

**World Telecommunication Standardisation Assembly, Montreal,  
27 September – 6 October 2000**

**General**

A lively meeting, with over 800 delegates including a fair representation of developing countries. Hosted by Industry Canada together with Nortel Canada, and held at the ICAO headquarters, the facilities were good, and the organisation satisfactory. As is normal practice, the Assembly was chaired by an appointee of the host: Mr Mike Israel

The five ITU elected officials attended the Assembly.

The Director TSB handled matters quite effectively, especially the difficult issue of appointment of chairmen. The transparency of the process was appreciated by many.

The Secretary General made a brave speech on the need for the ITU-T to change if it is to remain relevant, and encouraged participants to consider the most revolutionary proposals for change. The Deputy Secretary General also used the same terminology.

The main issues were:

- election of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the 14 study groups
- establishment of a new group to deal with IMT-2000 and beyond
- cost sharing of international internet connections
- involvement of Sector Members in the approval of ITU-T Recommendations which have no policy or regulatory implications
- ITU Reform

This was the first WTSA where there had been European coordination of preparations. This had been carried out in a joint CEPT, ETNO and EICTA group. The following joint proposals had been submitted:

- establishment of an ITU-T Project Group to address IMT-2000
- a revised draft Recommendation on international internet connection
- a proposed amendment to the Alternative Approval Procedure (AAP) to include Sector Member participation
- a draft Resolution on ITU Reform
- a proposal on improving ITU-T's consideration of strategic issues

The first two proposals were based on UK proposals. In addition to co-signing all the European proposals, the UK submitted the following UK proposals:

- an amendment to the TSAG rules of procedure to allow contributions to be made during TSAG meetings
- a proposal to limit the terms of office of the TSAG chairmen and vice-chairmen
- a proposal to establish a TSAG strategy group and an operational group

- an amendment to a draft new Question (Question M/9)

European coordination was also held during the Assembly. However, this coordination was only loosely based on the procedures used for WRCs, and the contributions did not have the status of European Common Proposals. Although they attracted around 30 co-signatures, they were opposed by Italy and Greece, (Italy even opposed a proposal they had co-signed), and both spoke strongly against them in the formal meetings.

The UK delegation consisted of:

Malcolm Johnson	DTI/RA	Head of Delegation
David Allen	DTI/CII	Deputy Head of Delegation
Stewart Alexander	BT	
Roy Blane	INMARSAT	
Mark Carvell	DTI/CII	
Phil Davidson	BT	
Les Homan	I-CO	
Wyn Lucas	DTI/RA	
John Magill	Lucent	
Linda Matthews	BT	
David McFarlane	Nokia	
Brian Moore	Lucent	
Richard Osterfield	BT Consultant	
Adrian Pinder	DTI/CII	
Alan Pugh	Panasonic	

The Assembly established the following structure:

- Committee 1 - Steering Committee
- Committee 2 - Budget control
- Committee 3 - Working methods of the ITU-T
- Committee 4 - The ITU-T Work programme and Organisation
- Committee 5 - Telecommunication Network Infrastructure - Reports by the Study Groups concerned (SGs 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15) and ICG-SAT
- Committee 6 - Telecommunication services and tariff issues - Reports by the Study Groups concerned (SGs 2, 3, 7, 8 and 16)
- Committee 7 - Editorial Committee

Lead UK spokesmen were appointed as follows:

COM 1	Malcolm Johnson
COM 2	David Allen
COM 3	Phil Davidson
COM 4	Stewart Alexander
COM 5	Richard Osterfield
COM 6	Wyn Lucas

COM 7        Dave Allen

UK Document 39	(proposals to TSAG)	Les Homan
UK Document 40	(terms of office)	Alan Pugh
UK Document 41	(management of ITU-T)	Roy Blane
UK Document 67	(Question M/9)	Stewart Alexander

In addition Malcolm Johnson was appointed European co-ordinator on the proposal for an IMT-2000 Project Group, and Mark Carvell and Adrian Pinder in turn acted as European coordinator on the proposal on internet cost sharing.

Each of the UK lead spokesmen contributed the relevant parts of this Delegation Report.

A summary of approved Resolutions and Recommendations is attached.

### **Chairmanships**

UK had the following candidates:

#### SG2 (Network and service operation):

Mr Roy Blane (Inmarsat) candidate for chair. Mr Philippe Distler (ART, France) was also a candidate.

#### SG 6 (Outside Plant):

Mr Saf Ahmed (BT) candidate for chair. Mr Montalti (Telecom Italia, Italy) was also a candidate.

#### SG 9 (Television and sound transmission):

Charlie Sandbank (DTI/CII) candidate for vice-chair.

#### SG 11 (Signalling requirements and protocols):

Stewart Alexander (BT) candidate for chair. Mr A Le Roux (France Telecom, France) and Mr Hiramatsu (NTT, Japan) were also candidates.

#### SG13 (General Network Aspects):

Brian Moore (Lucent) candidate to continue the chairmanship.

#### SG 16 (Multimedia services and systems):

John Magil (Lucent) candidate to continue as vice-chair.

## TSAG

Stewart Alexander (BT) candidate for the Region B vice-chair. Mr Macchioni (Italy) was also a candidate.

## IMT-2000

Mike Briggs (BT) was a candidate for the chair if a Project Group was established. Mr Lathia (Siemens, Germany), Mr Visser (Nortel, Canada), Mr Ghazel (Lebanon) were also candidates for the chair.

UK therefore had competition from France and Italy for a number of posts. Discussion went on over a week, and there were four Heads of Delegation meetings to try and find agreement in particular on SGs 2, 6, 11, TSAG, and IMT-2000.

The resulting UK posts are therefore:

Mr Blane	chair SG2
Mr Ahmed	vice-chair SG6
Mr Sandbank	vice-chair SG9
Mr Moore	chair SG13
Mr McGill	vice-chair SG16
Mr Alexander	vice-chair TSAG
Mr Briggs	vice-chair IMT-2000 SSG

## **Proposal on IMT-2000**

This European proposal was supported by 27 European Member States and Sector Members. It was not introduced as a European proposal due to strong opposition from Italy and Greece.

The proposal related to ITU Reform and the alternative approval procedure, in addition to our opposition to the establishment of a new Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond.

The main objectives were to:

- establish a new type of group (a Project Group)
- give the group simple and flexible working procedures
- allow the group to use these working procedures to develop a new form of output viz. technical specifications.
- avoid duplication with other SDOs
- provide for referencing of the outputs of SDOs in the output documents.

Initially there was strong opposition to the proposal from countries outside Europe (as well as Italy and Greece). Following lengthy discussions in Committee 4, an ad hoc group of Committee 4, and back in Committee 4, there was agreement on a proposal to

the Plenary (with only Italy and Syria objecting) which satisfactorily met the main objectives. The same objections were made in Plenary where the proposal was adopted without modification.

The result is a “Special Study Group” which may use the working methods proposed in Document 38 Rev1, and may develop proposals for a new type of output (technical specification or interim recommendation) together with working procedures, for approval by TSAG. In addition the SSG may approve ITU Recommendations in accordance with normal procedures.

The relative success of this proposal is due in part to a supportive stance by the Committee 4 chairman, Dr. Kano (NTT), and his vice-chair Mr Sidor (Nortel, US), who chaired the ad hoc group. Once the initial suspicions about the proposal were overcome (in an informal meeting arranged by Dr. Kano), there was greater support for the aims of the proposal.

Objections on legal grounds by Greece were overcome by seeking the advice of the Secretary General.

### **Proposal on Internet cost sharing**

This European proposal was developed at the last European preparatory meeting before WTSA, and proposed an amendment to a draft Recommendation submitted by SG3 to the Assembly for approval. The original recommended that administrations involved in the provision of international internet connection negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements applying to direct international internet connections whereby each administration will be compensated for the cost that it incurs in carrying traffic that is generated by the other administration. The European proposal replaced the last phrase by: Elements which could be taken into account in deciding the value of compensation involved in such negotiations include traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission, amongst others.

This proved to be a controversial and complex issue. There was a good deal of significant discussion on this draft Recommendation (which sought to set down a principle for the equitable cost sharing of international internet connections) both during the entire formal proceedings of the 10 day conference and in the margins. The UK, along with Netherlands, Russia, Canada and the USA opposed the draft Recommendation when it was first discussed in Study Group3. We felt that there had not been sufficient analysis of the problem and proposed solution to justify this recommendation and that it would impact on the development of the internet if it imposed outcomes on commercial agreements.

Most developing countries supported the draft Recommendation as they believe they are subsidising the US internet infrastructure and a number of countries repeatedly spoke in favour of it (Syria, Bahrain, South Africa, Ghana, India etc). Australia had originally proposed the recommendation in SG3 also spoke regularly in favour of it. The US had

taken a decision they could only support sending the recommendation back to SG3 for further study and so did not engage in the various discussions on the recommendation at all. The view in Europe was split. Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands supported the UK in opposing the recommendation. Others were more agnostic (Greece, Germany) while others were in favour of it (Spain, France).

Following a great deal of discussion and drafting, an alternative text for the Recommendation was proposed by Canada and the Netherlands which after small changes was approved by the Plenary on the final day. The US and Syria both made reservations on the recommendation. The UK made a statement for the minutes stating that it was important everybody had access to the internet and that we strongly supported measures to achieve this, but we felt that the Recommendation was not properly considered and we hoped SG3 could do more work on it, however, for the sake of the consensus, UK would support the Recommendation. The Recommendation is a compromise, but we would have preferred to see the Recommendation sent back to SG3 for further work. However the Recommendation states that international internet connections remain commercial agreements and therefore we do not believe it will bind UK operators during contract negotiations.

### **Proposal on Alternative Approval Procedure**

This was the only complete failure. The European proposal was to amend the final approval procedure for ITU-T Recommendations other than those with policy or regulatory implications, from “unopposed agreement of Member States present in the meeting”, to “unless objected to by [3] of the present Member States and Sector Members”. There was strong opposition to this from Italy, Greece, US, and Syria. Although other countries sympathised with the proposal they were unwilling to pursue it in the face of this strong opposition. The issue finally reached Plenary on the last day by which time the UK was alone in supporting it. This was unfortunate since a possible alternative text along the lines “on the basis of consensus of the Member States and Sector Members present in the meeting” might have received majority support if it were taken to a vote.

### **Proposal on ITU Reform**

This European proposal was intended to counter a CITELE proposal to transfer ITU-R standardisation work to ITU-T. The other main objective was to remove reference to the new standardisation entity being within ITU-T (a Canadian proposal). The proposal supported the principle of co-locating standardisation work, other than that related to the International Telecommunications Regulations or the Radio Regulations, but argues against this being a transfer of work from ITU-R to ITU-T. Instead it proposed that this be considered within the context of the reform of the management and structure of the ITU, and the establishment of a new entity for global standardisation within the ITU. The proposal was in the form of amendments to a draft Resolution developed in TSAG. This was successful.

## **Proposal on Strategic Issues**

This European proposal was intended to support an Asia Pacific proposal that TSAG should place more importance on strategic issues, in particular measuring the effectiveness of ITU-T. An amendment to a draft Resolution on the Strategic Performance of the ITU-T was agreed.

### **Proposed Amendment to ITU-T Resolution 1**

This UK proposal was to allow the possibility to submit a document during a TSAG meeting. Currently no proposals can be made during the meeting or within 7 days of the start of the meeting. This meant that a UK document prepared during the last TSAG meeting could not be considered.

The UK proposed an amendment to section 4.8 of Resolution 1 so that Member States would have the right to submit written proposal during the course of a TSAG meeting if it was supported by 5 Member States, was based on on-going discussions, and was intended to assist in resolving conflicting views that existed during that meeting.

The USA opposed any change to the current rules with regard to the submission of contributions to TSAG meetings. An Ad-hoc group chaired by Les Homan was set up to resolve the conflict.

A compromise text was agreed giving the chairman of a meeting the discretion to accept a written proposal at anytime during that meeting. This was accepted by the meeting and forms part of the amendment to Resolution 1 as follows:

4.8 In general, the same rules of procedures for study groups in this Resolution should apply to TSAG and its meetings, for example, for submission of contributions. However, at the discretion of the chairman, written proposals may be submitted during the TSAG meeting provided they are based on on-going discussions taking place during the meeting and are intended to assist in resolving conflicting views which exist during the meeting.

### **Proposal on Appointment and Maximum Term of Office for the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of TSAG**

This UK proposal was to place a limitation on the period of office of the TSAG chairmen and Vice-chairmen. Based on a UK proposal to TSAG, a draft Resolution to limit the terms of office of Study Group chairmanships and vice-chairmanships was agreed at TSAG for submission to WTSA. However, the draft Resolution made no reference to TSAG. A draft Resolution was therefore proposed to specify that the TSAG chair and vice-chair terms of office should be limited to the period between WTSA's i.e. 4 years. This was strongly opposed by the US, even though it was the US that proposed a similar limit on RAG. The US argued that the roles of TSAG and RAG were completely different.

Canada proposed a compromise to include reference to the TSAG in the Resolution on study group term of office, but that both should be limited to the first WTSA after which the post holder has completed 7 years.

This was a satisfactory conclusion since the main purpose was to put a limit on the TSAG chairmanship.

### **Proposal on Management of ITU-T Work**

This UK proposal proposed an improvement in the management of the work of the Sector by establishing two standing groups: a Strategic Group and an Operational Group. These would be small groups reporting to short annual TSAG meetings. The document also proposed that TSAG be given full delegated authority by the WTSA.

The initial conclusion on the UK proposal was to refer it to TSAG. There was opposition to the proposal to establish a strategy group and an operational group particularly from US. However, a second proposal was submitted with proposed amendments to Resolution 22 (Authorization for TSAG to act between WSAs) asking, in Resolves 2, TSAG to consider establishing a strategy group and an operational group to respond to Resolutions 71 and 72 (Minneapolis).

It should also be noted that the more detailed proposals on the remit and composition of these new groups (as shown in proposals 7, 8 and 9 of document 41) were not included in the text of Resolution 22. It will be necessary to ensure that the UK document is included on the agenda of the next TSAG meeting.

### **Proposal related to Question M/9**

This UK proposal was accepted with little discussion.

### **Committee 2 (Budget)**

This Committee was chaired by Mr Abenkou Eba'a (Cameroon). Resolution (D) for Voluntary Contributions was approved in Plenary on 5 October, (Doc138 Annex B). The List of Voluntary Projects totals CHF 2 580 000. This is outside the limits set by Plenipotentiary Conferences. UK asked for guideline amounts for each of the projects detailed. TSB supplied these in document 148 Annex B.

Sector Members contributions have increased by 22% since 1996.

Documentation costs, typing and reprography reduced by 17% since previous study period.

Doc 126 shows total Sector income at CHF 81 364 000. Member States contribution is 51.7% and Sector Members is 29.1%. The remainder is income from publications.

Document 37 para. 1.3.1 shows Sector Members' unit contributions continually ahead of budget since 1993 by about 15%. Estimate for study group activity for study period 2001 to 2004 is shown in part 2, para. 2 as CHF 20 000 000 for each biennium 2000-01 and 2002-03. These estimates are within the limits established by Decision 5 (Minneapolis,1998).

### **Committee 3 (Working Methods)**

The committee was chaired by Mr P.A.Probst (Switzerland) and five meetings were held during the WTSA. The results of the meeting were ;

#### Working Methods

##### Resolution 1- Rules of Procedure of the ITU-T Standardisation Sector

The proposal from TSAG was adopted with additional text based on the UK contribution added to allow written contributions to be made into a TSAG meeting during the course of the meeting.

##### Resolution X8- Regulatory aspects of ITU-T work

This calls for further work in TSAG to identify the difference between the regulatory and technical work of the standardisation SGs with the aim of clarifying what is to be moved into a new standardisation entity. Some additional examples of what may be included in the regulatory part are given.

##### Recommendation A.AAP- Alternative Approval Procedure

The proposal from TSAG was adopted and the contributions supported by the UK calling for a greater role by the sector members was not agreed.

##### Resolution X3- Alternative Approval Procedure

This resolution allowing introduction of the AAP was adopted.

##### Resolution A-Admission of Entities or Organisations to Participate as Associates in the Work of the Telecommunications Sector.

The resolution proposed by TSAG was adopted with (1) a replaced text to Resolves 3 on the financial contribution for Associates referred to a decision by Council and (2) a request to TSAG to review the situation on an ongoing basis.

##### Resolution E- Appointment and Maximum Term of Office for Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Telecommunications Standardisation Study Groups.

The proposal from TSAG was adopted and as a result of the UK contribution the equivalent TSAG positions were included but not with the single term of office suggested by the UK.

#### Recommendation A.1- Work Methods for SGs of the ITU-T

The proposal made by TSAG was adopted

#### Implementation of the new Structure and Procedures

It was agreed that a full implementation of the new structure and procedures should be made, at the latest, by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2001

#### EDH

#### Resolution B- Strengthening the use of EDH for the Work of the ITU-T

This new resolution produced by merging the text of Resolutions 9, 10 and 25 was adopted.

#### Co-operation and co-ordination

#### Resolution 7- Collaboration with ISO and IEC

The text from TSAG was adopted

Resolution 11- Collaboration with the Postal Operations Council and the Universal Postal Union in the study of Services concerning both the Postal and Telecommunications Sectors.

This resolution was retained without modification

#### Recommendation A.4- Communications Process between ITU-T and Forums and Consortia

Revised Rec. A.4 as determined by TSAG was approved

Recommendation A.6- Co-operation and Exchange of Information between ITU-T and National and Regional Standards Development Organisations

Revised Rec. A.6 as determined by TSAG was approved.

#### Recommendation A.23- Collaboration with ISO and IEC on IT

The decision by TSAG to retain this Recommendation was noted.

## TSAG issues

Resolution 22- Authorisation for TSAG to act between WTSA's

The text proposed by TSAG was adopted with the addition of a resolve from Doc 127  
As a result of this Resolution two other Resolutions (24 and 27 ) were deleted.

Resolution X7- the Changing Role of the WTSA

This new resolution encourages Member States to make contributions to the  
Plenipotentiary Conference to continue the modernisation processes and instructs the  
TSB Director to convey these views to the Reform Group

## Publication and presentation rules

Resolution 3- Publication of ITU-T Recommendations and WTSA Proceedings

Resolution 4- Identification and Layout of Recommendations

Resolution 5- Supplements to the ITU-T Recommendations

It was agreed to delete these three Resolutions and to redraft the text in the form of a  
Recommendation so that it could be regularly updated by TSAG

Recommendation A.2- Presentation of Contributions relative to the study of Questions  
assigned to ITU-T

Draft revised Rec. A.2 as determined by TSAG was approved

Recommendation A.3- Elaboration and Presentation of texts and development of  
terminology and other means of expression for Recommendations of the ITU  
Telecommunications Standardisation Sector.

Rec. A.3 was agreed for deletion to be replaced by a Guide available on the ITU-T Web  
site

## ITU Reform

Resolution F- ITU Reform

The text proposed by TSAG was adopted with several new messages included drawn  
from contributions. The positioning of the new entity within ITU-T was not agreed in  
spite of efforts by Canada to get their proposal adopted.

## Other issues

Resolution 17- Telecommunications Standardisation in relation to the interests of  
Developing Countries

The proposed text from TSAG was adopted with a few changes

Resolution 20 Procedures for Allocation and Management of International Numbering Resources

This Resolution was adopted without change

Resolution 23- The use of Focus Groups

This resolution was deleted as an equivalent Recommendation A.7 had been approved by TSAG

#### Overall comment

An over long series of meetings with the USA, Greece, Italy and the developing countries resisting the calls for change and modernisation by most of Europe and Canada. Unfortunately the combination of USA and Developing Countries actions resulted in a few changes of a minor nature and limited progression of the UK aims.

#### **Committee 4 (Structure and Work Programme)**

Committee 4 (Structure and Work Programme) was chaired by Sadahiko Kano (NTT, Japan), and had the greatest interest and attendance of any of the committees.

The main item was the structure and work of the study groups for the next 4 years.

#### Main Items of UK Interest:

- It was agreed to create a “*Special Study Group on IMT2000 and beyond*”, despite initial opposition from the UK and a number of European countries. It will be able to develop Recommendations and will be able to study and make recommendations to TSAG on the possibility of other deliverables such as Technical Specifications. The US in particular would not accept that the Study Group could develop other deliverables.
- The new Special Study Group on IMT-2000 will have some special Working Methods. A Recommendation A.pwp (WTSA 170) covering these methods was approved.
- Study Group 12 was retained, overturning the TSAG proposal. It was created the Lead Study Group on “Quality of Service and Performance”.
- A contribution from Canada proposed the amalgamation of SG7 with SG11. After much discussion Study Group 7 was retained but it was proposed that this be reviewed by TSAG, although this is not recorded in the official report.

- Questions H, I and J/13 of Study Group 13 will be retained in Study Group 13 and not transferred to Study Group 2 as proposed by TSAG.
- For SG9, a note was added to added to Question M/9 of Study Group 9 to ensure co-ordination with the work of Study Groups 11, 13, and 16 as proposed in the UK contribution (WTSA 67)

### IMT2000

- a) The UK supported by 27 other organisations proposed the creation of a Project Group which would have improved operational mechanisms and be able to create Technical Specifications.
- b) The creation of a Study Group was proposed by a number of Administrations and supported by a large number of others, in particular the USA, Canada, the CITELE countries and the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Most did not understand the concept of the Project Group and did not wish to see the reputation of Recommendations “devalued” by the idea of Technical Specifications being created by the ITU-T.
- c) After much debate, the creation of a “Special Study Group” was agreed, as this had overwhelming support. It was agreed in addition to incorporate some of the enhanced proposals made in the UK contribution (WTSA 38) for improved working methods such as enhanced electronic working, the ability to input contributions up to 5 working days before the meeting and to call meetings of the Study Group within 1 months notice. Details are contained in new Recommendation A.pwp ( WTSA 170).
- d) The Special Study Group has the primary responsibility within ITU-T for overall network aspects of IMT-2000 and beyond. This group is responsible for:
  - Developing a work plan for ITU-T activities on IMT-2000 systems and beyond, to ensure that this work is progressed effectively and efficiently with organisations external to ITU and internally with ITU-R and ITU-D, as appropriate.
  - Providing a migration path regarding network aspects and mobility from existing IMT-2000 systems towards systems beyond IMT-2000.
  - Enhancing an overview road map (Supplement to Recommendation Q.1701) on network aspects and mobility of existing IMT-2000 systems specified by ITU-T and external organisations (e.g., Standards Development Organisations (SDOs), Partnership Projects (PPs), IETF, and relevant external forums, etc.)
  - Providing interworking functions as needed and if not provided by other organisations, to allow for global mobility between existing IMT-2000 systems specified by external organisations.

In addition, this Special Study Group will study:

- Harmonisation of different IMT-2000 Family member standards as they evolve beyond IMT-2000 as much as possible in co-operation with relevant bodies.

- Evolution of network aspects of IMT-2000 from the existing fixed network by utilising the IMT-2000 radio transmission technologies as fixed wireless access.
  - Network aspects of the convergence of fixed and wireless networks and ultimately migration to interoperable and harmonised network architectures to provide services transparently to users across different access arrangements.
  - Assessment of the need for, and standardisation of, IMT-2000 interfaces to provide multi-vendor advantages for operators, if not provided by external organisations.
- e) It was agreed to transfer four Questions to this Special Study Group from Study Group 11. ( D/11, F/11, G/11 and J/11). Questions G/11(VHE) and J/11 (Protocols for Mobility) were agreed to be split between the new Study Group and SG11.
- f) It was agreed that the new Special Study Group is the lead group for “IMT 2000 and beyond” and for mobility with ITU-T.
- g) Close links will need to be maintained with ITU-T SG11 and with ITU-R Working Party 8F.

#### Study Group Details

The proposals made by TSAG for the Study Groups were endorsed with the following modifications:

- SG2 Retained much as it is. Questions from SG12 and SG13 on performance will not be transferred to SG2.
- SG7 The Canadian proposal to amalgamate this study group with SG11 was not accepted but it was agreed to recommend to the TSB that since there was some synergy with Study Group 11, the meetings should run concurrently or consequently.
- SG8 This Study Group will be discontinued. Questions A, B and C/8, allocated to SG 16 as separate Questions 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 was agreed not to list it as a separate Question in SG 16.
- SG 9: It was agreed to append a note to Question M/9 (WTSA 67). The title of the Study Group 9 was changed to: “Integrated broadband cable networks and television and sound transmission”. Question G/12 was moved to SG 9.
- SG 11: It was agreed to transfer modified Questions D/11 and F/11 to the Special Study Group on IMT-2000. Questions G/11 (VHE for fixed network) and J/11 (Protocols for mobility in the fixed network) were revised and retained as a result of transferring part of them to the Special Study Group on IMT-2000.

SG 12: Study Group 12 with its Questions was retained as proposed by France, Germany and the USA. The title remains the same as the previous Study Period. All questions are retained except Question G/12, which is moved to SG 9.

SG 13: Questions. H, I and J/13 will be retained in SG13 and not transferred to SG 2.

SG 16: Old Questions A, B and C/8 were transferred from SG 8 to SG 16 but were integrated into a new Q.X/16.

### Resolutions

The following resolutions were put forward and agreed by Committee 4

- a) Resolution 2 - Study Group Responsibilities and Mandate. (WTSA 175)  
This contains details of all the Study Group responsibilities and new mandates.
- b) Resolution 18 – Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and co-ordination between, the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardisation Sectors
- c) Resolution C – Guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities  
This gives greater power to TSAG to set milestones and targets for the Study Groups and to consider the evolution of ITU-T.
- d) Resolution X.6 –Co-ordination among ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D for IMT2000 activities  
This resolution is a mirror of a similar ITU-R resolution on co-ordination for IMT-2000.

### **Committee 5**

This Committee was chaired by Mr Bertine (US). It dealt with the presentation of reports from SG4,5,6,9,10,11,12,13 and 15. No controversial issues were encountered.

It was proposed that the WTSA endorse the following:

- to approve or delete Recommendations as indicated in document AMNT2000/147 Annex 1 (or DT/9)
- to disband ICG IMT-2000
- to approve the continuation of ICG-SAT

The meeting noted the actions taken by ITU-T to be active in studies on IP based networks in response to Resolutions 101 and 102, i.e.

- that ITU-T, as the founding organisation of ICANN's Protocol Supporting Organisation (PSO), signed a MoU with ICANN, IETF, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and ETSI
- that Mr Moore and Mr Bigi have been appointed as PSO-PC representatives
- that Mr Schink has been elected to the ICANN board
- that PSO-PC has endorsed the TSB Director as a candidate to a nominating committee for an Independent Review Panel (IRP)
- that ISOC is accepted as a Sector Member.

## **Committee 6**

This Committee was chaired by Mr. Gosztony (Hungary). It dealt with the reports of Study Groups 2,3,7,8 and 16 together with related Resolutions.

The report of Study Group 2 was accepted; the three Recommendations proposed for adoption, the Administration of Syria opposed E.169.2, E.169.3 and E.195. A drafting Group chaired by Roy Blane developed revisions to the texts, which were accepted by all parties, and the draft forwarded to the Plenary where they were approved.

The report of Study Group 3 was accepted. Four Recommendations were proposed for approval, two, D.600R and D.000 were forwarded to the Plenary where they were approved.

Accounting rates proved to be fairly uncontroversial and was subject to very little discussion. A couple of delegations (Russia and Columbia) proposed changes to the Recommendation but these received little support from other member states and so were rejected. During the Plenary session on Thursday 5 October, annex E to Recommendation D140 was approved as drafted. The UK along with Canada, USA and Germany made a statement for the minutes and a reservation saying that we did not believe the rates reflected the market realities encountered by our operators and so we would not apply the rates.

The report of Study Group 7 was accepted. The six Recommendations proposed for approval were forwarded to the Plenary where they were approved.

The report of Study Group 8 was accepted. On the basis of a document from the Chairman of SG 8 the three Recommendations submitted for adoption were withdrawn and will be approved by the relevant SG in the next study period.

The Report of Study Group 16 was accepted.

Committee 6 agreed to propose to Plenary that a new Regional Tariff Group should be established to cover Arab Counties. This was agreed by Plenary and SG 3 is to establish the details.

Committee 6 agreed to submit a revision of Resolution 26 to Plenary, this was adopted.

Committee 6 submitted a revised text of Resolution 29 to Plenary. It was adopted.

Committee 6 endorsed the proposal of TSAG that Recommendation A.30 should be transferred to a revised Recommendation C.2

Committee 6 agreed to submit a new Resolution on accounting rate principles to Plenary. Plenary adopted the new resolution.

The final text of all new Recommendations and Resolutions can be found in the reports of Committee 7.

Malcolm Johnson  
17.10.00

## Summary of Resolutions and Recommendations approved by WTSA 2000

### Resolutions

Number	Title	Doc.
1 rev	Rules of procedure of the ITU-T	163
2 rev	Study Group responsibilities and mandates	175
7 rev	Collaboration with the ISO and the IEC	165
17 rev	Telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries	165
18 rev	Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, the Radiocommunications and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors	167
22 rev	Authorization for TSAG to act between WTSAs	165
26 rev	Assistance to Regional Tariff Groups	165
29 rev	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	165
A new	Admission of entities or organisations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T	172
B new	Strengthening the use of EDH for the work of the ITU-T	165
C new	Guidelines for ITU-T strategic activities	175
D new	Voluntary contributions	165
E new	Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice-chairment of ITU-T Study Groups and of the TSAG	165
F new	ITU Reform	167
X.3 new	Alternative approval process for ITU-T	167
X.6 new	Coordination among ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D for IMT-2000 activities	172
X.7 new	The changing role of the WTSA	172
X.8 new	Regulatory aspects of ITU-T work	175
X.9 new	Accounting rate principles for international telephone services	165

Note: Resolutions 11 & 17 are unchanged.

### Recommendations

Number	Title	Doc.
A.1 rev	Work methods for study groups of the ITU-T	166
A.2 rev	Presentation of contributions relative to the study of Questions assigned to ITU-T	166
A.4 rev	Communication process between ITU-T and forums and	166

	consortia	
A.6 rev	Cooperation and exchange of information between ITU-T and national and regional standards development organisations	166
A.aap	Alternative approval process for new and revised Recommendations	32, 32Corr, 56, 161
A.pwp	Provisional working procedures for the special study group on IMT-2000 and beyond	170
A.Res3 new	Publication of ITU-T Recommendations and WTSA proceedings	172
A.Res4 new	Identification and layout of ITU-T Recommendations	166
A.Res5 new	Supplements to ITU-T Recommendations	166