

**Addendum 10 to
Document WTDC14/23-E
5 February 2014
Original: Russian**

SOURCE: ITU Member States, members of the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC) (see Annex 1 to Document WTDC14/23)

TITLE: Proposal to revise Resolution 47, on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations

1 Introduction

As globalization proceeds throughout the world, so the importance of the discussion on harmonizing national and international Recommendations grows in importance.

The creation of the information space of Member States that is compatible with the global information space, ensuring information security, and the convergence of various types of network, is not possible without applying internationally recognized Recommendations (standards).

Member States need to do everything they can to adopt international Recommendations as national standards, thereby precluding the risk of contradictory national standards and eliminating barriers to trade.

However, complete adoption may not always be possible in all cases, for reasons of regional or national security, protection of human health, environmental protection, or as a result of climate-related, geographical or technical problems. Deviations in national standards resulting from such factors can be justified.

ITU international Recommendations do not have binding status for all Member States. Any State is entitled to decide to apply or not to apply them. Decisions on the need to apply a given international Recommendation depend essentially on the degree of participation of a country in the international organization.

Adopting and applying ITU Recommendations requires coordinated action at the national and international levels. At the international level it is important for ITU to establish processes and procedures that will promote participation by national authorities and create acceptable conditions for the adoption of universally recognized and high-quality ITU Recommendations.

In a number of ITU Member States, there are difficulties in adopting international Recommendations since there are no generally recognized unified rules at the global level on the application and adaptation of ITU Recommendations.

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Adoption of ITU Recommendations as national standards is an exceptionally difficult business if ITU has not established unified standards on adoption of these instruments as national regulations, since any Member State has its own rules or traditions regarding the structure and development of national standards, which differ from those applicable to Recommendations adopted by ITU.

International ITU Recommendations that are coordinated globally and harmonized guarantee the economic efficiency of Member States' activities.

Adoption and introduction of international Recommendations in any country takes place in an environment and under the influence of factors that are unique to that country, for example, climate-related factors, geographical situation, existing legislation and so on.

As an example, we can cite the fact that the ISO and the International Electrotechnical Commission have drawn up ISO/IEC Guidelines comprising two parts:

- ISO/IECGUIDE 21-1:2005 : Regional or national adoption of International Standards and other International Deliverables, Part 1: *Adoption of International Standards*
- ISO/IECGUIDE 21-2:2005: Part 2: *Adoption of International Deliverables other than International Standards*. The latter include technical reports (TRs), guides, publically accessible specifications (PAS), industrial technical agreements (ITA), and so on.

As an illustration we note that ISO/IECGUIDE 21.2 establishes a system of classification for adopted and adapted international standards.

- IDTs: identical national standards in terms of content and structure, but these can contain minimal drafting changes in relation to the relevant international standard.
- MODs: the national standard adopted contains technical deviations from the international standard which are clearly identified and explained.
- NEQs: the national standards is not equivalent to the relevant international documents. The changes are not identified clearly and there is not clear correspondence.

Under ISO/IECGUIDE 21-2, it is recommended that as much information as possible be provided regarding the correspondence of the national standard by which the international Recommendation is adopted (or which is based on it). Such information must be provided in a visible place in the national standard (preferably on the title page or in the preface) in the lists of standard, catalogues, yearbooks and other publications for the purposes of information. Any reference to an ISO/IEC standard must indicate at least the reference number and publication date.

There is no practical information on applying ITU Recommendations, which complicates the process of harmonizing the national standards of Member States. Establishing unified rules is essential for coordination and management of the process, which may eventually help in the optimization of procedures for adopting international Recommendations as national standards and eliminate duplication of work. This will also identify and eliminate gaps in the standards base of Member States and enhance the effectiveness of approved national standards based on ITU Recommendations.

In the light of these considerations, we suggest that Resolution 47 should be amended as below.

2 Proposal

To make the appropriate amendments to Resolutions 47.

RCC/23/13 Objective(s): 2
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RESOLUTION 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014)

Enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries¹, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014),

recalling

Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries,

considering

a) that Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other to bridge the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

b) that the session of the ITU Council in 2012, when considering the business plan for the ITU long-term implementation of the conformity assessment and interoperability verification programme (C&I), agreed on a plan of action in which, in particular, BDT together with TSB proposed to continue training courses on C&I with the active involvement of ITU regional offices;

c) that the provisions of ITU Recommendations can be taken into consideration in the development of national standards, having due regard to national requirements,

recognizing

that Resolutions 44 and 54 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) resolved to continue producing and reviewing on an annual basis the action plan aimed at bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, which includes four programmes (Strengthening standard-making capabilities; Assisting developing countries in respect of standards application; Human resource building; and Fundraising for bridging the standardization gap), and that Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of WTSA calls on ITU-T to assist developing countries in identifying human and institutional capacity-building and training opportunities on conformance and interoperability testing,

noting

a) that understanding ITU Recommendations and related international standards, in order to apply new technology to the network appropriately and effectively is essential for the

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

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Deleted: in such areas as conducting case studies on the application of Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) or organizing training courses and workshops for this purpose,

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implementation of Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) on studies related to conformance and interoperability testing, assistance to developing countries, and a possible future ITU Mark programme;

b) the lack of practical information on the application of ITU Recommendations and related standards of other countries and on how to conduct full conformance and interoperability testing in developing countries, and the lack of guidelines on applying these technical documents,

resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members

1 to continue to engage in activities to enhance knowledge and effective application of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations in developing countries;

2 to enhance efforts to introduce best-practice application of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations, in, for example, but not limited to, fibre-optic transmission technology, broadband network technology, next-generation networks and information security, by organizing training courses and workshops especially for developing countries, involving academic institutions in the process,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in close collaboration with the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to continue to encourage the participation of developing countries in training courses and workshops organized by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) so as to introduce best practices in the application of ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations, for example by providing fellowships;

2 to provide assistance in developing methodological guidance (manuals) on implementing ITU Recommendations as national standards;

3 to assist developing countries in building their capacity, in collaboration with ITU-T, so as to be able to perform conformance testing of equipment and systems, relevant to their needs, in accordance with the relevant ITU Recommendations and national standards, harmonized (identical) with ITU-T Recommendations;

4 to assist the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), in collaboration with the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and, as appropriate, with equipment and systems manufacturers and internationally and regionally recognized standards-development organizations, in conducting conformance assessment and interoperability testing events, preferably in the developing countries, to encourage developing countries to attend these events, to collaborate with the Director of TSB to build the capacity of the developing countries to effectively participate and be involved in these events, and to provide views of developing countries on this issue following a questionnaire addressed by Programme 1 to the ITU members;

5 to coordinate and facilitate the participation of specialists from developing countries in the work of international or regional test laboratories of organizations or entities specialized in conformance assessment and interoperability testing, in order for them to gain on-the-job experience;

6 to collaborate with the Director of TSB in order to implement the recommended actions on Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) as endorsed by the ITU Council at its 2012 session;

7 to facilitate the implementation of the action plan agreed by the Council at its session in

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2012 (Doc. C12/91), as indicated in the Report of the ITU Secretary-General to the Council in 2012 (Doc. C12/48);

8 to facilitate the implementation of ITU programmes depending on their relevance and compatibility with a view to possible introduction of an ITU Mark, in accordance with the Council Decision of 2012 as set out in Document C12/91;

9 to facilitate meetings of experts at the regional and subregional levels in order to promote awareness in developing countries on the question of the establishment of an appropriate C&I system in such countries.

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the Telecommunication Development Bureau in enhancing efforts

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Flagship groups for bridging the standardization gap;

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6 to assign to Programme 1 the responsibility for following up implementation of this resolution, to conduct a field study on the economic feasibility of and need for creating regional laboratories in areas which may need them (the Africa region, the Arab region, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Americas region and the Asia and Pacific region) for conformance and interoperability testing of manufactured systems in relation to ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations, and to report to the Council on the results of this field study;

7 to submit a periodic report to the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group on the implementation of this resolution as well as a report to the next WTDC in 2014 on implementation of this resolution, which shall also contain lessons learned with a view to updating the resolution for the phase after 2014.