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| **Date issued:** | **19 January 2017** | | |
| **Source:** | **Drafting Group on WTSA-16 Report; chaired by Reiner Liebler** | | |
| **Subject:** | **Report on WTSA-16** | | |

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Password protection required? (Y/N)

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| **Summary:** |
| The document gives an overview and an assessment of the results of WTSA-16.  This is Revision 2 of the Draft WTSA-16 report. Source documents are (17)05 R1 and (17)11.  The Drafting Group made some amendments to the texts as provided in the source documents and agreed on the following (clean) version at its meeting on 18 January, 17:55 to 19:30. |
| **Proposal:** |
| For final consideration and approval at the ComITU Plenary meeting on 19 January. |
| **Background:** |
| WTSA-16 took place in Yasmine Hammamet (Tunisia) from October 25 to November 3 2016. |

**Background**

* WTSA-16 took place in Yasmine Hammamet (Tunisia) from October 25 to November 3 2016.
* There were 800 delegates from 92 countries from all ITU Regions.
* From the CEPT Region there were 98 delegates (90 government delegates and 8 from industry, from 18 CEPT member states (Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom). There were also delegates from other stakeholders (such as SDOs and NGOs), including from the European Region.
* With the completion of WTSA-16 the procedural framework and topics for standardization for the next study period (2017-2020) have been set.
* Before WTSA-16 the “Global Standards Symposium“(GSS) with the topic „Security, Privacy and Trust in Standardization“ took place.

**Significant outcomes and brief assessment of WTSA-16**

* Europe successfully contributed to setting the procedural framework, the activities and the priorities of the Sector for the next study period.
* The substance of most ECPs was accepted by WTSA-16.

The European candidates for Chairmen of ITU-T SGs were appointed as proposed (SG2 – Phil Rushton, SG11 – Andrey Kucheryavy, SG13 – Leo Lehmann).

While the reduction/combination of ITU-T SGs was not achievable, significant adjustments to the structure (transfer of Questions) and working arrangements of the Sector were, however, accepted by WTSA-16 as proposed by Europe.

* Europe achieved a good outcome on the Internet, Cyber and Numbering Resolutions.
* The rules of procedure of the Sector were subject to numerous change proposals by other regions. Some would have jeopardized the present cardinal role of consensus in the decision-making process of ITU-T study groups together with other core governance principles. CEPT insisted on the importance of safeguarding the status quo and ultimately prevailed because its arguments convinced many (Voting would have significantly limited the role of industry as only Delegations (of member states) are entitled to vote).
* Specific emphasis on the evolving role of industry in the Sector was recognized by WTSA-16 based on a contribution from Europe.
* The ITU-T work will continue to be membership driven, i.e. in a bottom-up fashion with secretarial support from TSB (status quo).
* ITU-T is likely to address more regulatory issues in the future, following initiatives from other regions. Structurally, these issues would be, however, best addressed in ITU-D, but given the strength of support to these proposals from different regions such activities could not be completely avoided.
* Some European countries expressed reservations to some Recommendations coming from SG 3 and approved by WTSA-16.
* The overall decisions of WTSA-16 are largely positive from Europe’s perspective. However, some of the work of ITU-T is not found in the core interest of the Telecommunications/ICT industry and might be more oriented to the activities to be performed by the ITU-D. Also, the principle of decision making by consensus was not always respected by the Plenary of WTSA-16. Several CEPT member states (and others) put reservations to these decisions (recorded in the minutes of WTSA-16).
* Being dedicated to finding consensus and pragmatic solutions to issues, CEPT was generally regarded as a positive contributor to WTSA-16.

**Resolutions and Recommendations (Changes, suppressions, new Resolutions)**

In Annex 1 the information has been compiled in the same outline used for the CEPT Brief

* Principles
* Standards and coordination
* Operations and Procedures
* Study Group Restructuring
* Numbering
* Internet/ Cybersecurity
* SG 3 Topics
* New Topics for Resolutions (Admission of SME, , Cloud, Combating counterfeit devices, DOA/DONA, International mobile roaming, OTT Services, M2M/IOT, Mobile financial transactions, Consumer protection, Combating theft of devices and ITRs).
* In addition Further New Resolutions on other topics were approved (Open source, Evaluation of the implementation of resolutions of WTSA, Enhancing the standardization activities related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications, Enhancing access to an electronic repository of information on numbering plans, Interconnection of 4G, IMT-2020 networks and beyond, Strengthening and diversifying the resources of ITU-T, Facilitating the implementation of the Smart Africa Manifesto and ITU-T initiatives to raise awareness on best practices and policies related to service quality).

**Results of the European Common Proposals (ECPS)**

Almost all ECPs were accepted by WTSA-16 in substance (details see Annex 2).

**CEPT Co-ordination in preparation of and during WTSA-16**

The CEPT preparation for and coordination during WTSA-16 worked well, due to the engagement and commitment of delegates from administrations and industry. It is important to distribute tasks to delegations and individual delegates in order to feel actual responsibility for the European proposals and goals and to be active in official and informal meetings and negotiations.

CEPT Co-ordination meetings were held every day and well attended. Although burdensome for delegates, these daily (lunch-time) meetings allowed Europe to shape a common approach on surprising or unforeseen issues and developments. Co-ordination during formal meetings might be further improved.

The chat facility which was set up by ECO worked without any technical problem. It proved to be a reliable tool. However, in many circumstances CEPT members participating in WTSA-16 were simply not connected to the chat. Possible alternatives should be considered for future conferences (e.g. mobile apps).

The CEPT Brief fulfilled its purpose and gave valuable guidelines and background information on the various topics.

The support of ECO was very much appreciated and in particular during the hot phase immediately before and during the WTSA-16.

**Annex 1 - Overview of Resolutions and Recommendations changed, suppressed and added at WTSA-16**

**Principles**

**ECP1 on principles** Europe was not pushing for inclusion of a list of principles. Canada did but there was no agreement on the list to be included in annex of Resolution 2.

**Standards and coordination**

**Resolution 38** (Coordination among the three ITU Sectors for activities relating to International Mobile Telecommunications) was suppressed.

**Resolution 44** on Bridging the standardization gap was updated.

**Resolution 45** (Effective coordination of standardization work across SGs in ITU-T and the role of TSAG)was updated strengthening the role of TSAG, specifically to identify requirements and provide determination on appropriate changes to be made where overlapping issues arise, which includes, but not limited to, assignment of mandate to a Study Group to lead on coordination work.

**Resolution 70** on accessibility was updated.

**Resolution 72** (Measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields)was significantly updated extending the engagement of ITU-T related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields. However, defining regulatory limits still remains to be out of scope.

**Resolution 73** (Information and communication technologies, environment and climate change) was slightly modified.

**Resolution 76** was amended.

**Resolution 77** (Enhancing the standardization work in ITU-T for software-defined networking ) was updated reaffirming the role and mandate of ITU-T Study Group 13 on SDN/NFV, and instructing TSAG to continue coordination and assistance in SDN standardization across different ITU-T study groups effectively and efficiently.

No modification to **Res 79** (The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in handling and controlling e-waste from telecommunication and information technology equipment and methods of treating it).

**Resolution 78** on eHealth was updated.

**Resolution 81** (Strengthening collaboration) suppressed.

**Resolution 82** on the Review Committeesuppressed as proposed by ECP 2.

**Recommendation A.5** no modification.

**Recommendation A.6** no modification.

**Operations and Procedures**

**Resolution 1 "**Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector" was subjected to many modifications proposed by other regions. Some would have jeopardized the present cardinal role of consensus in the decision-making processes of ITU-T study groups and other core governance principles. CEPT insisted on the importance of safeguarding the status quo and ultimately prevailed because its arguments convinced many.

**Resolution 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" was revised in order to also instruct the Director of the TSB to consult with UPU on the establishment of a joint working group between ITU and UPU on digital financial services to share lessons learned.

**Resolution 18** "Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and strengthening coordination and cooperation among, the ITU Radiocommunication, ITU Telecommunication Standardization and ITU Telecommunication Development Sectors" has been revised in order to include matters addressed by Resolution 57 and in order to reflect recent transformations in the field of intersectoral coordination. Simultaneously **Resolution 57** "Strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three ITU Sectors on matters of mutual interest" being redundant has been supressed.

Europe submitted a European Common Proposal (Document 45 Add. 2) proposing modifications of **Resolution 22** "Authorization for the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to act between world telecommunication standardization assemblies". For the sake of compromise, the proposed modifications were adjusted in order to accommodate the demands of other regions.

No modification to **Resolution 31** (Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-T).

**Resolution 32** "Strengthening electronic working methods for the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector" was slightly modified and the TSB is tasked with developing additional electronic tools.

Europe supported the conclusion that **Resolution 33** "Guidelines for strategic activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector" could be supressed.

No modification to **Resolution 34** (Voluntary contributions).

With respect to **Resolution 35** "Appointment and maximum term of office for chairmen and vice chairmen of study groups of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group", the new invitation to Member States and Sector Members to promote the nomination of women candidates for the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the ITU-T study groups and for the posts of chairman and vice-chairmen of TSAG was widely acclaimed. On the other hand, the number of candidates each region can nominate for the posts of vice-chairmen of Study Groups and the quality of the prior experience the nominees should led to extensive discussions.

No modification to **Resolution 43** (Regional preparations for WTSAs).

**Resolution 54** "Creation of, and assistance to, regional groups" was modified in order to improve synergies of regional groups with other ITU sectors and clarify the scope of the activities these groups can undertake.

**Resolution 55** was newly entitled "Promoting gender equality in ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector activities" and was extensively remodelled.

No modifications to **Resolution 59** (Enhancing participation of telecommunication operators from developing countries) and to **Resolution 66** (Technology Watch in TSB).

**Resolution 67** "Use in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector of the languages of the Union on an equal footing" was modified and newly instructs the TSB Director to continue the practice of translating ITU-T Recommendations approved under the alternative approval process (AAP), with the possibility of doubling the number of pages of such Recommendations translated. The Council was also invited to consider the establishment of a single working body within ITU to deal with issues of vocabulary.

**Resolution 68** was renamed "Evolving role of the industry in ITU-T" in order to highlight the role of the industry. Discussion was based on a proposal from CEPT and a similar proposal from ATU. It was updated to define clear rules for the CTO group, to encourage participation in the chief technology officer (CTO) group of a wide representation of Sector Members from all regions. It also recognizes that input from the industry into the new TSAG strategy function is highly desired. These changes will be re-evaluated at the next WTSA.

Considering that the subject matter is wholly addressed by decisions of Plenipotentiary conferences and Council and in line with the decisions taken by the other sectors with respect to similar resolutions, Europe agreed with the other regional groups that **Resolution 71** "Admission of academia to participate in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector" could be suppressed.

No modification to **Resolution 74** (Admission of Sector Members from developing countries in the work of ITU-T).

**Resolution 80** "Acknowledging the active involvement of the membership in the development of ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector deliverables" has been modified by WTSA-16 and newly includes an instruction to TSAG to establish criteria that guide study groups to clearly acknowledge contributors to the development of study group deliverables.

**Recommendation A.1** Only the change proposed by TSAG (July 2016) meeting about abolishing the Global Standards Initiative (GSI) concept by omitting clauses 2.2.11 and 2.2.12 was undertaken.

COM 3 dealt with the ECP on **Recommendation A.12** Although there was a proposal for NOC and also some other opposition, the substance of the ECP was finally agreed. In future, it will be clearly visible on the front page of an ITU-T Recommendation, whether the ITU-T Recommendation was agreed through the Traditional or the Alternative Approval Procedure

No modification to **Recommendations A.2, A.4, A.5, A.6, A.7, A.8, A.11, A.13, A.23, A.25 and A.31**

**Study Group Restructuring**

WTSA-16 discussed the structure of the standardization sector and the responsibilities of the study groups. Each region submitted a restructuring proposal but the rationale was different from one region to another, as some proposals tried to achieve a coherent framework for standardization activities, disbanding non-significant activities at a global level (e.g. cable standardization) but on the other hand, some countries strongly supported the maintaining of a dedicated study group in order to get a chair position! Despite a final result keeping 10 study groups, CEPT could obtain major transfer of questions, so that the scope of the study groups is now focused on a more logical and coherent framework.

In details, apart from CEPT, all proposals supported the continuation of (at least) nine study groups (2, 3, 5, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 20). Therefore, main discussions were focused on retaining or disbanding SG9 and SG11, and transferring work from SG2, SG9 and SG11;

Concerning SG2, all proposals supported moving Q4/2 "Human factors related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications" as a separate Question in SG16. There was no consensus on CEPT's proposal to transfer WP2/2 "Telecommunication management and network and service operations" to SG13, which was opposed by China. This could be considered as an acceptable compromise, keeping in mind that Europe will now chair SG2.

Concerning SG11, CEPT was the only region to support its disbanding: pressure was publicly expressed against Europe. In that context, CEPT could achieve some major change and clearly redefine the scope of SG 11, by removing topics like Internet measurement (which are in the mandate of SG12). With regards to the transfer of Q10/11 and Q15/11 to SG12, it was noted these two Questions were merged into a new QI/11: the new wording does no longer conflict with others SG activities

Concerning SG9, after a representative of the study group has highlighted the importance of keeping it, ATU, ARB and RCC chose to change their original proposal and supported keeping SG9. CITEL and CEPT retained their proposals. After long discussions, CEPT got large support to transfer Q9/9 (home networking) to SG15 and Q2, 12/9 (video quality) to SG12. This proposal was solely opposed by one Japan, who will now chair SG.

**Numbering**

**Resolution 20** (Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources) the main focus of having the Resolution focus in international resources was achieved.

**Resolution 29** (Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks) was updated and now refers to Over the Top telephony Services that use telephone numbers, replacing concepts from the 1990's. Europe did not have an ECP, but this focusses the debate going forward.

**Resolution 40** (Regulatory aspects of the work of ITU-T) - the goal of removing the perception of numbers as a natural resource was achieved

**Resolution 49** (ENUM) The main changes to the resolution occur under instructs the Director where the following text has been added "including the continuation of further studies regarding ITU-T draft Recommendation E.A-ENUM (new version) "Principles and procedures for the administration of E.164 country codes for registration into the Domain Name System" and ITU-T draft Recommendation E.A-N/GoC (new version) "Administrative procedures for ENUM for E.164 country codes".

**Resolution 60** (Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks) - The focus of updating the resolution to reference M2M and Iota was not successful as the Resolution was NOC. Given the state of the discussions with the forceful inclusion of references to DOA, DONA and the role of SG17, this is not as damaging as it could have been.

**Resolution 61** (Countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources) the focus was to align the text with the ED, with respect fraud, and whilst supported by some other regions, it went NOC. This may seem like a poor result, but given the nature of the discussions at WTSA16, it can be proposed as text to the relevant Recommendation that is currently being revised.

**Resolution 65** (Calling party number delivery, calling line identification and origin identification information) was updated to refer to Origin Identification Information, and to define what was meant by the term, applying it to both fixed and mobile originating services. This clarifies the concept somewhat.

**Internet/ Cybersecurity**

**Resolutions 47** (ccTLDs) and **48** (IDNs) were not modified.

**Resolution 50** (cybersecurity). CEPT had proposed modest updates to the existing text. Various items of text were replaced with references to Res 45 of WTDC, Res 130 of PP and the WSIS+10 outcome document. The resulting resolution is no worse and is probably better than the WTSA-12 resolution.

**Resolution 52** (Spam) - We successfully resisted proposals to give Study Group 3 a role here. We added new language on the ITU working with all relevant stakeholders and raising awareness of the work of other parties.

**Resolution 58** (CIRTS). A CEPT position was developed, but in the end we decided not to have an ECP as no other regions were proposing changes and this resolution was not discussed at WTSA-16

No modification to **Resolution 62** (Dispute settlement).

**Resolution 64** (IPv6) - We added new language on the importance of technical skills and updating the ITU website.

**Resolution 69** (Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources and telecommunication/information and communication technologies) - A new 'invites the directors' was added, along with some new language on the WSIS+10 review and the WSIS High Level Event

**Resolution 75** (WSIS) - We added updates taking into account the WSIS+10 Review and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Despite strong opposition from Saudi Arabia, we inserted new language from WSIS+10 review which says that progress has been made on enhanced cooperation and we added a reference to the UN General Assembly resolution which says that Internet governance includes multi-stakeholder approaches. We added language on the need to promote greater participation of all stakeholders and on digital literacy and skills and cultural diversity.

**SG 3 Topics**

To start with, 3 out of 5 new or revised Recommendations from SG3 approved at the WTSA were subject to formal reservations by a number of Member States. In consistency with clause 9.5.4 of WTSA **Resolution 1**, these reservations shall be published as a footnote to the title of the Recommendations. This concerns **D.52** (Establishing and connecting Regional IXPs to reduce costs of International internet connectivity), **D.53** (International aspects of universal service) and **D.261** (Principles for market definition and identification of operators with significant market power - SMP). Such reservations are likely to happen again in the future for new or revised Recommendations dealing with regulatory matters or matters that are considered to be subject to Member States' sovereign right to regulate its telecommunication sector.

While CEPT did not produce a specific ECP on SG3, it was the target not to extend the study group's mandate and to reaffirm its focus on international telecommunications in a narrow sense. This intention failed at large – although the degree of failure depends on interpreting the new text. While first discussing the title of SG3 there was strong support not to have regulatory issues mentioned. The title was modified from **Tariff and accounting principles including related telecommunication economic and policy issues** to **Tariff and accounting principles and international telecommunication/ICT economic and policy issues** with the intention to clearly uncouple tariff and accounting from economic and policy issues as requested by most regions. Thus the scope was broadened in particular by addition of the new Question on economic and policy aspects of big data and digital identity. There was lacking support to keep regulatory issues out of its scope (mandate) and its points of guidance and thus it is supposed that SG3 will deal with regulatory models and frameworks. We expressed concerns in particular about the general mentioning of Internet in the mandate of ITU-T SG3 (“Additionally, SG3 will study the economic and regulatory impact of the Internet, convergence (services or infrastructure) and new services, such as OTT, on international telecommunication services and networks”), similar issue in the ITU-T SG2 mandate. Although there was a discussion, these concerns were finally not taken into account.

As mentioned above, the new text in Resolution 2 concerning SG3 will probably not prevent discussions in the study group on the appropriateness to deal with certain topics.

With regard to new Questions, the proposed new Question K/3 (Economic and policy aspects of big data and digital identity in international telecommunications services and networks) was approved and included into Resolution 2.

D series in **Rec.12** should be renamed so that it reads as follows: economic, regulatory and policy issues for telecommunications/ICT including tariff and accounting principles

**New Resolutions**

**Admission of SME**

Draft new Resolution (doc 46, Add 18) - Admission of Small and Medium Enterprises in the work of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector of ITU – was not adopted. This issue was addressed within the WG4B which recognized the importance of the participation of SMEs in the work of the Union. At the same time it recognized that this issue is covered by Resolution 187 (Busan, 2014). It was also recognized that the Council Working Group on financial and human resources has been considering the issue on an ITU-wide basis. Consequently, WG4B didn't adopt the proposed new Resolution on SME and invited the Council to address this issue with urgency.

**Cloud**

New Res on “Standardization work in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector for cloud-based event data technology” (COM4/1 – p. 198) was agreed by replacing the word "application" by "technology" in the text (US demand). CEPT wanted to raise the role of SG 13 in the instructs compared to other SGs, especially SG20 (in line with Res 2 discussion) but it has not been achieved in the final text to avoid putting this subject in the overall discussion of SG 20.

**Combating counterfeit devices**

Three Regions (RCC, CITEL and Arab States) had submitted proposals for a new Resolution on studies for combatting counterfeit telecoms/ICT devices which built on the corresponding Plenipotentiary Resolution (Busan, 2014). A Drafting Group was set up to produce a draft Consolidated text. CEPT concerns were that the scope of any new Resolution was not too broad; that the proposals did not conflict with existing successful measures form combatting counterfeit ICT devices and that no particular solutions were proposed. In particular, there should be no references to digital object architecture. Due to lack of time, the draft text was submitted direct to the Final Plenary meeting for discussion and agreement.

The consolidated draft text was considered late on the penultimate evening of WTSA. After a long debate on the potential inclusion of references to DOA met with no consensus, the Chairman made a ‘decision’ to approve the Resolution. However, in doing so, he allowed a reference to DOA in ‘recognising’ which mirrored the reference in the corresponding PP Resolution 188 (Busan, 2014) but to delete the reference to DOA in ‘instructs ITU-T SG 11’.

A number of MS took the floor to argue that as there had, in fact, been no consensus on the inclusion of DOA in the draft Resolution and, so, such a decision’ was not valid. However, the Chairman refused to review the position. As a result, several MS asked for the following note to be entered into the summary record of the Plenary meeting in relation to that new Resolution:

*"Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America object to the content of DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [PLEN/1] (HAMMAMET, 2016) ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector studies for combating counterfeit telecommunication/information communication technology devices and do not recognize that a valid decision was taken by the WTSA with regard to this resolution. Therefore, Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America do not recognize this Resolution."*

Further, CEPT was unsuccessful in arguing against the extension of the Resolution to included ‘tampered’ devices as proposed by IAP.

The new Resolution is “ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector studies for combating counterfeit telecommunication/information communication technology devices” (PLEN/1 - p. 183).

**DOA/DONA**

The DOA/DONA matter was one of the most discussed at WTSA-16.

Europe did not have a common position on this matter. References to DOA were removed from the Resolutions at the end of WTSA-16 due to objections from several MS. However, the new counterfeit Resolution still has a reference to this. Several MS made a statement to the record that in their view the process by which the Chair decided on this Resolution was flawed.

**International mobile roaming**

New Resolution On “International mobile roaming” (COM4/4 – p. 207) was adopted.

**OTT Services**

The negotiation on this resolution was very time consumptive and while in the end the resolution was suppressed, bilateral conversations with some administrations of other regional groups made it clear that these administrations were facing genuine issues in deciding how to promote sustainable telecommunications sectors in their countries given the transition away from terrestrial billable minute-based business models to those based on IP-based services.

**M2M/IOT**

Europe did not produce any ECP on IoT. European views on this topic were developed in reply to contributions from other regions, mainly proposals from CITEL and APT on a new Resolution to enhance standardization on IoT and SC&C, and from Arab countries to entrust SG20 a lead role on IoT identification.

New Resolution “Enhancing the standardization of Internet of things and Smart Cities and Communities for global development” (COM4/10 – p.223) adopted.

Most of the suggestions raised by CEPT during the meetings, addressed at improving the work at SG20, were accepted: resolves to “instruct” SG20, focus on the quality of the standards instead of solely on speed, prevent approval of regulatory documents, cooperation with other standardization bodies and stakeholders, taking account of relevant work, role of ITU-D on dissemination activities and organization of workshops, fostering a competitive environment.

However, other regions strongly opposed some of the shared US and CEPT proposals, as they had the perception that such proposals could seriously hinder the works at SG20. On privacy Europe supported a US contribution to prevent the use of this term on SG20, and finally agreed on a compromise solution to include a clarification footnote in Resolution 2. Also, SG20 was given the lead role for IoT identification, in collaboration with SG2.

**Mobile financial transactions**

New Resolution “Promoting the use of information and communication technologies to bridge the financial inclusion gap” (COM4/7 – p. 214) adopted, with all of the amendments proposed by CEPT.

**Consumer protection and Combating theft of devices**

While opinions were raised that these new resolutions are not needed, it was main-stream at WTSA to finally agree on new proposed resolutions. Resolves 1 and Resolves 3 of the new resolution “Studies concerning the protection of users of telecommunication/information and communication technology services” (COM4/2 – p. 200) were amended according to our concerns – in particular the “policy mechanisms” were removed as areas for developing ITU-T Recommendations, and the reference to ITRs in Recalling e) is generic which corresponds to other ITU texts. Thus the ambiguity regarding the two existing ITRs is avoided.

The main issue with the new resolution “Combating mobile telecommunication device theft” (PLEN/2 - p. 190) were the direct or indirect references to DOA and to the Handle system. The last Plenary agreed to a solution that was thought to be applied to a set of resolutions concerned, namely that all such direct and indirect references will be removed.

**ITRs**

The proposals submitted to WTSA-16 sought to expand the process by inviting ITU-T study groups to submit inputs on emerging issues within the scope to the ITR review process. The outcome at WTSA-16 resulted in a new Resolution ("Participation of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector in the periodic review and revision of the International Telecommunication Regulations confirmation of the Council decision"). The new Resolution “Participation of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector in the periodic review and revision of the International Telecommunication Regulations” v (COM4/12 – p. 231) confirmed the Council 2016 decision which established a new EG-ITRs and agreed on its ToR. As a compromise, this new Resolution also recognizes the "importance of ITU-T study groups' input to the ITU-T contributory process to EG-ITRs, as appropriate and where necessary.

In few cases, the revised or new Resolutions adopted in Hammamet contain references to Articles / Resolutions of the 2012 ITRs:

- ITU-T **Resolution 65** on "Calling party number delivery, calling line identification and origin identification information" contains a noting related to article 3.6 of the 2012 ITRs

- ITU-T **Resolution 70** on „Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs" recalls Article 12 of the 2012 ITRs

- New Resolution recalls Resolution 4 of the WCIT-12."

**Further New Resolutions**

Open source in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (PLEN/3 - p. 194)

Evaluation of the implementation of resolutions of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (COM3/1 - p.196)

Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications (COM4/3 – p. 203)

Enhancing access to an electronic repository of information on numbering plans published by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (COM4/5 – p. 209)

Interconnection of 4G, IMT-2020 networks and beyond (COM4/6 – p. 211)

Strengthening and diversifying the resources of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (COM4/8 – p. 219)

Facilitating the implementation of the Smart Africa Manifesto (COM4/9 – p-221)

ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector initiatives to raise awareness on best practices and policies related to service quality (COM4/11 – p.227)

**Annex 2 - Results of ECPs**

**ECP 1** Principles for ITU-T Review (OK – Served as basis for the overall approach of Europe. Was taken note off)

**ECP 2** Strategic and Structural Review of ITU-T (OK – supression of Res. 82)

**ECP 3** Stabilization of Recommendation ITU-T A.7 on Focus Groups (OK)

**ECP 4** Revision of ITU-T Resolution 68 - Evolving role of industry in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (OK)

**ECP 5** Proposed revision of Recommendation ITU-T A.12 - Identification and Layout of the ITU-T Recommendations (OK)

**ECP 6** Reorganizations of the work of ITU-T Study Groups (Resolution 2 – no reduction of the number of SGs, but significant improvements on the structure by transfer of Questions)

**ECP 7** Proposed revision of Resolution 40 - Regulatory aspects of the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (OK)

**ECP 8** Proposed revision of Resolution 20 - International telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources (OK)

**ECP 9** Proposed revision of Resolution 60 - Evolution of the identification/numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks (mostly positive)

**ECP 10** Proposed revision of Resolution 61 - Countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources (mostly positive)

**ECP 11** Proposed revision of Resolution 75 - ITU-T contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS (OK)

**ECP 12** Proposed revision of Resolution 64 - IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6 (OK)

**ECP 13** Proposed revision of Resolution 52 - Countering and combating spam (mostly only marginal positive)

**ECP 14** Proposed revision of Resolution 50 – Cybersecurity (mostly positive)