29 February 2000) in order to solicit their opinion on the necessary changes in the operation of ITU-T. The results of this meeting are very encouraging and crucial. The participants consider ITU as "the only truly global organization exclusively devoted to the development, implementation and use of telecommunications services, cooperation between government players, and to partnership between developed and developing countries". They recognize the important intergovernmental role of ITU particularly with respect to regulatory and telecommunications policy matters and partnership with other governmental bodies such as WTO. They believe that ITU-T should continue to play an eminent role in standardization for the global telecommunications industry. However, they expressed the opinion that continued reform of ITU and ITU-T is necessary to ensure this role for the future. These reforms must ensure that standardization work is market-oriented, market sensitive, and provides the right environment for industry to participate. The meeting reached an agreement for the "consensus views" and provided some proposals for the changes they wanted. Recognizing that it is the Member States that have been

vested with the power to effect these changes, the participants urged the Member States to support their proposals and the speedy implementation, in the spirit of transforming ITU-T into the instrument that the global marketplace demands it to be.

The document "Consensus Views of Participants" together with the proposed actions by the Martigny meeting were presented to the last TSAG meeting and to Council-2000 for review and action. All documents, including the inputs to the Martigny meeting are available from the ITU-T website. Output documents of the Martigny meeting are included in the annex for the consideration of this Assembly.

**5.1.3** ITU Working Groups on Reform (WGR) established by the Council in response to Resolution 74 (PP-98) has pointed out the need to reform ITU, giving particular attention to the reform of our Sector. An ad hoc group was set up by the WGR to address the issue of standardization entity under the ITU umbrella. TSAG had created an ad hoc group at its last meeting to follow this work and to give the necessary inputs to the Council ad hoc group. A draft Resolution on reform is submitted to the Assembly.

**5.1.4** It is clear that some actions are feasible within the Sector in accordance with the present rules. Other actions can be made only as a result of decisions taken by WTSA-2000. Finally there are matters requiring changes to the Constitution and Convention, and thus can be acted upon only at the next Plenipotentiary.

TSB is following all discussions and is ready to implement quickly any decision from WTSA which can reasonably improve the image and the deliverables of the Sector.

## **5.2 Priorities of ITU-T studies**

The use of the limited resources should take into account the priorities of ITU-T studies in the field:

- IP-based networks and their interconnection with telecommunication networks;
- IMT-2000 and mobility;
- reform of accounting rates and tariff studies;
- MEDIACOM-2004 project and related multimedia activities;
- access networks enhancements with xDSL techniques;
- numbering and routing;
- network performances and quality of services;
- protocols for new services and intelligent networks.

Furthermore, study will continue on interoperability, interworking, protection, languages and other matters linked with the harmonious development of worldwide telecommunication network.

## **5.3 Promotion**

After I took office, I put promotion as one of our priorities. I introduced several changes as follows:

- one TSB department was renamed "Promotion, Editing and Publication";
- SGs are requested to promote their activities and results;
- the Deputy Director, TSB staff, SG experts and myself attended conferences to promote the image of ITU-T;
- a new post to deal with "Promotion and Communication" has been created;
- cooperation with the ITU Press official has been enhanced.

Although we have some progress it is still far from satisfactory. We have to do more. I would request our members to support our endeavours and to work together with us to promote ITU-T.

## **6 Other measures to foster the Sector activities**

**6.1** Voluntary contributions have allowed Study Group 16 to perform the necessary tests in the selection of algorithms for the advanced coding scheme of voice and audiovisual services. For your information, TSB had received 155 000 Swiss Francs from Deutsche Telekom for the year 2000 and another offer has been confirmed for year 2001. Sector Members are encouraged to use the possibility given by the voluntary contributions to promote projects, to enhance the activities of certain groups or to promote new initiatives that they find as Sector priorities.

**6.2** The management of the study group activities should be improved in performing duties and in stimulating new initiatives in the framework agreed by WTSA.

**6.3** ITU-T activities should also take place in the various regions in order to ensure that various areas of our membership are more acquainted with our studies. Workshops and seminars can be arranged on the occasion of these meetings to respond to the particular priorities of the concerned region.

**6.4** Continued strengthening of cooperation with other standards developing organizations is necessary, in order to avoid duplication of effort and to better serve the requirements of our membership.

**6.5** Our membership needs to grow, to include the participation of new operators and other industries linked with telecommunication, IT and video services. This will allow all players to participate in building up technical standards aimed at the worldwide convergence of telecommunication infrastructure.

## **7 Conclusion**

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the TSB staff for their continued dedication and hard work. In fact, TSB is the smallest unit in ITU and at the same time is the most productive. This is due to the positive spirit of cooperation, the excellent management team and the good working relationship between the staff. I also thank the retired staff members who worked with TSB during the past study period and who have contributed to the good results put forward to this Assembly. Other staff members are due to retire soon and a completely new team will support the Sector's activity during the next period. I should also express my thanks to the ITU staff who contributed to the success of ITU-T.

I am convinced that this Assembly will pave the way, as requested by our membership, for the enhancement of ITU-T's role as lead body for standardization on a global basis, thus allowing a harmonious development of worldwide telecommunication networks and the establishment of the global information infrastructure.

## **ANNEX A**

### **Participants of the Martigny meeting Needed changes in the operation of ITU-T**

At the suggestion of the TSB Director, a meeting was held on 28-29 February 2000 in Martigny, Switzerland. The purpose of the meeting was to get the opinions of a sample of manufacturers and service providers regarding needed changes in the operation of ITU-T. The agenda of the meeting is annexed here, followed by annexes that capture the results of discussions by two breakout groups on key improvement-oriented topics, followed by an annex of the list of attendees. The text below summarizes the overall results of the meeting by capturing the desirable actions agreed to.

A strong consensus of the industry participants was that the commercial and regulatory environment in which ITU-T operates is completely different from that of just several years ago, with the customer base shifting from national administrations to the global competitive information marketplace. The current four-year cycle of the WTSA simply no longer meets the rapidly changing needs of today's industry. Accordingly, the relevance, and possibly even the existence, of ITU-T are at risk unless some fundamental changes occur rapidly. We discussed the most critically needed changes and agreed that the following functions should be delegated by WTSA-2000 to TSAG, with oversight by the TSB Director, with the procedural and content control of technical standardization managed by Sector Members:

- approval procedures for ITU-T processes and deliverables;
- approval of the ITU-T structure and work programme, on a real-time basis as needed by industry;
- adoption of flexible, dynamic working methods, e.g. internal ITU-T "fora" and new types of deliverables that deal only with technical standards matters.

Specifically, it is critical that Sector Members, who are by far the main contributors to technical standards development and the main users of standards, should have the primary voice on all decisions affecting technical standardization, including approval. Recognizing that it is the Member States that have been vested with the power to effect these changes, we urgently request that WTSA-2000 approve the changes, in the spirit of transforming ITU-T into the instrument that the global marketplace demands it to be.

## APPENDIX I

### Drafting Group 1

#### Consensus views of participants

##### Consensus views of participants

ITU-T has traditionally played a central and fundamental role in standardization of telecommunications. It is the only truly global organization exclusively devoted to the development, implementation, and use of telecommunications services, cooperation between government players, and to partnership between developed and developing countries. It has a distinguished history of accomplishments, global recognition for its high quality deliverables, and serves as a reference organization for developing countries.

Standardization continues to be a critical underpinning for the global telecommunications industry. However, the industry has undergone significant changes during recent years. Privatization, deregulation, competition, globalization, new services innovations, and rapid changes in technology, have all contributed to a fundamentally new telecommunications environment. These changes impose new requirements for the process of standardization.

We recognize the efforts of ITU and ITU-T to introduce reforms to respond to the changing environment. And we applaud the initiative of the TSB Director to engage in consultation with industry to provide input to these reforms.

The participants believe that ITU-T should continue to play an eminent role in standardization for the global telecommunications industry. However, continued reform of ITU and ITU-T is necessary to ensure this role for the future. These reforms must ensure that the standardization work is market-oriented, market sensitive, and provides the right environment for industry to participate.

Industry recognizes the important intergovernmental role of ITU particularly with respect to regulatory and telecommunications policy matters and partnership with other governmental bodies such as WTO. Industry supports continued ITU sponsorship of the standardization work carried out in ITU-T. However, under this umbrella, there must be a clear separation between regulatory and

governmental policy matters and the technical standardization work of ITU-T. The appropriate management, structure and work methods must be applied to each kind of work. ITU-T must operate as if it were an industry standards body, not an intergovernmental organization. While the participation of government representatives in standardization activities is welcomed, the definition of the standardization work programme, the development and approval of standards should be carried out such that each ITU-T member, irrespective of category, having an equal voice.

With regard to ITU-T's work programme, industry believes it must play a strong role in setting international standards for public telecommunications networks as they evolve to incorporate new technologies, such as optical networking, ATM, IP, and wireless. ITU-T must continue to bring focus to issues where it has special skills, such as interconnectivity, interoperability, carrier-class networks and performance, and end-to-end quality of service. At the same time, industry supports ITU-T's efforts to foster cooperative working arrangements with other relevant bodies, such as IETF, ATM Forum, 3GPPs, etc. Such cooperation will help ensure that the standards needed in the marketplace are produced quickly, without duplication or divergent solutions. However, industry does not believe the ITU-T should become a mere "rubber stamp" organization for other bodies' work.

The ITU-T must continue its efforts to streamline its processes, organization and work methods. The work programme of the ITU-T and the organization of the work must be capable of dynamic and continuous change in response to market needs, without being tied to the four-year cycle of the WTSA. To allow more flexibility in responding to urgent market needs, consideration should be given to introducing a "forum" model within ITU-T for certain standardization activities where it is appropriate.

Finally, ITU-T must continue its efforts to increase the use of electronic work methods, reduced reliance on face-to-face meetings and other innovations to reduce the cost and speed of standards development.

Many of the reforms described herein can only be implemented with the agreement of the Member States. Industry urges the Member States to support these reforms and their speedy implementation. The consequence of not doing so would be a weakened ITU and ITU-T to the detriment of the global telecommunications industry.

## APPENDIX II

### Drafting Group 2

#### Improvement of working structure and implementation path

##### 1 Business model

The main issues are:

- the challenge is to create a new ITU-T attractive for industry to come to create international standards;
- market for technical standards has changed: business model has to be modified;
- customers are not anymore the governments alone but mainly the manufacturers, operators and users;
- production of technical standards is performed:
  - within ITU by manufacturers, operators and SIOs;
  - outside ITU by other SDOs and fora;
- ITU-T should control its own financial resources;

- the production of standards should remain under the umbrella of the UN (intergovernmental status);
- key factors for success are: time-to-market, customer-orientation, efficiency, innovation.

## 2 Procedures

Concerning the process for starting work, developing text, approving Recommendations, and promulgating/promoting results, the following points are relevant:

- key words are flexibility, speed, efficiency and quality;
- must have flexibility to make timely changes to working methods, structure, ...;
- need fast (1-2 months) process for originating new projects/work (not tied to meetings, calendar dates, etc.) including definition, structure, leadership, ...;
- work programme is living, not tied to four-year cycle;
- development of Recommendations with greater use of electronic communications and greater flexibility in scheduling face-to-face meetings;
- efficient collaboration with other standards bodies, consortia, fora;
- timely approval of technical Recommendations by all parties (e.g. electronic voting when text is ready, ability to decide when there is no consensus, ...);
- immediate electronic publication;
- active promotion of results (PR).

## 3 Principles of the organization

There are basically two types of activities:

- internal to ITU-T: studies are performed within ITU-T with the support of TSB;
- "pulling in" activities: work done in an external entity like fora, other SDOs, etc. (TSB may provide some support (to be defined)).

Concerning the structure of the standardization entity, a four level approach together with a supporting organization is proposed:

- Level 1: **Management Committee** (finances, strategic issues, appointment of the Director of TSB);
- Level 2: **Operational Committees** (coordination of the work programmes, management of the strategic process);
- Level 3: **Technical committees** (home base for continuous work);
- Level 4: working level with **Task Forces** (to solve short term issues), **Project Teams** (limited scope and time) and **Workshop Teams** (organization of Workshops on strategy, interoperability, etc.);
- **Supporting organization** (TSB): administrative support (incl. EDH), publishing office, database management (e.g. IPR), hosting services for fora/consortia, PR, ...

## 4 Implementation path

- ITU-T keeps its role as long as changes identified will be implemented in the shortest time-frame;
- priorities must be identified amongst the changes (structure of organization, working procedures, process for standard production, etc.);

- three broad classes of changes can easily be identified:
  - a) changes that can be adopted in the present framework, e.g. TSB managing its own Sector budget, use of communication tools for meetings and standardization activities, setting up of Projects in parallel with reorganizing SGs, etc.
  - b) changes that have to be adopted at next WTSA (e.g. new SG structure, new working procedures, etc.
  - c) changes that require modifications to the present framework (Constitution, etc.);
- changes under a) and b) above should be adopted in a very short time-frame (e.g. six months);
- changes under c) have to be carefully planned; however, the corresponding activities should be started immediately, in parallel with activities under a) and b);
- wide visibility should be given to process of change in ITU-T as soon as its implementation has started.

## 5 Action plan

In order to implement the improvements and principles proposed in the previous paragraphs, the following specific actions are necessary:

- 1) implement the following Business model:
  - strategic objectives, framework programme and budget approved every two years;
  - operational issues like working methods, organization of the work (e.g. SGs, TSB) under the responsibility of the Sector
- 2) give the power to the "new ITU-T Sector" to work out and control its budget
- 3) propose to WTSA to implement the business model as proposed above and give the mandate to TSAG to work out the detailed concept with following deliverables:
  - proposals and input for issues to be submitted to Council and/or PP;
  - detailed structure and procedures for implementation immediately after WTSA.

## 5.2 – GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON ITU-T ACTIVITIES DURING THE 1997-2000 STUDY PERIOD<sup>1</sup>

### 1 ITU-T membership during the 1997-2000 study period

The 189 ITU Member States are ex officio members of the Sector.

Table 1 shows the evolution in the number of Sector Members during the 1997-2000 study period. The figures correspond to the number of Sector Members on 31 December each year except for the year 2000 when the count was taken on 1 July.

**Table 1 – Evolution of ITU-T Sector Members during the 1997-2000 study period**

Type of entity	1997	1998	1999	2000
Recognized operating agencies	129	149	160	159
Scientific or industrial organizations	160	183	192	204
Other entities dealing with telecommunications	3	3	2	3
Regional and international organizations	32	34	35	35
Intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems	4	4	3	3

#### 1.1 Number of registered members during the 1997-2000 study period

Table 2 shows the number of registered members in study groups, i.e. the number of addresses to which reports, contributions and collective letters relating to study group meetings and circulars are dispatched.

The meaning of the columns is as follows:

- A: Administrations of Member States
- B: Recognized operating agencies admitted to participate in the work of ITU-T (Article 19, No. 229 of the Convention)
- C: Scientific or industrial organizations admitted to participate in the work of ITU-T (Article 19, No. 229 of the Convention)
- D: Regional and other international telecommunication organizations admitted to participate in the work of ITU-T (Article 19, No. 231 of the Convention)

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<sup>1</sup> For comparison purposes, sections 2, 3 and 4 provide data related to the years prior to 1997.



**Table 2 – Number of members receiving documents  
in paper form in each ITU-T study group**

<b>Study group</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Total</b>
2	92	85	74	14	265
3	99	86	57	13	255
4	86	85	77	10	258
5	85	75	68	11	239
6	81	71	65	9	226
7	88	82	76	12	258
8	87	75	74	8	244
9	89	72	72	11	244
10	84	69	63	8	224
11	85	84	83	10	262
12	87	80	79	10	256
13	82	87	82	10	267
15	86	85	95	11	277
16	92	85	90	11	278
TAF	54	45	23	7	129
TAL	47	53	23	5	128
TAS	54	49	23	6	132
TEUREM	58	55	25	6	144
TSAG	93	81	82	14	270

It should be noted that further to TSB Circular 271 "Availability of ITU-T documents in electronic form", a total of 27 members (A = 3, B = 10, C = 13, D = 1) have decided to receive only electronic copies of documents.

## **2 Meetings**

### **2.1 Participation of ITU-T members in study group meetings during the 1997-2000 study period**

Table 3 shows the participation of administrations and ITU-T Sector Members in the meetings of the study groups during the study period.

It should be noted that the actual number of participants remained stable during the period; with Study Group 11 reaching the peak of participation of almost 400 participants in its September 1997 meeting and Study Group 15 reaching the peak of 370 participants in its last meeting, in April 2000.

### **2.2 List of meetings held by the different ITU-T study groups**

Annex 1 gives a list of the meetings held during the 1997-2000 study period, in chronological order, by the different study groups (and their working parties) as well as by the regional tariff groups, TSAG and the Intersector Coordination Groups.

**Table 3 – Participation of administrations and ITU-T Sector Members in the meetings of the study groups during the 1997-2000 (1 June) study period**

	Study groups and their working parties															Regional tariff groups					Intersector coordination groups			TSAG
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	TAL	TAS	TAF	TEUREM	SAT	IMT-2000				
Administrations	40	98	24	21	18	29	20	24	18	38	25	31	32	28	19	24	46	8	1	9	40			
Recognized operating agencies	57	71	28	15	15	22	10	23	12	51	22	46	42	30	7	22	3	13	8	8	31			
Scientific or industrial organizations	28	6	43	14	14	21	20	18	11	49	21	66	111	91	-	-	-	-	6	7	34			
International organizations	4	10	-	2	1	3	3	2	1	5	3	4	2	8	1	-	1	1	4	2	9			
NOTE 1 – Three "Other entities dealing with telecommunication matters" did not participate in any ITU-T meeting convened by TSB.																								
NOTE 2 – Joint coordination groups are counted under their lead study groups.																								

### 2.3 General statistical information on meetings held during the last four study periods

Table 4 gives an overview of how the number of meetings and the number of days of meetings held by the study groups and working parties has evolved over the last four study periods. For reasons of economy, there has been a trend towards a reduction in the number of days of meetings of the study groups and their working parties. Rapporteurs have been encouraged to carry out preparatory work by correspondence, using electronic communication media or at rapporteur group meetings.

**Table 4 – Number of meetings and their duration during the last four study periods**  
(excluding Plenary Assemblies and the WTSA)

Study period	Number of meetings	Number of days of meetings
1985-1988	174	1 161
1989-1992	149	1 080
1993-1996	133	765
1997-2000	129	774

## 3 Documentation

**3.1** Table 5 shows the number of contributions, reports and temporary documents published during the 1997-2000 study period.

**Table 5 – Contributions, reports and temporary documents published**  
(up to and including 30 June 2000)

Study group	Contributions				Reports		Temporary documents	
	"Normal"		Delayed					
	Number	Pages	Number	Pages	Number	Pages	Number	Pages
2	56	1 005	295	1 302	83	4 334	1 553	9 735
3	80	553	129	498	28	738	408	2 815
4	158	5 146	219	2 286	62	5 908	1 502	23 272
5	38	417	48	366	11	450	329	2 133
6	79	500	85	348	14	617	288	1 826
7	268	9 744	359	7 679	39	3 121	2 159	16 040
8	114	2 434	229	1 375	15	1 008	774	4 321
9	80	1 984	130	2 683	28	3 377	555	5 404
10	26	1 309	64	1 019	10	1 134	474	5 385
11	7	185	1 733	11 789	267	12 866	3 709	61 760
12	117	1 743	146	1 169	27	1 311	783	6 684
13	62	2 638	1 028	5 282	78	6 859	1 461	21 736
15	179	3 612	875	5 109	82	5 921	1 564	25 130
16	120	5 449	483	4 671	73	5 780	1 707	21 026
TAF	7	60	12	77	4	105	41	275
TAL	1	20	21	248	3	52	49	284
TAS	4	16	63	264	5	82	99	870
TEUREM	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	206
TSAG	15	71	167	665	33	1 087	579	5 317
ICG SAT	-	-	-	-	2	61	38	514
ICG-IMT-2000	-	-	1	2	2	85	33	129
Total	1 411	36 886	6 087	46 832	867	54 905	18 115	214 862

It should be noted that field trials have been conducted during study group meetings giving the participants the choice of downloading meeting documents directly from the ITU-T website.

**3.2** Table 6 shows general statistical information on documents published during the last four study periods.

**Table 6 – Number of documents published during the last four study periods**  
(excluding documents of the Plenary Assembly and the WTSA)

Study period	Contributions published		Reports published	
	Number	Pages*	Number	Pages*
1985-1988	9 563	-	778	-
1989-1992	9 152	-	906	-
1993-1996	8 322	90 250	808	58 241
1997-2000	7 498	83 718	867	54 905
* The number of pages is not available for study periods prior to 1993-1996.				

## 4 General statistical information on ITU-T publications

### 4.1 Recommendations

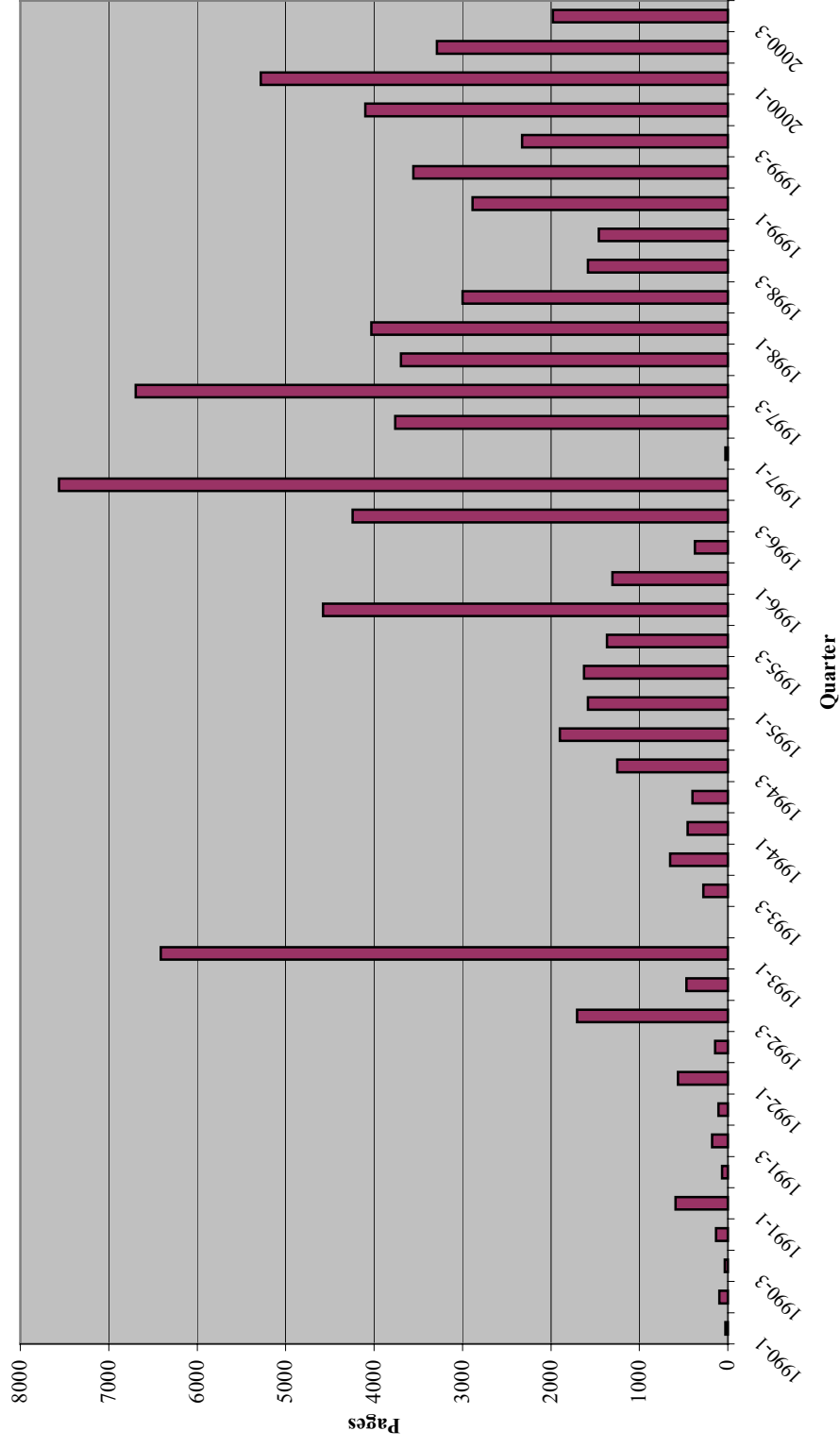
Table 7 below shows the general statistical information on Recommendations adopted during the last three study periods. There is a clear trend of increased activity, due to an expansion in the field of standardization.

**Table 7 – Recommendations approved between 1989 and 2000**

	1989-1992		1993-1996		1997-2000		
	Recs.	Suppls.	Recs.	Suppls.	Recs.	WTSA*	Suppls.
New texts	379	4	413	3	441	21	44
Revised texts	423	4	267	2	265	25	2
Withdrawn	63	0	42	4	79	12	80
* Recommendations proposed for approval at the WTSA-2000.							

Graph 1 summarizes ITU-T activity since 1989, showing the number of pages approved quarterly. It indicates a reorganization of activity, shifting from a four-year study period where all efforts were aimed at preparing Recommendations for the final Plenary Assembly, to a continuous activity where approval processes are evenly spread all over the study period.

# Approved ITU-T texts



Graph 1 – Approval activity shown quarterly in number of pages (Recommendations and supplements)

Table 8 below shows the existing Recommendations in force.

**Table 8 – Recommendations in force on 6 October 2000**  
(Assuming all Recommendations submitted to WTSA-2000 are approved)

	Recommendations	Supplements
Count	2 625*	90
Pages	74 207**	1 979
* These figures include 179 common Recommendations representing 11 763 pages.		
** Including 4 625 pages of various annexes and amendments.		

Table 9 lists ITU-T Recommendations and Supplements in force by year of their approval. ITU-T publications are less than four years old in average, which shows how closely ITU-T studies follow technology developments.

**Table 9 – Texts in force by year of approval until 6 October 2000**

Year	Recs.		Suppl.		Year	Recs.		Suppl.	
	Number	Pages	Number	Pages		Number	Pages	Number	Pages
1972*			5	14	1993	280	5 336	5	87
1976*			1	6	1994	54	3 126	1	30
1980*	4	7			1995	169	6 854	1	16
1984*	4	24	9	50	1996	252	7 873		
1988*	889	4 751	22	146	1997	168	10 848	3	108
1989	0	0			1998	161	7 371	13	286
1990	18	289			1999	205	10 497	28	1 180
1991	41	685			2000**	216	9 433	2	56
1992	164	2 488							
* Before 1988, year of last publication.									
** Until 6 October 2000, assuming all Recommendations submitted to WTSA-2000 are approved.									

## 4.2 Approval and publication times

Table 10 shows the time reduction for Recommendation approval and publication since 1988. It should be noted that since 1998, Recommendations are pre-published on the Web a few days after their approval as soon as a clean electronic copy is available from the study group.

Recommendations in force as well as pre-published Recommendations and newly obsolete Recommendations are available on the ITU-T website.

**Table 10 – Recommendation approval and publication time**

	Before 1988	1989-1993	1993-1996	1997-2000
Approval time	4 years	2 years	18 months	9 months
Publication time	2-4 years	2 years	1-1.5 years	6 months*
* Common texts need a longer time due to ISO processing delays.				

### **4.3 ITU-T publications including electronic deliverables**

Fifty ITU-T publications include deliverables on electronic support (diskettes or CD-ROMs). Those deliverables include software, test data, speech data, digitized test charts, formal descriptions and SDL diagrams in reprocessible format, which are a key element for Recommendation quality issue.

### **4.4 Test charts**

Apart from three basic test charts available in different definition qualities, ITU-T distributes a digitized image set which was greatly enlarged in 1988.

### **4.5 Handbooks**

ITU-T has 31 handbooks in force, dealing with different areas of telecommunications: operation, network planning, outside plant, measurement methods and formal languages.

### **4.6 ITU Operational Bulletin and lists**

ITU-T publishes the ITU Operational Bulletin fortnightly. The E.164 country code list is now also published on the Web for frequent up-dating.

### **4.7 Databases**

TSB maintains and publishes several databases on the Web:

- ITU-T terms and definitions database.
- Recommendations list database.
- Patent database.
- ITU-T work programme database.

## **ANNEX 1**

### **List of ITU-T meetings held during the 1997-2000 study period**

#### **1 Study groups**

##### **Study Group 2 – Network and service operation**

20-30 May 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
1-5 September 1997	Meeting of Working Party 4/2 (Service definition)
15-19 September 1997	Meeting of Working Party 3/2 (Traffic engineering)
2-8 October 1997	Meeting of Working Party 2/2 (Network service and assessment)
27 Oct. – 1 November 1997	Meeting of Working Party 1/2 (Numbering, routing, global mobility)
3-13 March 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
3-13 November 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
4-14 May 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
22-29 September 1999	Meeting of Working Party 1/2 (Numbering, routing, global mobility)
4-8 October 1999	Meeting of Working Party 3/2 (Traffic engineering)



7-17 March 2000 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

**Study Group 3 – Tariff and accounting principles including related telecommunications economic and policy issues**

22-30 May 1997 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

2-11 December 1997 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

2-12 June 1998 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

8-15 December 1998 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

2-11 June 1999 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

13-17 December 1999 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

12-18 April 2000 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

**Study Group 4 – TMN and network maintenance**

25 Nov. – 6 December 1996 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

24-25 April 1997 Meeting of Working Party 2/4 (Performance and test equipment)

13-24 October 1997 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

15-26 June 1998 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

28 October 1998 Meeting of Working Parties 4/4 (TMN Resources and Service Capabilities) and 5/4 (TMN Application and Protocol Capabilities)

15-26 March 1999 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

24 September 1999 Meeting of Working Party 2/4 (Performance and test equipment)

24 Jan. – 4 February 2000 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

**Study Group 5 – Protection against electromagnetic environment effects**

2-6 December 1996 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

15-19 September 1997 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

11-15 May 1998 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

22-26 February 1999 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

21-25 February 2000 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

**Study Group 6 – Outside plant**

3-7 February 1997 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

24-28 November 1997 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

5-9 October 1998 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

20-24 September 1999 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

8-12 May 2000 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

**Study Group 7 – Data networks and open system communications**

10-21 March 1997 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

1-12 December 1997 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

27-28 April 1998 Meeting of Working Party 1/7 (Network and Service characteristics)

14-25 September 1998 Meeting of the study group and its working parties

7-18 June 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
20-31 March 2000	Meeting of the study group and its working parties

#### **Study Group 8 – Characteristics of telematic systems**

4-13 February 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
7-16 October 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
9-18 June 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
6 November 1998	Meeting of the study group
24 March – 1 April 1999	Meeting of the study group
24 September 1999	Meeting of the study group
2-10 February 2000	Meeting of the study group

#### **Study Group 9 – Television and sound transmission**

21-25 April 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
18-20 November 1997	Meeting of Working Parties 1/9 (Secondary distribution of television and related services) and 2/9 (Transport of television in the core network)
16 -20 March 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
16 -20 November 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
26-30 April 1999	Meeting of Working Party 1/9 (Secondary distribution of television and related services)
13-17 September 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
15-19 May 2000	Meeting of the study group and its working parties

#### **Study Group 10 – Languages and general software aspects for telecommunication systems**

28 April – 6 May 1997	Meeting of the study group
24 March – 1 April 1998	Meeting of the study group
4-12 February 1999	Meeting of the study group
11 June 1999	Meeting of the study group
11-19 November 1999	Meeting of the study group

#### **Study Group 11 – Signalling requirements and protocols**

13-31 January 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
1-19 September 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
21-30 January 1998	Meeting of Working Party 1/11 (Signalling for Broadband and Multimedia Networks and Services)
5-22 May 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
12-20 November 1998	Meeting of Working Party 1/11 (Signalling for Broadband and Multimedia Networks and Services)
1-19 March 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
1 July 1999	Meeting of Working Party 5/11 (Common Transport and Management Protocols)

8-16 July 1999	Meeting of Working Party 1/11 (Signalling for Broadband and Multimedia Networks and Services)
22 Nov. – 10 December 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
9 March 2000	Meeting of Working Party 1/11 (Signalling for Broadband and Multimedia Networks and Services)

#### **Study Group 12 – End-to-end transmission performance of network and terminals**

7-18 April 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
17-27 February 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
24 Nov. – 3 December 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
21-30 September 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
9-18 May 2000	Meeting of the study group and its working parties

#### **Study Group 13 – General network aspects**

17-28 February 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
8-19 September 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
1-12 June 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
15-26 February 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
10 September 1999	Meeting of Working Parties 1/13 (GII and general networks studies) and 2/13 (Network capabilities ((including B-ISDNs, AALs)) and interworking)
11-12 October 1999	Meeting of Working Party 3/13 (Layer 1, access/transport and architectures, ATM layer and OAM)
29 October 1999	Meeting of Working Party 4/13 (Performance)
28 Feb. – 10 March 2000	Meeting of the study group and its working parties

#### **Study Group 15 – Transport networks, systems and equipment**

7-18 April 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
9-20 February 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
12-23 October 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
21 June – 2 July 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
3-14 April 2000	Meeting of the study group and its working parties

#### **Study Group 16 – Multimedias services and systems**

17-27 March 1997	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
12 September 1997	Meeting of Working Parties 1/16 (Low rate systems) and 2/16 (Services and high rate systems)
26 January – 6 February 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
14-25 September 1998	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
17-28 May 1999	Meeting of the study group and its working parties
30 September 1999	Meeting of the study group
7-18 February 2000	Meeting of the study group and its working parties

## **2 Regional Tariff Groups of Study Group 3**

### **GR TAF – Tariffs (Africa)**

10-11 April 1997	Meeting of the Subgroup for French speaking countries of Africa
18-20 February 1998	Meeting of the group
22-24 April 1999	Meeting of the group
8-9 March 2000	Meeting of the group

### **GR TAL – Tariffs (Latin America)**

8-10 October 1997	Meeting of the group
1-2 June 1998	Meeting of the group
17-19 March 1999	Meeting of the group
3-5 November 1999	Meeting of the group

### **GR TAS – Tariffs (Asia and Oceania)**

11-14 March 1997	Meeting of the group
23-26 September 1997	Meeting of the group
17-20 May 1998	Meeting of the group
11-14 May 1999	Meeting of the group
16-18 February 2000	Meeting of the group

### **GR TEUREM – Tariffs (Europe and the Mediterranean Basin)**

2-3 March 1998	Meeting of the group
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## **3 Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)**

3-7 March 1997	Meeting of the Advisory Group <sup>2</sup>
14-21 January 1998	Meeting of the Advisory Group and its working parties <sup>3</sup>
7-11 September 1998	Meeting of the Advisory Group and its working parties
12-16 April 1999	Meeting of the Advisory Group and its working parties
25-29 October 1999	Meeting of the Advisory Group and its working parties
7-14 June 2000	Meeting of the Advisory Group

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<sup>2</sup> 7, 8, 10 March 1997 Meeting of the TSAG/RAG Joint Working Party on Refinement of the Radiocommunication Sector and Telecommunication Standardization Sector

<sup>3</sup> 15 January 1998 Joint meeting of TSAG, RAG (Radiocommunication Advisory Group) and TDAB (Telecommunication Development Advisory Board)

#### **4 Study group Chairmen meetings**

13-15 May 1997	Meeting of ITU-T study group Chairmen
13 January 1998	Meeting of ITU-T study group Chairmen
3-5 September 1998	Meeting of ITU-T study group Chairmen
26-28 January 1999	Meeting of ITU-T study group Chairmen
21-22 October 1999	Meeting of ITU-T study group Chairmen
2-5 June 2000	Meeting of ITU-T study group Chairmen

#### **5 Intersector Coordination Groups**

9-11 July 1997	Meeting of the Intersector Coordination Group on satellite matters (SAT)
13-14 February 1997	Meeting of the Intersector Coordination Group on International Mobile Telecommunication – 2000 (IMT-2000)
9 May 1998	Meeting of the Intersector Coordination Group on International Mobile Telecommunication – 2000 (IMT-2000)
10-12 August 1999	Meeting of the Intersector Coordination Group on satellite matters (SAT)

### **5.3 – REPORT ON THE TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION BUREAU**

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), organizes and coordinates the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector.

**1** The Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) supports the activities of ITU-T and the work of ITU-T study groups and of TSAG. The Bureau provides, on behalf of the Sector, liaison, coordination and assistance to the Telecommunication Development Sector, the Radiocommunication Sector, the ITU General Secretariat, and to other standardization organizations. TSB responds to requests from Member States and Sector Members as well as to enquiries from the public on the activities of ITU-T.

**2** The structure of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau is as follows:

Director

Department SAO Support, Administration and Operations

Department SS CD Studies, Strategy and Cooperation

Department PEP Promotion, Editing and Production.

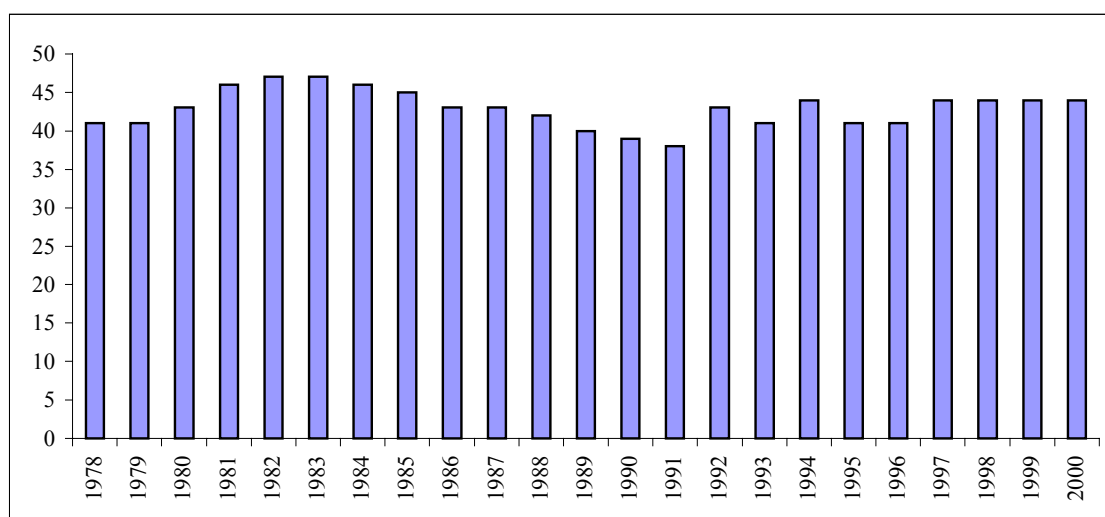
**3** In terms of staff members, the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau is the smallest of the Union's Bureaux. Table 1 shows the number of permanent staff members of TSB for each year of the study period 1997-2000, and Table 2 provides the figures for the period 1978 to 2000.

In order to promote and publicize the work of ITU-T, a special post of "Communications and promotion officer" was created in TSB, which is expected to be filled before the end of 2000. Seven unestablished posts were created during the year 2000: one senior registration clerk UIFN post, two study group assistant posts and four editorial assistant posts.

**Table 1 – Staff of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB)  
holding permanent, MRT, or fixed-term contracts and  
occupying permanent or unestablished posts  
(actual strength\* at 31 December)**

Grade	Number			
	1997	1998	1999	2000**)
D.2	-	1	1	1
D.1	2	-	1	1
P.5	7	7	3	3
P.4	4	5	7	9
P.3	3	3	4	3
P.2	-	1	1	1
P.1	-	-	-	-
G.7	3	8	8	4
G.6	20	14	15	17
G.5	3	3	2	4
G.4	2	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>
*) Frozen and vacant posts are not shown in the table.				
**) As at 31 July 2000.				

**Table 2 – Changes in the number of TSB staff members from 1978 to 2000**



#### **4 Retirement, resignation, demise**

##### **4.1 Staff members who took retirement during the 1997-2000 study period:**

Ms T.-A. Barnett (United Kingdom), Assistant

Mr F. Cohen (United States), Counsellor

Ms K. Fameliadou (Greece), Assistant  
Ms J. Fillion (France), Assistant  
Mr A. Ganguli (India), Counsellor  
Ms L. Kantardjian (France), Assistant  
Mr R. Lutolf (Switzerland), Draughtsman  
Ms M. Prado Cano (Peru), Assistant  
Mr Y. Senuma (Japan), Counsellor  
Ms J. Thill (France), Assistant  
Mr G. Turnbull (Canada), Counsellor

**4.2** Staff members who resigned during the 1997-2000 study period:

Mr T. Arizono (Japan), Counsellor

**4.3** Demise:

Ms G. Antoniazzi (Italy), Assistant



## 5.4 – REPORT ON ITU-T EXPENDITURE DURING THE STUDY PERIOD 1997-2000 AND ESTIMATED FINANCIAL NEEDS UP TO WTSA-04

### Introduction

1 Section 5 of Resolution 1 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Geneva, 1996) stipulates that: "In the Director's estimate of the financial needs of the ITU-T until the next WTSC, the Director shall communicate to the WTSC (for information) a summary of the accounts for the years which have elapsed since the preceding WTSC and the estimated expenses of the ITU-T to cover the latter's financial requirements until the next WTSC".

Accordingly, a summary of the 1996-1999 accounts is provided in Part 1 of this document and the estimated financial needs for 2000-2005 in Part 2.

2 The estimated needs for 2000-2005 are based on the existing structure of the ITU-T Sector and the experience, working methods and work programme of the last study period. Consequently, any changes made in this respect by the Assembly would modify this estimate.

The attention of the Assembly is drawn to Article 18, No. 115 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, which provides that: "When adopting resolutions and decisions, the assemblies shall take into account the foreseeable financial implications and should avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the financial limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference".

### PART 1 – ITU-T SECTOR ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS 1996-1999

#### 1.1 Expenditure

##### 1.1.1 Accounts given by section

Appropriations by section	CHF (000)			
	1996-1997		1998-1999	
	Budget	Expenditure	Updated Budget	Expenditure
WTSC	732	456	0	0
TSAG	396	132	370	156
Study group meetings	4 018	2 551	3 536	2 623
Bureau	14 816	14 601	16 987	15 851
Publications	5 948	2 382	1 022	1 206
Total	25 910	20 122	21 915	19 836

### 1.1.2 Accounts given by category

CHF (000)

Appropriations by category	1996-1997		1998-1999	
	Budget	Expenditure	Updated Budget	Expenditure
Staff costs	14 885	13 399	14 873	13 485
Other staff costs	3 145	3 463	3 857	3 683
Travel on duty	101	87	108	198
Contractual services	4 124	808	503	391
Rental of premises	415	104	170	63
Materials and supplies	370	296	250	214
Acquisitions equipment	0	48	0	48
Public services utilities	2 802	1 871	2 104	1 708
Miscellaneous	68	44	50	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 910</b>	<b>20 122</b>	<b>21 915</b>	<b>19 836</b>

### 1.1.3 Study group meeting expenditure by category

CHF (000)

Appropriations by category	1996-1997		1998-1999	
	Budget	Expenditure	Updated Budget	Expenditure
<u>Primary costs</u>				
Staff costs	2 198	1 134	1 790	1 294
Other staff costs	90	53	56	148
Travel on duty	10	18	10	79
Contractual services				
Rental of premises	380	87	160	63
Materials and supplies	300	265	220	213
Acquisitions equipment		40		25
Public services utilities	1 020	953	1 280	798
Miscellaneous	20	1	20	1
<b>Total primary costs</b>	<b>4 018</b>	<b>2 551</b>	<b>3 536</b>	<b>2 623</b>
<u>Internal invoicing</u>				
Translation	5 899	5 718	6 118	3 558
Typing pool	5 823	3 672	5 605	4 037
Reprography	5 434	3 772	4 226	2 793
<b>Total internal invoicing</b>	<b>17 156</b>	<b>13 162</b>	<b>15 949</b>	<b>10 387</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 174</b>	<b>15 713</b>	<b>19 485</b>	<b>13 010</b>

## 1.1.4 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

Appropriations by category	CHF (000)		
	1996		2000
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget
<u>Primary costs</u>			
Staff costs	433	355	487
Other staff costs	62	28	61
Travel on duty			
Contractual services			
Rental of premises	15	17	20
Materials and supplies	30	12	25
Acquisitions equipment			
Public services utilities	190	37	162
Miscellaneous	2	6	10
Total primary costs	732	456	765
<u>Internal invoicing</u>			
Translation	138	97	143
Typing pool	109	88	111
Reprography	55	80	144
Total internal invoicing	302	264	399
Total	1 034	720	1 164

## 1.2 Analysis of the ITU-T Sector document workload per study group

### 1.2.1 Translation workload per study group

Translation per study group	Pages of 330 w/p							
	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Pages	%	Pages	%	Pages	%	Pages	%
SG 1	604	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
SG 2	481	3%	789	5%	375	3%	928	6%
SG 3	353	2%	703	4%	656	5%	683	4%
SG 4	903	5%	1 211	7%	1 719	14%	2 083	13%
SG 5	229	1%	129	1%	76	1%	600	4%
SG 6	197	1%	65	0.4%	189	2%	103	1%
SG 7	4 344	26%	3 363	20%	2 007	17%	1 108	7%
SG 8	1 760	10%	952	6%	618	5%	775	5%
SG 9	147	1%	148	1%	1 494	13%	909	6%
SG 10	374	2%	467	3%	112	1%	1 027	6%
SG 11	2 468	15%	4 312	26%	1 096	9%	2 624	17%
SG 12	479	3%	89	1%	420	4%	576	4%
SG 13	953	6%	567	3%	1 494	13%	714	5%
SG 14	920	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
SG 15	2 661	16%	688	4%	1 073	9%	1 827	12%
SG 16	-	-	3 413	20%	623	5%	1 852	12%
Total	16 871		16 893		11 952		15 809	

Source DPS

## 1.2.2 Typing pool workload per study group

Pages of 330 w/p

Typing pool per study group	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Pages	%	Pages	%	Pages	%	Pages	%
SG 1	2 758	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
SG 2	2 444	5%	2 866	6%	1 384	4%	2 353	5%
SG 3	519	1%	921	2%	907	3%	1 148	3%
SG 4	1 954	4%	2 101	4%	5 336	16%	8 410	19%
SG 5	738	1%	205	0.4%	55	0.2%	905	2%
SG 6	534	1%	93	0.2%	476	1%	171	0.4%
SG 7	10 280	21%	11 069	23%	3 352	10%	2 505	6%
SG 8	3 830	8%	1 793	4%	1 459	4%	1 295	3%
SG 9	576	1%	717	1%	3 887	12%	1 942	4%
SG 10	1 642	3%	355	1%	228	1%	2 571	6%
SG 11	8 324	17%	11 538	24%	4 195	13%	8 034	18%
SG 12	1 242	3%	153	0.3%	1 005	3%	1 598	4%
SG 13	2 675	5%	3 076	6%	4 806	15%	2 545	6%
SG 14	2 828	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
SG 15	9 316	19%	2 904	6%	3 448	10%	3 840	9%
SG 16	-	-	10 434	22%	2 344	7%	7 388	17%
Total	49 660		48 225		32 882		44 705	

Source DPS

## 1.2.3 Reprography workload per study group

Pages of 330 w/p

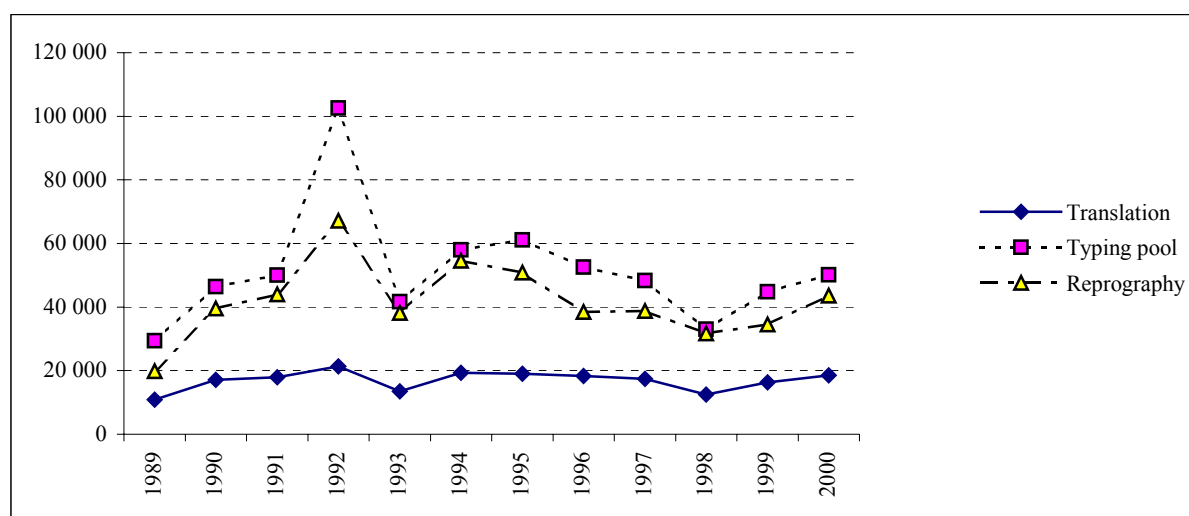
Reprography per study group	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Pages	%	Pages	%	Pages	%	Pages	%
SG 1	1 964 325	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
SG 2	1 905 915	5%	2 134 125	6%	1 764 414	6%	1 815 839	5%
SG 3	501 460	1%	658 375	2%	858 445	3%	671 555	2%
SG 4	2 634 905	7%	2 629 336	7%	3 728 833	12%	4 066 390	12%
SG 5	347 245	1%	186 965	0.5%	173 231	1%	274 460	1%
SG 6	194 745	1%	185 320	0.5%	335 320	1%	169 435	0.5%
SG 7	6 689 020	19%	6 920 278	18%	1 907 955	6%	2 146 533	6%
SG 8	2 013 080	6%	947 603	2%	768 077	2%	683 715	2%
SG 9	463 880	1%	1 046 265	3%	1 324 375	4%	1 154 560	3%
SG 10	1 310 376	4%	346 855	1%	396 935	1%	1 238 220	4%
SG 11	4 003 685	11%	12 131 947	32%	5 677 895	18%	10 737 742	32%
SG 12	993 645	3%	700 935	2%	1 064 905	3%	925 840	3%
SG 13	3 697 405	10%	1 911 235	5%	4 730 468	15%	2 889 073	9%
SG 14	1 095 690	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
SG 15	7 520 031	21%	2 667 990	7%	5 190 742	17%	4 511 311	13%
SG 16	-	-	5 958 385	16%	2 840 390	9%	2 646 645	8%
Total	35 335 407		38 425 614		30 761 985		33 931 318	

Source DPS

## 1.2.4 Trends of the document workload over the last study periods

	Pages (E+F+S)		
	Translation	Typing pool	Reprography (thousands)
1989	10 844	29 404	19 839
1990	17 070	46 406	39 613
1991	17 880	50 076	43 973
1992	21 334	102 592	67 160
1993	13 490	41 668	38 167
1994	19 361	58 001	54 557
1995	19 034	61 144	50 806
1996	18 351	52 546	38 471
1997	17 384	48 355	38 809
1998	12 494	33 012	31 698
1999	16 335	44 802	34 543
2000	18 503	50 130	43 560

Pages per study period (330w/p)	Total 1989-1992	Total 1993-1996	Total 1997-2000	Difference between 2 last periods
Translation (E+F+S)	67 127	70 236	64 716	-7.86%
Typing pool (E+F+S)	228 478	213 359	176 299	-17.37%
Reprography	171 140 186	182 001 129	148 609 616	-18.35%



## 1.3 Contributions of Sector Members to the ITU-T Sector

### 1.3.1 Number of contributory units of ITU-T Sector Members

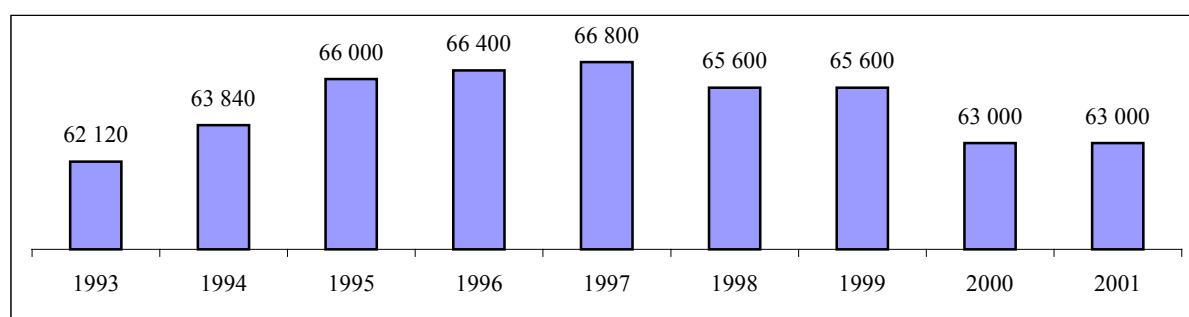
The table below shows that the actual number of ITU-T Sector Member contributory units rose by some 22.8% since 1996 and by 32.3% since 1993.

ITU-T Sector Members contributory units	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Budgeted	144.5	152.5	160	160.5	160.5	170.5	170.5	187.5
Actual	162.5	172	177.5	175	185	200.5	215	-

### 1.3.2 ITU-T Sector Member contributions

Contributions by ITU-T Sector Members	CHF		
	1996-1997	1998-1999	2000-2001
Budgeted	21 378 000	22 370 000	23 640 000
Actual	23 547 433	27 243 082	-

### 1.3.3 Value of the Sector Member contributory unit



### 1.4 Other income

Income	CHF (000)			
	1996-1997		1998-1999	
	Budget	Income	Budget	Income
Sale of publications	14 869	13 157	12 834	13 465
UIFN		4 422		1 551
Total	14 869	17 579	12 834	15 015

## 1.5 Voluntary contributions

Purpose/Activity - Contributor	Funds received		Expenditure	Balance at 31.12.1999
	in	CHF		
SG 3 Focus Group on Accounting rate reform				
New ITU Association, Japan	1998	45 340	69 549	26 596
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Japan	1998	50 805		
SG's activities in 2000				
T-Nova Deutsche Telekom	1999	155 000		155 000
Total		251 145		181 596

## 1.6 Speech coding algorithm experiments

Agreements were signed during the 1997-2000 study period between ITU and voluntary cash contributors in order to finance speech coding algorithm experiments in the frame of Study Group 16 activities. Funds were collected by ITU and experiments ordered to Host laboratories and Listening laboratories on behalf of the candidate proponents. Inputs were evaluated at Study Group 16 meetings.

Purpose/Activity - Contributor	Funds received		Expenditure
	in	USD	
<u>a) Wideband selection experiments, Q.20/16</u>			
PictureTel Corporation, USA	1998	147 000	
Deutsche Telekom Berkom			17 500
France Telecom/CNET			20 000
FUB (Fondazione Ugo Bordonì), Italy			22 500
Nortel Technology, Canada			47 500
NTT Advanced Technology, Japan			32 500
ITU administrative costs			7 000
		147 000	147 000

Purpose/Activity - Contributor	Funds received		Expenditure
	in	USD	
<u>b) Wideband selection experiments, Q.20/16, phase 2</u>			
PictureTel Corporation, USA	1999	76 125	
NTT Human Interface Laboratories, Japan	1999	76 125	
British Telecom			25 000
Deutsche Telekom Berkom			35 000
France Telecom/CNET			42 500
FUB (Fondazione Ugo Bordonì), Italy			12 500
Nortel Technology, Canada			10 000
NTT Advanced Technology, Japan			20 000
ITU administrative costs			7 250
		152 250	152 250

Purpose/Activity - Contributor	Funds received		Expenditure
	in	USD	
<u>c) Qualification tests for a 4-kbit/s algorithm, Q.21/16</u>			
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan	1999	22 575	
Toshiba Corporation, Japan	1999	22 575	
NTT Cyber Space Laboratories, Japan	1999	22 575	
Nokia Research Center, Finland	1999	22 575	
Comsat Laboratories, USA	1999	22 575	
Ericsson Radio Systems, Sweden	1999	22 575	
Matsushita Communication Industrial Co., Japan	1999	22 575	
Fujitsu Laboratories, Japan	1999	22 575	
Texas Instruments Inc., USA	1999	22 575	
Matra Nortel Communications, France	1999	22 575	
Samsung Advanced Institute of Technology, Korea	1999	22 575	
AT&T, USA	1999	22 575	
Ascend Communications Inc., USA	1999	45 150	
Conexant Systems, USA	1999	22 575	
Arcon Corporation, USA			60 000
Dynastat Incorporated, USA			112 500
Comsat Laboratories, USA			150 000
ITU administrative costs			16 125
		338 625	338 625

Purpose/Activity - Contributor	Income		Outcome
	in	USD	
<u>d) Qualification tests for a 16 k-bit/s algorithm, Q.20/16</u>			
NTT Cyber Space Laboratories, Japan	2000	36 750	
VoiceAge Corporation, Canada	2000	36 750	
Lucent Technologies, USA	2000	36 750	
Texas Instruments Inc., USA	2000	36 750	
Matsushita Communication Industrial Co., Japan	2000	36 750	
Motorola UK Research Lab., UK	2000	36 750	
Arcon Corporation, USA			60 000
Dynastat Incorporated, USA			60 000
Comsat Laboratories, USA			90 000
ITU administrative costs			10 500
		220 500	220 500



Purpose/Activity - Contributor	Income		Outcome
	in	USD	
<b>e) Selection phase for a 4-kbit/s algorithm, Q.21/16</b>			
Comsat Laboratories, USA	2000		
Samsung Advanced Institute of Technology, Korea	2000		
		86 100	
Ericsson Radio Systems, Sweden	2000		
Nokia Research Center, Finland	2000		
Texas Instruments Inc., USA	2000		
		86 100	
AT&T, USA	2000		
Conexant Systems, USA	2000		
T-Nova Deutsche Telekom	2000		
France Telecom	2000		
Matsushita Communication Industrial Co., Japan	2000		
NTT Cyber Space Laboratories, Japan	2000		
		86 100	
Arcon Corporation, USA			48 000
Comsat Laboratories, USA			48 000
British Telecom			30 000
Comsat Laboratories, USA			25 000
Deutsche Telekom			10 000
Dynastat Incorporated, USA			25 000
France Telecom			25 000
NTT Advanced Technology, Japan			35 000
ITU administrative costs			12 300
		258 300	258 300

## PART 2 – ITU-T SECTOR ESTIMATED FINANCIAL NEEDS FOR 2000-2005

### 2.1 Estimated needs for the next study period

Since the 2001-2004 study period does not coincide with the budgetary cycles of ITU, and with a view to reconciling both the budgetary periods and the study period, the table below covers the period 2000-2005, corresponding to three bienniums including the 1997-2000 study period.

The estimates are based on the budget already approved for the 2000-2001 biennium by the 1999 session of the ITU Council and take into account, for the biennium 2002-2003, the limits of the ITU financial plan authorized by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998).

## 2.1.1 Estimated resources by section

		New study period					
		CHF (000)					
Estimated expenditure by section		Biennium		Biennium		Biennium	
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<u>Primary costs</u>						
Section 3	WTSA	765	0	0	0	765	0
Section 5	TSAG	124	125	248	125	124	125
Section 6	Study group meetings	3 159	3 189	3 189	3 189	3 189	3 189
Section 8	Seminars	100	100	100	100	100	100
Section 9	Bureau	10 493	10 254	10 584	10 584	10 924	10 924
Section 20	Publications	545	544	545	544	545	544
	Total Primary costs	15 186	14 212	14 666	14 542	15 647	14 882
		29 398		29 207		30 529	
	<u>Internal invoicing:</u>						
Section 3	WTSA	399	0	0	0	399	0
Section 5	TSAG	142	118	284	118	142	118
Section 6	Study group meetings	6 587	6 702	6 587	6 702	6 587	6 702
Section 8	Seminars	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 9	Bureau	155	156	155	156	155	156
Section 20	Publications	478	435	478	435	478	435
	Total Internal invoicing	7 761	7 411	7 504	7 411	7 761	7 411
		15 172		14 915		15 172	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22 947</b>	<b>21 623</b>	<b>22 169</b>	<b>21 953</b>	<b>23 408</b>	<b>22 293</b>
		44 570		44 122		45 701	

## 2.1.2 Estimated resources by category

CHF (000)			
Appropriations by category	2000-2001	2002-2003	2004-2005
	Budget	Estimates	Estimates
<u>Primary costs</u>			
Staff costs	20 789	20 762	21 739
Other staff costs	4 560	4 604	4 741
Travel on duty	438	438	438
Contractual services	535	535	535
Rental of premises	231	211	231
Materials and supplies	385	363	385
Acquisitions equipment	169	169	169
Public services utilities	2 215	2 059	2 215
Miscellaneous	76	66	76
Total Primary costs	29 398	29 207	30 529
<u>Internal invoicing</u>			
Translation	4 806	4 697	4 806
Typing pool	4 365	4 290	4 365
Reprography	6 001	5 928	6 001
Total internal invoicing	15 172	14 915	15 172
Total	44 570	44 122	45 701

### 2.1.3 Study group estimated resources by category

Study group meetings Appropriations by category	CHF (000)		
	2000-2001 Budget	2002-2003 Estimates	2004-2005 Estimates
<u>Primary costs</u>			
Staff costs	4 605	4 635	4 635
Other staff costs	131	131	131
Travel on duty	50	50	50
Contractual services			
Rental of premises	140	140	140
Materials and supplies	250	250	250
Acquisitions equipment	1 152	1 152	1 152
Public services utilities	20	20	20
Miscellaneous			
Total Primary costs	6 348	6 378	6 378
<u>Internal invoicing</u>			
Translation	4 356	4 356	4 356
Typing pool	4 121	4 121	4 121
Reprography	4 812	4 812	4 812
Total internal invoicing	13 289	13 289	13 289
Total	19 637	19 667	19 667

### 2.1.4 Estimated workload in volume

Pages per study period (330 w/p)	2000-2001 Budget	2002-2003 Estimates	2004-2005 Estimates
Translation (E+F+S)	36 601	35 771	36 601
Typing pool (E+F+S)	98 010	96 310	98 010
Reprography	99 740 000	98 540 000	99 740 000

## **5.5 – REPORT OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION ADVISORY GROUP TO WTSA-2000 – PART I: GENERAL**

Pursuant to CV197H, the Director of TSB is submitting herewith the report of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to WTSA-2000 for its consideration and appropriate action.

The report of TSAG consists of three parts:

- PART I – GENERAL, REPRODUCED IN WTSA-2000 DOCUMENT 29
- ANNEX 1 – PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF QUESTIONS TO THE ITU-T STUDY GROUPS
- PART II-A – DRAFT REVISED RESOLUTIONS, REPRODUCED IN WTSA-2000 DOCUMENT 30
- PART II-B – DRAFT NEW RESOLUTIONS, REPRODUCED IN WTSA-2000 DOCUMENT 31
- PART III – DRAFT NEW AND REVISED RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE A-SERIES, B-SERIES AND C-SERIES REPRODUCED IN WTSA-2000 DOCUMENT 32

Only Part I of the TSAG report (without Annex 1) is reproduced in this book.

### **1 Introduction**

**1.1** It is noted that the responsibilities of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) are set forth in Article 14A of the ITU Convention.

**1.2** WTSC-96 in Geneva appointed as Chairman of TSAG Mr G. Fishman, United States, and five Vice-Chairmen (Mr R. Brett, Canada; Mr J.M. Fanjul Caudevilla, Spain; Mr N. Kisrawi, Syria; Ms I. Kreinguel, Russian Federation; Mr K.S. Park, Korea).

**1.3** TSAG and its Working Parties met on six occasions in Geneva in the course of the study period (see Table 1) under the chairmanship of Mr G. Fishman (United States), assisted by the Vice-Chairmen as mentioned above.

**1.4** Prior to the TSAG meetings, the Director of TSB organized ITU-T study group Chairmen's meetings to which the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and working party Chairmen of TSAG were also invited. This measure enabled effective interaction between the team of ITU-T study group Chairmen and the TSAG leadership team, providing valuable advice and proposals to the subsequent TSAG meetings.

**Table 1 – Meetings of TSAG and its working parties**

Dates	Reports <sup>1</sup>
3-7 March 1997	TSAG-R 1 – R 8 <sup>2</sup>
14-21 January 1998	TSAG-R 9 – R 15 <sup>3</sup>
7-11 September 1998	TSAG-R 16 – R 21
12-16 April 1999	TSAG-R 22 – R 27
25-29 October 1999	TSAG-R 28 – R 33
7-4 June 2000	TSAG-R 34 – R 39
<sup>1</sup> Each TSAG report since January 1998 includes a report of the TSB Director's ad hoc group on IPR. <sup>2</sup> TSAG-R 8 is the report of TSAG/RAG JWP on Resolution 16 (Refinement). <sup>3</sup> TSAG-R 15 is the report of the joint meeting of TDAB/RAG/TSAG (Geneva; 15 January 1998).	

## 2 Organization of work

**2.1** Immediately prior to each meeting of TSAG, coordination meetings were held between the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, working party Chairmen and Senior Counsellor and other staff members of TSB, in order to prepare for the meetings of TSAG.

**2.2** The structure of work adopted by TSAG during the present study period is given in Table 2.

**Table 2 – Organization of TSAG<sup>1</sup>**

Working parties/groups	Subject	Chairman
WP 1/TSAG	Work Methods	Mr M. Sullivan (Telcordia, United States)
WP 2/TSAG	Work Programme	Mr J.M. Fanjul Caudevilla (Spain)
WP 3/TSAG	EDH, Documentation and Publication	Mr K.S. Park (ETRI, Korea)
WP 4/TSAG	ITU-T Strategies	Ms I. Kreinguel (Russian Federation)
Ad hoc group	Cooperation and Coordination	Mr R.F. Brett (Nortel Networks, Canada)
<sup>1</sup> Several ad hoc groups have acted during the meetings, e.g. finance matters, ITU Reform, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), etc. Rapporteur Group and ad hoc meetings were approved to be held between TSAG meetings as required. Extensive use was also made of correspondence group activities to progress work between meetings.		

## 3 Major achievements

**3.1** During the study period, TSAG considered 15 contributions, 155 delayed contributions, 11 delayed contributions for the Joint Working Party on Refinement and 579 temporary documents, including reports of Intersector Coordination Groups and communications from standardization bodies outside ITU. TSAG has sent numerous liaisons to the ITU-T study groups with advice and guidelines on working methods, external coordination and inter-study group matters. Under its responsibilities to review the work programme of ITU-T, TSAG has endorsed movement of work between study groups and the creation and deletion of study Questions.

In one of the most significant achievements for ITU-T, cooperative meetings were held with the leadership of ISOC/IETF and explicit cooperative procedures were mutually agreed.

TSAG, in preparation for WTSA-2000 has revised 9 existing Resolutions and 4 Recommendations on the organization of the work of ITU-T (series-A) published in Book No. 1 (WTSC-96, Geneva) and proposes to WTSA-2000 the adoption of 6 new Resolutions and 1 new Recommendation of the A-series, as well as the deletion of 7 existing Resolutions and 2 existing Recommendations of the A-series.

**3.2** TSAG has continued to provide advice and guidance to ITU-T in particular areas, and it has continued to be utilized by ITU-T membership and TSB as a valued resource to further the effectiveness and efficiency of the Sector. TSAG has, in particular, enhanced the ability to communicate with outside organizations and to take advantage of work already performed without duplicating that work. It has adopted for itself, and encouraged throughout ITU-T, greater use of electronic working methods so that nearly 100% of all input and output documents are now handled electronically. As a routine matter, initiated by TSAG and maintained by TSB, the entire work programme of the ITU Standardization Sector is now available on the ITU-T website, in a database illustrating priorities, delivery dates, deliverables and coordination.

Improvements to proposed working methods should result in substantial reduction in time for the development and approval of draft Recommendations, as well as substantial reduction of costs for meetings and documentation.

From the first meeting of TSAG in the 1997-2000 period, TSAG has been called upon by Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, decisions of Council and requests by groups such as the ITU-2000 Group and the Council Working Group on Reform to provide advice on a wide range of subjects. Such advice was prepared and transmitted in the appropriate manner on subjects such as the strategic plan, linkage of strategic, financial and operational planning, refinement, reduction of the volume and cost of documentation, IP-based networks, Associates, use of the ITU emblem, ITU Reform and cost recovery. TSAG looks forward to continuing to serve ITU-T and the broader ITU community in this manner.

Reports of the key areas of TSAG activities are provided in more detail in the following paragraphs.

### **3.3 Main achievements of Working Party 1**

**3.3.1** TSAG provided guidance on working methods to study groups in a number of areas to help them in producing better Recommendations more efficiently. For example, a Supplement to the A-series of Recommendations was approved that provides guidelines on quality of protocol-related Recommendations to help increase the quality of these Recommendations. TSAG approved a second A-series Supplement that provides guidelines to study groups on interoperability experiments conducted outside ITU, in order to speed the development and improve the quality of relevant Recommendations. TSAG also provided guidance to study groups on specific issues via liaison statements, examples being guidance on making more efficient use of the interval between study group meetings and on the use of normative references to speed Recommendation development.

**3.3.2** In response to a resolution from WTSC-96, TSAG developed working methods and procedures for focus groups in new Recommendation A.7. Focus groups provide an additional tool for ITU-T study groups to address matters that need to be handled on a project team basis and which require a short-term resolution. The output of focus groups is intended to advance the development of Recommendations by ITU-T study groups. Recommendation A.1, Work Methods for study groups of ITU-T, was also updated to reflect improvements identified during the study period.

**3.3.3** Working Party 1 has developed additional proposals to further enhance and speed the development of draft Recommendations and improve the functioning of the Sector so that it can respond more quickly to the needs of its members. These proposals also respond to the strategic

direction outlined in Resolutions of the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference. These proposals, agreed by TSAG, include the following:

- A revision of Resolution 1 that reflects new methods and specific guidance to members and non-members related to intellectual property issues in the development of draft Recommendations, and that contains updates to reflect changes proposed by TSAG since WTSC-96, including the process for selecting the Recommendation approval method, i.e. TAP (Traditional Approval Process) or AAP (Alternative Approval Process).
- A new draft A-series Recommendation that describes study group work methods and procedures leading to adoption of Recommendations by a study group, as authorized by the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution 82 and the ITU Convention. This new alternative approval process will significantly accelerate the time to approval of Recommendations for which it may be applied.
- A draft revised merger of Resolutions 22 and 27, renewing the WTSC-96 authorization for TSAG to act between WTSAs. This resolution will continue to allow ITU-T to respond to the more urgent needs of ITU-T and make its work less dependent on a fixed four-year cycle.
- A draft new Resolution [A] on the admission of "Associates" to the work of a given study group in ITU-T. This resolution will enable participation of entities and organizations that might be interested in only a specific topic or ITU-T study group and might otherwise not participate in ITU-T.

### **3.4 Main achievements of Working Party 2**

Working Party 2 (WP 2) has continued to provide advice on the different issues related to the development of the ITU-T work programme. Furthermore, the scope of the working party has been enlarged through the establishment of a group on finance matters.

As regards the ITU-T work programme, the working party has updated and improved the work programme database according to the new areas of study resulting from the activities of the study groups. The listings of work items contain information on the status of the Recommendation (i.e. new, revised or proposed for deletion), timing, priority, liaisons and the reference to the document where the last version of the text can be found. The availability of the work programme through TIES has been enhanced through the provision of a Web interface, that allows for an easy navigation and search of the relevant work items. The ITU-T work programme database can now be consulted from the ITU-T main page in the ITU website.

During the study period and following proposals of the ITU-T study groups, the working party has discussed and agreed the transfer of technical work between ITU-T study groups and working parties in order to improve the efficiency. This fulfils one of the basic responsibilities of TSAG specified in WTSC Resolution 1. WP 2 has also been responsible for coordination with other groups within ITU.

In recognition of the relevance of IP- (Internet Protocol) based networks, the working party requested the study groups to update their Questions by including IP-related aspects. Moreover, the working party endorsed the role of Study Group 13 as lead study group for IP-based networks within ITU-T. This study group has developed an IP project, encompassing all the IP-related activities carried out by the ITU-T SGs. This project is regularly updated as the work progresses and as the various ITU-T study groups expand their activities in support of the IP-related work. Also related to the IP protocol activities, the working party proposed an appropriate representation of ITU-T within the Protocol Supporting Organization (PSO) under the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

Last, Working Party 2 has also revised Resolution 2 (Study Group Responsibility and Mandates). On the basis of this revision, a draft allocation of Questions for ITU-T study groups has been agreed and endorsed by TSAG for the study period 2000-2004 (see Document WTSA2000/29, Annex 1).

As regards the finance matters, the ad hoc group of Working Party 2/TSAG on Finance reviewed the pertinent results of the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference where the advice of the Sector advisory groups was requested. The ad hoc group considered also the ITU costing methodology and the elements to be considered in the preparation of the 2000-2001 budget, as it applies to ITU-T.

### 3.5 Main achievements of Working Party 3

**3.5.1** At WTSC-96, revised versions of Resolutions 9 and 10 and new Resolution 25 were adopted for the continuation of work on the development of EDH and extension of the implementation of EDH methods. Working Party 3/TSAG (EDH, Documentation and Publication), continuing in response to Resolution 10, met a total of six times from March 1997 to June 2000.

Its responsibilities included ITU publication and charging policy, the development and implementation of EDH matters in close cooperation with TSB and external cooperation on EDH.

The Working Party was structured in three Rapporteur Groups: RG 1 (ITU publication and charging policy): Mr John Magill (Lucent Technologies, United Kingdom); RG 2 (EDH for ITU-T internal documentation): Mr Roger Lyle (Australia) until October 1998 and Mr Stephen Perschau (NCS, United States) since then; and RG 3 (external cooperation on EDH): Mr Tatsuo Shibata (KDD, Japan).

**3.5.2** In order to facilitate EDH methods as efficiently and customer-friendly as possible, the ITU-T EDH has been continuously improved. In particular, efforts of the TSB/EDH and Information Services departments have been made to promote the electronic handling and exchange of documents in cooperation with WP 3/TSAG since the beginning of this study period.

In total, 65 EDH action items pursuant to the Action Plan called for under Resolution 25 were established and among these 45 items have been completed. The remaining items are ongoing. The detailed statistics are as follows in Table 3.

**Table 3 – Progress on EDH Action Plan items**

Date	March 1997 – January 1998	September 1998		April 1999		October 1999		June 2000	
RG	Action items Id' d	New items	Completed items	New items	Completed items	New items	Completed items	New items	Completed items
RG 1	10	4	6	2	6	4	2	2	4
RG 2	12	10	7	11	3	3	9	4	8
RG 3	3	-	Ongoing	-	Ongoing	-	Ongoing	-	Ongoing
Cum. total action items	25	39		52		59		65	
Cum. total items completed	0		13		22		33		45

**3.5.3** The major progress includes:

- timely posting of meeting documents to a dedicated informal FTP Area (IFA) for each study group;
- all TIES users can access IFAs of all study groups;
- user-friendly documents submission;
- e-mail notification system;
- more efficient Web interface of ITU-T;
- availability of electronic meeting facilities.



The progress on EDH matters can be found in TSB Circulars 4, 107, 182 and 271.

**3.5.4** It is recommended that future work of the EDH working party should:

- provide advice on policies and pricing regarding publications and information services;
- promote and/or investigate the following guiding principles in overall publications policy:
  - early and wide dissemination of ITU-T Recommendations;
  - full electronic access for all ITU-T membership to all standardization information (documents and publications);
  - advise on user-friendly financial arrangements to cover costs, e.g. included in membership fee;
- develop and implement more advanced EDH work methods;
- implement new EDH functionalities for use with the alternative approval process;
- further develop electronic work methods with a view to using those electronic means as widely as possible for all kinds of texts within ITU-T.

**3.5.5** Working Party 3/TSAG has prepared, for approval by WTSA-2000, a draft new Resolution [B] by merging Resolutions 9, 10 and 25 concerning the responsibilities of, and action plan for, the EDH group of TSAG, and it has prepared draft revised Recommendations A.2 and A.3 concerning EDH matters.

## **3.6 Main achievements of Working Party 4**

During the 1997-2000 study period WP 4 advised on ITU-T strategy to strengthen the role of ITU in telecommunication standardization.

The following were WP 4's main achievements.

**3.6.1** Working Party 4 prepared the ITU-T input to the Strategic Plan for the Union, 1999-2003, concerning matters relating to both ITU-T and the General Secretariat. Accompanying the ITU-T input to the Strategic Plan, WP 4 also provided a "Vision Statement: The ITU-T Standardization Function in the years 2000+" as additional information. This Vision Statement urged that the standardization function in ITU-T be based on a partnership between Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the changing role of the Sector Members and emphasizing the importance of cooperation and coordination with other standardization bodies.

**3.6.2** In preparing for the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), WP 4 developed a draft Resolution concerning the future stability of TSAG, including draft amendments to the ITU Constitution and Convention. Subsequently, to implement the results of PP-98, WP 4 discussed the "linkage" of strategic, operational and financial planning, and recommended to TSAG that:

- i) activities identified in the strategic, operational and financial plans should be set out according to "bottom-up" principles;
- ii) activities undertaken in the operational plan should be as much as possible covered by the provisions of the strategic plan;
- iii) allocation of the resources of the financial plan should be directly related to the implementation of the operational plan which in turn should remain within the objectives and priorities submitted in the Strategic Plan.

**3.6.3** WP 4 also prepared advice to the TSB Director on the progress of the Strategic Plan for the Union 1999-2003 and on the goals, strategies and priorities for the Sector as an implementation of the provision of Resolution 71 (Minneapolis, 1998) for 1999 and 2000.

**3.6.4** In preparation for WTSA-2000, WP 4 has provided amendments to Resolution 1 related to strategic planning within ITU-T and a draft new Resolution [C] on Guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities in the upcoming study period.

**3.6.5** Finally, during the 1997-2000 period WP 4 discussed and prepared advice on several important issues, such as the ITU-2000 recommendations relating to membership, general financial matters, rights of Sector Members, strategy and regional presence.

### **3.7 Main achievements of the ad hoc group on Cooperation and Coordination**

#### **3.7.1 Recommendations**

During the study period, there have been a series of achievements on the development of procedures to facilitate close cooperation and coordination with other organizations and entities engaged in telecommunication standardization. Three Recommendations have been produced, as follows:

**Recommendation A.4**, approved by WTSC-96, dealing with the communication process for forums and consortia has provided a basis for additional recommendations on other aspects of collaboration. This Recommendation is essentially unchanged but with editorial amendments.

**Recommendation A.5**, containing generic procedures for including references to documents of other organizations in ITU-T Recommendations, was developed at the first meeting of TSAG in March 1997, and approved at the January 1998 meeting.

Subsequently, revisions to Recommendation A.5 were deemed necessary based on feedback on the application of the procedures by study groups. At the October 1999 meeting, draft revisions were agreed and approved at the June 2000 meeting, including the addition of annexes relating to referencing documents of three more standards development organizations.

**Recommendation A.6** was developed at the January 1998 meeting, containing similar procedures to Recommendation A.4, but dealing with communications procedures relating to national and regional standardization organizations. The recommendation was approved at the September 1998 meeting, and is essential unchanged but with editorial amendments.

In addition, another achievement of particular significance was the agreement on "Guidelines for ISOC/IETF collaboration on standard development", issued as a Liaison Statement to all study groups and to ISOC/IETF for information in September 1998. These guidelines, subsequently published by IETF as RFC 2436, October 1998, provided an important stimulus to encouraging further cooperation between ITU-T and ISOC/IETF.

#### **3.7.2 Cooperation with other international organizations**

The traditional cooperation maintained with other international organizations has continued. Successful working relations exist, particularly with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and their Joint Technical Committee on Information Technology (JTC 1). Where common interest is identified by ITU-T and JTC 1, it is possible to produce common text Standards/Recommendations. That has been done by ITU-T study groups in collaboration with JTC 1 subcommittees and over 170 Recommendations have been produced in this way. This mode of production is seen to be particularly important for emerging areas of standardization. The Group on Cooperation and Coordination has revised WTSC Resolution 7 and Recommendation A.23 that govern cooperation with ISO and IEC. Furthermore, the Guide for ITU-T and ISO/IEC JTC 1 has been periodically revised to maintain alignment with JTC 1 procedures. This is an essential part of the overall process of cooperation, upon which precision of Recommendations depends. Frequent liaison reports have been received from the JTC 1 Liaison Officer enabling good coordination to take place.

### 3.7.3 Other organizations

Throughout the study period, the ad hoc group on Cooperation and Coordination has maintained direct interest in the work of the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC). In particular, the standards development organizations which participate in GSC also participate in the ad hoc group, including ETSI, Committee T1 (United States), TIA (United States), TTC (Japan) and TTA (Korea), which enables ongoing collaboration with respect to ITU-T activities to take place. Such cooperation has been particularly important in the development of Recommendations A.5 and A.6, as well as many other areas of standards development.

## 4 Status of draft new/revised Resolutions

Tables 4 and 5 outline the TSAG proposal to WTSA-2000 concerning the status of new/revised Resolutions. The actual text of these revised Resolutions proposed for adoption is given in Document 30 of WTSA-2000 and that of new Resolutions proposed for adoption is in Document 31 of WTSA-2000.

**Table 4 – Status of existing Resolutions**

Res.	Title	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>
1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)	R
2	Study group responsibility and mandates	R
3	Publication of ITU-T Recommendations and WTSA proceedings	R
4	Identification and layout of Recommendations	R
5	Supplements to ITU-T Recommendations	R
7	Collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	R
9	Continued development of Electronic Document Handling	D
10	Electronic Document Handling Group within the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group	D
11	Collaboration with the Postal Operations Council (POC) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in the study of services concerning both the postal and the telecommunication sectors	M
17	Telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries	R
18	Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors	R
20	Procedures for allocation and management of international numbering resources	M
22	Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSAs	R
23	The use of Focus Groups	D
24	Stability of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group	D
25	Action plan to encourage the use of electronic document handling	D
26	Assistance to the Regional Tariff Groups	M
27	Authority for TSAG to establish new study groups	D
28	Process for carrying forward work associated with refinement	D
29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	M
<sup>1</sup> The status corresponds to the following: R = revised, D = deleted, M = maintained. <sup>2</sup> Resolutions 9, 10 and 25 have been combined in draft new Resolution [B]. Resolutions 22 and 27 have been combined in draft revised Resolution 22. Resolution 23 has been superseded by Recommendation A.7. Resolutions 24 and 28 have been completed.		

**Table 5 – Draft new Resolutions**

[A]	Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T
[B]	Strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-T
[C]	Guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities
[D]	Voluntary contributions
[E]	Appointment and maximum term of office for Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Telecommunication Standardization Study Groups
[F]	ITU Reform

## 5 Status of draft new/revised Recommendations of the A-, B- and C-series

Tables 6 and 7 outline the TSAG proposal to WTSA-2000 concerning the status of new/revised Recommendations of the A-, B- and C-series. The actual text of these new/revised Recommendations proposed for adoption by WTSA-2000 is provided in Document 32 of WTSA-2000.

**Table 6 – Status of draft new/revised Recommendations of the A-series**

Rec.	Title	Status <sup>1</sup>
A.1	Work methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)	R
A.2	Presentation of contributions relative to the study of Questions assigned to ITU-T	R
A.3	Elaboration and presentation of texts and development of terminology and other means of expression for Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	D <sup>2</sup>
A.4	Communication process between ITU-T and forums and consortia	R
A.5	Generic procedures for including references to documents of other organizations in ITU-T Recommendations (Note: 1)	M
A.6	Cooperation and exchange of information between ITU-T and national and regional standards development organizations	R
A.7	Focus Groups: Working methods and procedures	M
A.23	Collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on information technology	M
A.30	Major degradation or disruption of service	D <sup>3</sup>
[A.AAP]	Alternative approval process for new and revised Recommendations	N
<sup>1</sup> The status corresponds to the following: N = new, R = revised, D = deleted, M = maintained. <sup>2</sup> The content of Recommendation A.3 will be maintained in a Guidelines document by TSB. <sup>3</sup> The content of Recommendation A.30 will be transferred to Recommendation C.2.		

**Table 7 – Status of Recommendations of the B and C-series**

<b>Rec.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>TSAG proposal<sup>1</sup></b>
B.1	Letter symbols for telecommunications	Delete
B.3	Use of the international system of units (SI)	Delete
B.10	Graphical symbols and rules for the preparation of documentation in telecommunications	Delete
B.11	Legal time; use of the term UTC	Transfer to SG 4
B.12	Use of the decibel and the neper	Transfer to SG 12
B.13	Terms and definitions	Delete
B.14	Terms and symbols for information quantities in telecommunications	Delete
B.15	Nomenclature of the frequency and wavelength bands used in telecommunications	Transfer to ITU-R
B.16	Use of certain terms linked with physical quantities	Transfer to ITU-R
B.17	Adoption of the CCITT Specification and Description Language (SDL)	Transfer to SG 10
B.18	Traffic intensity unit	Transfer to SG 2
B.19	Abbreviations and initials used in telecommunications	Delete
C.1	Year book of common carrier Telecommunications statistics	Delete <sup>2</sup>
C.2	Collection, notification and dissemination of official service information	Transfer to SG 2
C.3	Instructions for international telecommunication services	Transfer to SG 2
<sup>1</sup> Recommendations B.1, B.3, B.10, B.13, B.14 and B.19 are obsolete.		
<sup>2</sup> Was transferred to ITU-D.		

## 6 Future of TSAG

To quote from the report of TSAG to WTSC-96, "By approving draft Resolution 22, WTSC-96 will enable TSAG to act between WTSCs on certain issues in a more formal way than before; thus, ITU-T will respond more rapidly to changing requirements in both telecommunication technology and environment than has been the case in the past." That prophetic statement has been proven true throughout the 1997-2000 period, with TSAG being called upon to initiate approval procedures and approve A-series Recommendations and Supplements to the A-series from its very first meeting. If the ITU-T membership has seen any difference between 1996 and 2000, it is that the pace of change in technology and industry structure has continued to increase, so it is safe to now say: By approving draft revised Resolution 22, WTSA-2000 will enable TSAG to continue to respond even more rapidly than in the past; thus, ITU-T will be able to keep pace with and anticipate future demands of the telecommunications environment for high quality, timely Recommendations.

We have indeed been fortunate to have such good support from the ITU-T membership throughout the 1997-2000 period, to have worked closely with ITU-T study groups, with the other ITU Sectors and with organizations outside ITU. Examination of the report above hopefully shows that the work and expectations entrusted to our Sector's advisory group have been met and surpassed.

In the future, TSAG will be called upon to provide advice and guidance in many areas, including further improvement in the efficiency and speed of standardization, reduction of costs while at the same time increasing the types and volume of outputs, and the creation of a dynamic organizational structure responsive to the needs of the telecommunication environment. It is also anticipated that

further increases in cooperative arrangements will be critical, with particular attention to the convergence of all forms of communications and information technology.

## 6 – FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

This list includes the following sections:

- I. Administrations
- II. Resolution 99 (PP-98)
- III. Recognized Operating Agencies
- IV. Scientific or Industrial Organizations
- V. Regional and other International Organizations
- VI. Regional Telecommunication Organizations
- VII. Intergovernmental Organizations Operating Satellite Systems
- VIII. United Nations and its Specialized Agencies
- IX. General Secretariat and Sectors of the Union
- X. Secretariat of the Assembly
- X. Services of the Assembly

### **Symbols used**

- C Head of Delegation
- CA Deputy Head
- D Delegate

### **D Germany (Federal Republic of)**

#### **I. Administrations**

- C M. VON SCHILLING Dittmar
- CA M. KURTH Matthias
- CA M. LIESER Eckart
- D M. GARVERT Dieter
- D M. GROTELÜSCHEN Gerd-Hinrich
- D M. HEIDRICH Wolfgang
- D M. MEIERHOFER Hans
- D M. SARMA Amardeo
- D M. SCHINK Helmut
- D M. SEBESTYEN Istvan
- D M. STAUDINGER Wilhelm
- D M. STRAUSS Roland
- D M. TILL Reinhard
- D M. TROMMER Georg

#### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

##### **Deutsche Telekom**

- M. SARMA Amardeo
- M. STAUDINGER Wilhelm

**ARS Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. AL-DAHASH Fahad  
D M. BALKHYOUR Tariq  
D M. GARI Farouk  
D M. MOBARAH Sami

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**S.T.C.**

M. AL-DAHASH Fahad  
M. BALKHYOUR Tariq  
M. MOBARAH Sami

**ARG Argentine Republic**

**I. Administrations**

C M. KILLIAN Carlos  
CA M. CRISTIANI Antonio Ermete  
D M. GABELLONI Eduardo  
D M. GALANI Alberto Mario  
D M. MARTINEZ Christian

**AUS Australia**

**I. Administrations**

C M. HORTON Bob  
CA M. SYMONS Grant  
D M. CHELLEW Brad  
D M. DARLING Peter  
D M. DUBBERLEY Alan  
D M. EISENBISE Denis  
D M. GRAF Leslie  
D M. THWAITES Richard

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**Cable and Wireless Optus**

M. CHELLEW Brad

**AUT Austria**

**I. Administrations**

C M. MARXT Walter C.  
CA M. PLATZER Gerhard  
D Mme MUELLNER Waltraud

**BHR Bahrain (State of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. ABDULLA Fuad  
D M. ABBAS Hamza  
D M. AL-HADDAD Ebrahim



**BEL Belgium**

**I. Administrations**

C M. VANNIEUVENHUYSE Jan  
CA M. BAERT Freddy  
CA M. POUILLON Guido

**BEN Benin (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. ZINSOU D. Ambroise  
D M. HONVO Joseph

**BOT Botswana (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. MOSINYI Tiro  
CA M. LEBURU Michael

**B Brazil (Federative Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. DUARTE Raimundo  
CA M. FERREIRA - SILVA Luiz F.  
D Mlle ALENCASTRO Joanna  
D M. BICALHO Jose  
D M. FONSECA Julio Cesar  
D M. GONCALVES NETO José  
D M. LOPES Arnaldo  
D M. MAGALHAES PIMENTA Fernando Jacques  
D M. MAGLIONE Ferdinando  
D M. MATARAZZO Edmundo A.  
D M. MELLO Cerminiano  
D M. NACIF Jeferson  
D M. OLIVEIRA Artur  
D Mme PEREIRA Euridice  
D Mme WATKIN Renata

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**EMBRATEL**

M. ARARIPE Claude  
M. ITUASSU Arthur  
M. MITTELMAN Mauricio

**Intelig Telecomunicações**

Mme ISENSEE Jaine Venceslau

**BUL Bulgaria (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. ALTIMIRSKI Emil  
C M. SIMEONOV Bozhidar  
D Mme DIANKOVA Julia  
D M. PIPANOV Emilian

D M. RANGELOV Emil  
D Mme ZLATANOVA Siika Slavova

**BFA Burkina Faso**

**I. Administrations**

C M. LOUARI Jacques Arsène  
D M. WEMA Dieudonné

**BDI Burundi (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

D M. HAKIZIMANA Constaque

**CME Cameroon (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C S.E.M. YANG Philemon  
CA M. BEH MENGUE Jean-Louis  
CA M. SONFACK Pierre  
D Mme ABENKOU EBA'A Paulette  
D M. FOKOU Gankam  
D M. HAMAN Aboubakar  
D M. NGUENANG Joseph-Desire  
D M. NJEUMO Romain  
D M. SAJO NANA François Xavier  
D M. ZOURMBA Aboubakar

**CAN Canada**

**I. Administrations**

C M. BINDER Michael  
CA Mme CHOLETTE-LACASSE Hélène  
CA M. GRACIE Bruce A.  
CA M. HELM Michael  
D Mme ASPELL-SCIENCE Emily  
D M. BARSETTI Eddy  
D Mme BERTRAND Francine  
D Mme BERTRAND Michele  
D M. BERTUZZO Serge  
D M. BRETT Robert F.  
D M. BURROWS Hugh R.  
D M. CARREY Patrick  
D M. CHERKAoui Omar  
D M. CLEMIS David  
D M. CUNINGHAM John  
D M. DAVIES Trevor  
D M. DEROME Pierre  
D M. DREW Maurice  
D M. EXTON Edward  
D M. FAUCHER Sylvain  
D Mme FISHER Kathy  
D M. FLEURY Jacques  
D M. FOURNIER Hubert

D M. FOURNIER Luc  
 D S.E.M. FOX Francis  
 D M. FRENETTE Rejean  
 D M. FREW Paul  
 D M. GRAHAM Bill  
 D M. GRIER Ian  
 D M. HURST Michael  
 D M. HURTUBISE Lionel  
 D M. IOANIDIS George  
 D M. ISRAEL Albert  
 D M. ISRAEL Mike  
 D M. JEROME André  
 D M. KOLESAR Mark  
 D M. KWAN Andy  
 D Mme LACROIX Lise  
 D Mme LAVICTOIRE Lyse  
 D M. LEAFLOOR Robert  
 D M. LEGRIS André  
 D M. LEMAY Pierre  
 D Mme LEVCOVITCH Renée  
 D Mme LO Janis  
 D M. MACFIE James  
 D M. MACGILLIVRAY Allan  
 D M. MAR Henry  
 D Mme MASAMI Mikami  
 D M. MCCAUGHERN Robert W.  
 D M. MCCRUM William  
 D M. MENDES Fernando  
 D M. MILLS Roy  
 D M. MINAKI Peter  
 D M. NG Put Fan  
 D M. NOWLAN Roger  
 D M. PETTITT Bruce  
 D Mme PRUD'HOMME Sylvie  
 D M. SIMARD André  
 D Mme SIMSON Claudine  
 D M. ST-ONGE Marc  
 D M. STERN Peter André  
 D M. THAKER Sailesh  
 D M. VISSER John  
 D M. VO Bach  
 D M. WERY Peter  
 D M. WILLIAMS Godfrey  
 D M. YOKOYAMA Ken

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

#### **Bell Canada**

M. BOURGEOIS Charles  
 M. GROS Philippe

#### **Télélobe Canada**

M. BROLLY Richard

## **Télélobe Canada**

Mme KENNEDY Joanne  
M. MOUSSALLI Radwan  
M. POPPE Yves  
M. TIEVSKY Chuck

## **IV. Scientific or Industrial Organizations**

### **Nortel Networks (Canada)**

M. DINLER Osman  
M. EROLER Oguz  
M. JEANES David

## **CHN China (People's Republic of)**

### **I. Administrations**

C M. ZHAO Xintong  
D M. KWAN Shun-ming, Lawrence  
D M. LI Chi-shing  
D M. QI Feng  
D M. SUN Benji  
D M. TANG Zicai  
D M. YANG Zemin  
D M. ZHANG Xinsheng

## **CLM Colombia (Republic of)**

### **I. Administrations**

C S.E.M. AVELLA Fabio  
CA M. SOTOMAYOR Sergio  
D M. DUSSAN HITSCHERICH Jorge  
D M. LEON SUAREZ Oscar

## **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

### **Telecom**

Mme AMAUS HERNANDEZ Carmina

## **KOR Korea (Republic of)**

### **I. Administrations**

C M. KIM Won-Sik  
CA M. HA Seong-Ho  
D M. CHIN Byoung-Moon  
D M. CHO In-Sup  
D M. EOM Chan Wang  
D M. KIM Dong Il  
D M. KIM Hong Won  
D M. KIM Yongsoo  
D M. KIM Young Kyun  
D M. LEE Chae-Sub  
D M. LEE Hong-Lim  
D M. PARK Kishik  
D M. SOHN Hong  
D Mlle SONG Ju-Yeon

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

#### **Korea Telecom**

M. CHOI Samuel  
M. KIM Seong-Beom  
M. KIM Sung Won  
M. YOON Yong-Seok

### **IV. Scientific or Industrial Organizations**

#### **ETRI**

M. LEE Dong Chul

### **CUB Cuba**

#### **I. Administrations**

C M. MAS PELAEZ Oswaldo  
CA M. SANZ CABRERA Julian

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

#### **Empresa de Telecomunicaciones**

M. CALDERIN CASTELLANOS Alejandro

### **DNK Denmark**

#### **I. Administrations**

C M. PETERSEN Helmer  
CA Mme KONNER Mette J.

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

#### **Tele Danmark**

M. MALMROS Steffen

### **DJI Djibouti (Republic of)**

#### **I. Administrations**

C M. FARAH-MOUMIN Yabeh

### **EGY Egypt (Arab Republic of)**

#### **I. Administrations**

C M. ABDEL HAMEED Wagdy  
CA M. GENDY Mousa

### **SLV El Salvador (Republic of)**

#### **I. Administrations**

C M. LOZANO Eduardo Geovany

### **UAE United Arab Emirates**

#### **I. Administrations**

C M. AL BAHHRAR Saeed

**E Spain**

**I. Administrations**

C M. FERNANDEZ-PANIAGUA Antonio  
CA M. SANZ GADEA Luis  
D M. BERROJALVIZ Enrique  
D M. LLORENS Juan de Dios  
D M. RUBIO CARRETON Vicente  
D M. VIVERO BLAS Ramon

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**RETEVISION I**

M. TEJERINA GARCIA Jose L.

**Telefónica**

M. SASTRE FERRA Lorenzo

**USA United States of America**

**I. Administrations**

C M. LEE Malcolm R.  
CA M. BEAIRD Richard C.  
D M. ABORN Justin  
D Mlle ALEXANDER Fiona  
D Mme ANDERSON Phyllis  
D Mme ARBOGAST Rebecca  
D M. BARBELY Earl S.  
D M. BERTINE Herbert  
D M. BLAUSTEN Edmond  
D M. BODSON Dennis  
D M. BURKE Robert  
D M. CHIEN Edward  
D Mlle COFFIN Jane  
D M. CROWELL Raymond  
D Mme DOMENICI Helen  
D M. DVORAK Charles  
D Mme EVERT Teresa  
D M. FARES David  
D M. FERENO Gary  
D M. FISHMAN Gary  
D Mme GALLAGHER Josephine  
D M. GIUSTI John  
D M. GLEASON Jack  
D Mme GORDON Marian R.  
D M. GREEN Richard R.  
D M. HANBURY Trey  
D Mme HANDLEY Cathy  
D M. HAPEMAN Raymond  
D M. HELDER George  
D M. HOFFMEYER James  
D M. HOLMAN R. Craig  
D M. HUSAIN Syed  
D Mlle ISHEE Ann

D M. KIPREOS Thanos  
D M. KOUROUPAS Paul  
D M. LARIOS Richard  
D M. LEE Eric  
D M. LETT Steven  
D M. LINDHORST Kenneth  
D M. MARCUS Scott  
D M. MARTINKOVICS Leslie  
D M. MINARD Julian  
D M. NEIBERT Mark  
D Mme O'BRIEN Kathryn  
D M. PALMER Lawrence M.  
D Mme PAOLETTA Tricia  
D M. PERSCHAU Stephen  
D M. PETRILLO Matthew  
D M. RATTA Greg  
D M. REILLY Arthur  
D M. ROHDE Gregory  
D Mme ROSEMAN Walda W.  
D M. SCHAGRIN Kenneth  
D M. SEITZ Neal  
D M. SHARP Chip  
D M. SHEFFERMAN Scott  
D Mme SHEFFIELD Virginia  
D Mme SHIPMAN Sally A.  
D M. SIDOR David  
D M. SILBIGER Herman  
D Mme SLESINGER Cathy  
D Mme SPINDLER Jacqueline  
D M. SULLIVAN Martin  
D Mme TOWNSWICK Mary  
D M. TROWBRIDGE Stephen  
D M. UTLAUT William  
D Mme WASILEWSKI Cathleen  
D M. WEINZWEIG Carmi  
D M. WICK David  
D M. WILSON Ernestine  
D M. WOINSKY Melvin

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

#### **Genuity**

M. PHILLIPS Robert

#### **LMGT**

M. CAMPOS-NETO Simao

#### **Sprint Corporation**

M. FERGUSON Ron

#### **WorldCom**

M. AMMARI Samir

M. HAGE Charles

M. KASSAB Henri

#### **IV. Scientific or Industrial Organizations**

##### **Alcatel USA**

M. BIHOLAR Kenneth

##### **Bell South**

M. BLUST Stephen

##### **Lucent Technologies**

M. ARNOLD George W.

##### **NEC USA**

M. NAK Donovan

#### **FIN Finland**

##### **I. Administrations**

C M. VAINAMO Risto

CA M. LEPPINEN Timo

D M. KAIJANEN Tapio

##### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

##### **Finnnet Group**

M. MAANAVILJA Aimo

##### **Sonera Corporation**

M. RAJAMAKI Timo

M. SALONEN Pentti

#### **IV. Scientific or Industrial Organizations**

##### **Nokia Corporation**

M. HYVARINEN Ilkka

M. LANG Kari

#### **F France**

##### **I. Administrations**

C M. BOURGEAT Lucien

CA M. GONIN Paul

CA M. OLIVIER Patrick

D Mme ALAJOUANINE Marie-Thérèse

D Mme BEAU Marie-Odile

D M. BOULVIN Jacques

D M. CHATAIN Daniel

D M. COCHENNEC Jean-Yves

D M. DOMIEN Jean-Claude

D M. MAHE Jean

D M. NICOL Olivier

D M. SAPANEL Jean-Claude

D M. TERTIAN Jean Louis

D M. TSALKOVITCH Gérard

D M. WURGES Dominique



### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

#### **Bouygues Télécom**

M. KLAJMIC Daniel

#### **France Telecom**

Mme ALAJOUANINE Marie-Thérèse

M. BOULVIN Jacques

M. CHATAIN Daniel

M. COCHENNEC Jean-Yves

M. MONFORT Jean-Yves

M. SAPANEL Jean-Claude

M. WURGES Dominique

M. WURGES Dominique

### **IV. Scientific or Industrial Organizations**

#### **MATRA NORTEL**

M. DIOGO Roger

#### **GAB Gabonese Republic**

##### **I. Administrations**

C M. NKOGHE NDONG Louis

D M. OYOUOMI Jude-Claude

#### **GHA Ghana**

##### **I. Administrations**

C M. ADANUSA Gilbert K.

CA M. LARYEA John Patrick

D M. ISSAH Yahaya

#### **GRC Greece**

##### **I. Administrations**

C M. BENMAYOR Nissim

CA M. CASSAPOGLOU Vassilis

D Mme KARAGIANNI Olga

D M. VOUDOURIS Konstantinos

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

#### **OTE**

M. APOSTOLAKIS Nicolaos

M. ARG YROKASTRITIS Pantelis

#### **GTM Guatemala (Republic of)**

##### **I. Administrations**

C M. DE LEON VELA Mario Gilberto

#### **HNG Hungary (Republic of)**

##### **I. Administrations**

C M. TAKACS Gyorgy

CA M. GOSZTONY Géza  
D M. SOMOGYI András

**IND India (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. SAXENA Sahib Dayal  
D M. BODH Sher Singh  
D M. DINTAKURTI Venkatasubbiah  
D M. GHOSH Ranjan  
D M. SIROHI Krishna Kumar  
D M. TOPA Vinay  
D M. VERMA Arun Kumar

**INS Indonesia (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. RAHARDJO Ir. Tulus  
D M. HASYIM Azhar  
D M. PANJAITAN Karim

**ISL Iceland**

**I. Administrations**

C M. ARNAR Gustav

**ISR Israel (State of)**

**I. Administrations**

D M. AVITAL Shlomo  
D Mme BEN AMI Nina

**I Italy**

**I. Administrations**

C M. DE LIPSIS Raffaello  
CA M. BASSO Carmelo  
CA M. MACCHIONI Andrea  
D M. BALDACCI Luciano  
D M. CASCELLI Sergio  
D M. GIUSEPPINI Alberto  
D M. INSINNA Antonino

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**Telecom Italia**

M. BONAVENTURA Gastone  
M. MEINERİ Giuseppe Luciano

**IV. Scientific or Industrial Organizations**

**CSELT**

M. PIRANI Giancarlo

**Pirelli Cavi e Sistemi**

M. BOERO Paolo

## **J Japan**

### **I. Administrations**

C S.E.M. TANAKA Seiji  
CA M. NISHIMORI Masahiro  
D M. ASATANI Koichi  
D M. HANAHARA Katsutoshi  
D M. HIRAMATSU Yukio  
D M. HORISAKI Nobuhiro  
D M. KANO Sadahiko  
D M. KOBAYASHI Satoshi  
D M. MAEDA Yoichi  
D M. MATSUDAIRA Tsunekazu  
D M. MATSUMOTO Mitsuji  
D M. MATSUMOTO Shuichi  
D M. MATSUO Kazunori  
D M. MURAKAMI Hitomi  
D M. NAKAKOSHI Kazuaki  
D M. NAKAZAWA Junichi  
D M. NISHIDA Yukihiro  
D M. NITTA Takao  
D M. OKAMURA Haruo  
D M. SHIBATA Tatsuo  
D M. TSUYAMA Katsuhiko  
D M. URANO Yoshiyori  
D M. WATANABE Tomonao  
D M. YOSHITAKE Hisashi

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

#### **Japan Telecom**

M. KAWASUMI Yasuhiko  
M. YUGE Tetsuya

#### **NTT DoCoMo**

M. IMAI Kazuo  
M. NAKAMURA Hiroshi

### **IV. Scientific or Industrial Organizations**

#### **Canon**

M. HOSAKA Masao

#### **CIAJ**

M. NAKAMURA Yasuaki

#### **Fujitsu**

M. OGAWA Tadao

#### **Hitachi**

M. SUZUKI Taihei

#### **NEC**

M. KOIKE Shin'ichi

## **NTT**

M. FUJII Nobuo

## **Oki Electric Industry**

M. NAKAMURA Takakazu

## **Ricoh**

M. KONDOH Mitsuru

## **The ITU Association of Japan, Inc.**

M. KAWAI Tsuneji

M. OHARA Mitsuo

## **Toshiba**

M. FUKINUKI Hiroshi

M. SHIBAGAKI Taro

## **JOR Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)**

### **I. Administrations**

C M. WREIKAT Mahmoud

D M. EL-HAMMURI Mohammed

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

## **JTC**

M. AL-MOMANY Ahmad

M. BAZADOUGH Khalil

M. HIYARI Moh'd

Mme KHADER Amal

M. TURKI Mohammad

## **KEN Kenya (Republic of)**

### **I. Administrations**

C M. NG'OTWA Rogers K.

D Mme CHEMIRMIR Esther J.

D M. KIBE S.K.

D M. MOSONIK John K.

D M. NDARO Matano

## **LBN Lebanon**

### **I. Administrations**

C M. GHAZAL Maurice

## **LUX Luxembourg**

### **I. Administrations**

C M. SCHUH Paul

## **MDG Madagascar (Republic of)**

### **I. Administrations**

C S.E.M. ANDRIAMANJATO Ny Hasina

CA M. ANDRIANIRINA RAJAONASY Gilbert  
CA M. MARCEL Aimé  
D M. RAKOTOMALALA Laurent Richard

**MLA Malaysia**

**I. Administrations**

C M. MOHD YUNUS Mohd Ali Hanafiah

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**CELCOM**

M. YUSOFF Mohamed Ali

**MLI Mali (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. TRAORE Modibo

**MLT Malta**

**I. Administrations**

C M. DEBONO Anthony

C M. SACCO Charles

**MRC Morocco (Kingdom of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. LAHJOMRI Hicham

D Mlle BELHOUSAIN Gihane

D M. DRISSI MELYANI Sidi Mohammed

D M. EL MAHAMMEDI Abdelaziz

**MEX Mexico**

**I. Administrations**

C Mme JALIFE Salma

CA M. CARRILLO Fernando

D M. AVILA Dominico

D Mlle CEDILLO Elizabeth

D M. DIAZ CERON Enrique

D M. ROMO Arturo

D M. TOPETE CORRAL Raul

D M. ZETINA VELEZ Alberto Arturo

**MCO Monaco (Principality of)**

**I. Administrations**

C S.E.M. PASTORELLI Jean

**MNG Mongolia**

**I. Administrations**

D Mme BALJINNYAM Bolormaa

**NGR Niger (Republic of the)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. HAMANI Hassane K.

**NIG Nigeria (Federal Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C S.E.M. ALIYU Nuradeen

D M. OGBEBOR Christopher A.

D M. OLATIDOYE Ibukun

**NOR Norway**

**I. Administrations**

C M. BRYN Knut

CA M. SMAALAND Knut

CA M. SMAALAND Knut

D M. BERGLY Arnfinn

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**Telenor AS**

M. HAUGEN Rolf B.

Mme LILLEBÖ Anne Lise

M. MEISINGSET Arve

M. SANDNES Björn

**NZL New Zealand**

**I. Administrations**

C M. MORRIS Anthony

CA M. MARCH Frank

**UGA Uganda (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. MASAMBU Patrick

D M. BUGABA Simon

**UZB Uzbekistan (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. ISAEV Rikhsi

**PAK Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. TAUQIR Wasim

**PNR Panama (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. ROBLES D. Horacio A.

**PNG Papua New Guinea**

**I. Administrations**

C M. TARAVATU Gari Arua  
D M. SIWI Paul

**PRG Paraguay (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

CA M. PODESTA Carlos  
D M. FERREIRA SAGGIORATO Emilio  
D Mlle PALACIOS FERREIRA Mirian Teresita  
D Mlle SAITO Miki

**HOL Netherlands (Kingdom of the)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. BROERE Jan  
C M. RULLENS Wim  
D Mme MEIJER Simone  
D M. WANSBEEK Cornelis J.

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**Royal KPN**

M. KETELE Jaap

**POL Poland (Republic of)**

**I. Administrations**

C M. KORNATOWSKI Adam  
CA M. SIEWICZ Adam  
D Mme GUTKIEWICZ Janina  
D M. KOWALEWSKI Marian  
D M. KRASSOWSKI Krzysztof  
D M. KULPANOWSKI Eligiusz  
D M. MARCINIAK Marian  
D M. MORAWSKI Leszek

**POR Portugal**

**I. Administrations**

C M. TOSCANO José  
CA Mme LOURENCO Cristina  
CA M. PEDROSA DE BARROS Manuel  
D Mlle CAMPOS Cristina  
D Mlle TOBIAS Fátima

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**CPRM**

Mme RICARDO Maria José

**SYR Syrian Arab Republic**

**I. Administrations**

C M. MAROUF Mohamad  
CA M. MOUALLEM Mohamed  
CA M. KISRAWI Nabil  
D M. HASSAN Abdul-Fattah  
D M. MOUNAYYER Rudy  
D M. SAADE Ghassan

**CZE Czech Republic**

**I. Administrations**

C M. KURKA Vladimir  
CA M. DEDEK Petr  
CA M. HESOUN Frantisek  
CA M. VOPARIL Zdenek  
D M. CERNY Karel

**SVK Slovak Republic**

**I. Administrations**

C M. FAKTOR Dusan  
CA M. LUKNAR Milan  
CA M. PODHORSKY Viliam  
D M. BUGAR Stefan  
D M. LENCI Jan  
D M. ZVADA Zdenko

**ROU Romania**

**I. Administrations**

C Mme SLAVESCU Ioana-Maria  
CA M. BOCSAN Gheorghe-Adrian  
D M. COMAN Stefan  
D M. FISCHER Alexandru-Paul  
D M. GRIGORASCU Victor Sorin  
D M. KIZIK Mircea  
D M. NICA Danil

**III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

**Romtelecom**

M. THEODOROU George

**G United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**I. Administrations**

C M. JOHNSON Malcolm  
D M. ALEXANDER Stewart  
D M. ALLEN David B.  
D M. BLANE Roy  
D M. CARVELL Mark  
D M. DAVIDSON Philip  
D M. HOMAN Leslie James



D M. LUCAS Wyn  
D M. MAGILL John  
D M. MCFARLANE David  
D M. MOORE Brian  
D M. OSTERFIELD Richard  
D M. PINDER Adrian  
D M. PUGH Alan

### **III. Recognized Operating Agencies**

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4	SG 3	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : Questions proposed for study during the next study period 2001-2004	C4
5	SG 4	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : General	C5
6	SG 4	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : Questions proposed for study during the next study period 2001-2004	C4
7	SG 5	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : General	C5
8	SG 5	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : Questions proposed for study during the next study period 2001-2004	C4
9	SG 6	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : General	C5
10	SG 6	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : Questions proposed for study during the next study period 2001-2004	C4
11	SG 7	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : General	C6
12	SG 7	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : Questions proposed for study during the next study period 2001-2004	C4
13	SG 8	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : General	C6 [C4]

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17	SG 10	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : General	C5
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19	SG 11	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : General	C5
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25	SG 15	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : General	C5
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28	SG 16	Report to the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-2000) : Questions proposed for study during the next study period 2001-2004	C4
29	Director of TSB	Report of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to WTSA-2000 – Part I: General	PL C3 / C4
30	Director of TSB	Report of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to WTSA-2000 – Part II-A: Draft revised Resolutions	C3 C4
31	Director of TSB	Report of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to WTSA-2000 – Part II-B: Draft new Resolutions	C3 C4
32 + Corr. 1	Director of TSB	Report of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to WTSA-2000 – Part III: Draft revised and new Recommendations of the A-series	C3 C4
33	TSAG	TSAG report to WTSA-2000 in respect of Resolution 22 and Resolution 23	C3 [C4]
34	Director of TSB	Report on the activities of the ITU Standardization Sector (ITU-T) – Overview, executive summary and future visions	PL [C3]
35	Director of TSB	General statistical information on ITU-T activities during the 1997-2000 study period	PL
36	Director of TSB	Report on the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau	PL
37 + Add. 1	Director of TSB	Report on ITU-T expenditure during the study period 1997-2000 and estimated financial needs up to WTSA-04	PL C2 [C3]
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38 Rev. 1 + Add. 1 + Add. 2	Germany, BT, Denmark, Deutsche Telekom, Finland, France Telecom, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Royal KPN, Siemens AG, Siemens ICN SpA, Swisscom, Tele Danmark, Telefónica S.A., Telenor AS, Telia AB	Establishment of a project group on IMT-2000 and Beyond	C4
39	United Kingdom	Proposed amendment to ITU-T Resolution 1	C3
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163	C7	Second report of Committee 7 (Editorial Committee) to the WTSA Plenary meeting – First series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting	PL
164	Chairman of Committee 4	Reports of Ad hoc Groups	PL
165 + Corr. 1	C7	Third report of Committee 7 (Editorial Committee) to the WTSA Plenary meeting – Second series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting	PL
166	C7	Fourth report of Committee 7 (Editorial Committee) to the WTSA Plenary meeting – Third series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting	PL

<b>WTSA-2000 Document</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
167	C7	Fifth report of Committee 7 (Editorial Committee) to the WTSA Plenary meeting – Fourth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting	PL
168		Final list of participants	
169		Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 6	C6
170	C4	Recommendation submitted by Committee 4 for approval by the Assembly – Recommendation [A.pwp]: "Provisional working procedures for the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond"	PL
171		Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 3	C3
172	C7	Sixth report of Committee 7 (Editorial Committee) to the WTSA Plenary meeting – Fifth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting	PL
173 + Add. 1	C4	Full text of Questions modified or added at WTSA	PL
174	C4	Report of Committee 4	PL
175	C7	Seventh report of Committee 7 (Editorial Committee) to the WTSA Plenary meeting – Sixth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary meeting	PL
176		Proposals of the meeting of Heads of delegation concerning the appointment of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Study Groups, TSAG and Tariff Groups in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (2001-2004)	PL
177		Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 3	C3
178		Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 5	C5
179		Minutes of the second Plenary Meeting	PL
180		Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 4	C4
181		Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 6	C6
182		Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 2	C2
183		Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 5	C5
184		Summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 3	C3
185		Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 4	C4

<b>WTSA-2000 Document</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
186		Summary record of the fifth meeting of Committee 3	C3
187		Summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 6	C6
188		Summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 4	C4
189		Minutes of the third Plenary Meeting	PL
190		Minutes of the fourth Plenary Meeting	PL
191		Minutes of the fifth Plenary Meeting	PL
192		Minutes of the closing ceremony	PL
193		Final list of WTSA-2000 documents	

## 7.2 – TEMPORARY DOCUMENTS

WTSA-2000 Document	Source	Title	Allocation
DT/1	TSB	Draft structure of the Assembly	PL
DT/2	TSB	Work plan of the period	PL
DT/3	TSB	Allocation of documents	PL
DT/4	TSB	Chairmanship of the Assembly	PL
DT/5	TSB	Secretariat of the Assembly	PL
DT/6	Chairman of the Group of Experts on Reform of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITR)	Executive Summary of the findings of the Group of Experts (Annex 1 to Document C2000/31)  Results of the discussions in Council 2000 (Extract from Document C2000/58)	C6
DT/7	Director of TSB	Proposed revisions to Resolution [A]	C3
DT/8	Director of TSB	Online access to ITU Recommendations	C3
DT/9	C5	Recommendations proposed to Committee 5 for approval and deletion	C5
DT/10	C6	Recommendations proposed to Committee 6 for approval	C6
DT/11	Chairman of Study Group 8	Status of Recommendations submitted to WTSA-2000 by Study Group 8	C6
DT/12	C3	General agenda for Committee 3	C3
DT/13 + Rev.1	Chairman of C4	General agenda for Committee 4	C4
DT/14	Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 15	Correction to Annex B of draft revised Resolution 2	C4
DT/15	Drafting Group	Draft Resolution [A]	C3
DT/16	Chairman of ad hoc Group on Draft Recommendations E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195	Report of the ad hoc Group	C6
DT/17	Editing Group	Draft Revised Resolution 26 – Assistance to Regional Tariff Groups	C6
DT/18	Chairman ad hoc Group on D.iii	Summary report of the Committee 6 ad hoc Group on D.iii	C6
DT/19	Ad hoc Group	Resolution 1, Section 4.8	C3
DT/20	Editing Group	Draft revised Resolution 29 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	C6
DT/21	Convener of Committee 3 ad hoc Group	Revision of draft Resolution X7	C3
DT/22	Ad hoc Group on Recommendation E.195	Proposed draft revised text of Recommendation E.195	C6

<b>WTSA-2000 Document</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
DT/23	Chairman of ad hoc Group concerning the Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond	Report of Meetings on 29 September and 2 October 2000	C4
DT/24	Vice-Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 12	Study Group 12 inputs to Resolution 2	C4
DT/25	Ad hoc Group	ITU Reform	C3
DT/26	Chairman of Committee 4	Proposed enhancement to draft new Recommendation [A.pwp], provisional working procedures for the special Study Group on "IMT-2000 and Beyond" to address issue of additional form(s) of output	C4
DT/27	Chairman of the Ad hoc Group	Revised draft Recommendation D.iii: International Internet connection	PL
DT/28	TSB	Final list of DT documents	

