ITU-T delegate guide
(01/2025)

Table of Contents

Contents

About this Guide

Welcome to ITU-T; this guide is designed to help you set up quickly and make the most of your time with us.

Newcomers will find below a comprehensive description of ITU-T's organization and working methods. More experienced delegates may use this guide to pinpoint source material, guidelines and further reading covering all aspects of our work.

Newcomers - Getting started

ITU account with TIES access: You will need to register online for an ITU account with TIES access (formerly referred to as "TIES account") in order to access meeting documents and other network resources essential to your work.

Learn more: www.itu.int/TIES.

ITU-T website: www.itu.int/ITU-T is a portal to all of our publications, information and resources.

Least developed countries: ITU-T provides extra support for participants from the least developed countries.

Learn more: www.itu.int/bsg.

Visiting ITU

Directions to ITU: Access to ITU headquarters can be found at: www.itu.int/SG-CP/info/togeneva.html and a plan of the buildings is at: www.itu.int/en/about/Documents/itu-plan.pdf.

Access to the building requires a delegate badge, which can be collected from the Montbrillant building.

Meeting room allocation: Meeting room allocations are shown on monitors throughout the ITU buildings, and can also be accessed here: www.itu.int/events.

Wi-Fi: Connect to ITUwifi or ITUwifi-legacy the ITU delegate networks using your ITU account credentials or the username and password code found in your badge. For more information, see Wireless and wired network access below.

1   Introducing ITU-T

The ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a platform for private sector and national governments to coordinate development of the telecommunication networks and services that connect the world. ITU is the oldest of the United Nations organizations, originally established as the International Telegraph Union in 1865, yet we are more relevant and forward-looking today than ever.

The work of ITU-T is driven by its membership (comprising of 194 national governments and over 500 companies and universities) and coordinated by a dedicated secretariat. Through consensus, ITU produces timely and stable worldwide standards (called Recommendations) including a variety of informative material covering all fields of telecommunication. Published Recommendations are publicly available for download at no cost (see: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/publications); Recommendations that are still under development may only be accessed by members of ITU-T.

Activities from A to Z: www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/atoz

Learn more: www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/about

1.1   Importance of global standards

Global telecommunication standards are increasingly important for manufacturers, network operators and consumers, as they:

- enable international communication;
- reduce technical barriers to trade (www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tbt_e/tbt_e.htm);
- drive competitiveness;
- facilitate efficiency and innovation; and
- lower prices and increase availability.

1.2   Vision: Committed to Connecting the World

ITU-T is driven to remain as the pre-eminent worldwide telecommunication standards body and to respond efficiently to the demands of industry and its membership base by: Connecting the World, Bridging the Standardization Gap (BSG) and extending international cooperation in telecommunication.

We are constantly looking ahead to address global future needs, such as climate change, cybersecurity, accessibility, emergency telecommunications, home networking, Next Generation Networks (NGN), interoperability, Internet issues, broadband access and high-speed optical networking.

2   Membership

ITU-T membership represents a cross-section of the global information and communication technology (ICT) sector, from governments (Member States) to the private sector (Sector Members, Associates) and Academia, and from the world's largest manufacturers and carriers to small, innovative companies working with new and emerging technologies.

ITU-T members participate in some or all of our study groups, conferences and assemblies. They may present their views in person and by submitting written contributions, thus helping to enhance the development of standards.

ITU-T membership categories are as follows:

– **Member States - Governments and regulatory**
Member States have the right to participate in all activities of ITU (in all sectors); the right to make contributions to all meetings; and the right to vote.

– **Sector Members - Companies from the private sector and regional/international organizations**
Sector Members have the right to participate in all activities of ITU-T, including chairing groups; the right to take part in progressing work most consensus-based decisions; the right to take part in all but the final Member State-only step of TAP and AAP (when needed); and the right to make contributions to all meetings of ITU-T.

– **Associates - Private companies who wish to focus their work in one study**
Associates have the right to participate in the one study group of their choice, including chairing groups. However, they are unable to take part in decision-making nor liaison activities. They have the right to make contributions to meetings of the study group that they have selected.

– **Academia - Academic institutions, universities and their work in one study group**
Academia may contribute and participate in all ITU-T study groups (broader than Associate rights); however, they are unable take part in decision-making.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/membership/Pages/default.aspx.

2.1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

The least developed countries (LDCs) are defined as low-income countries suffering from long-term handicaps to growth. In particular, low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses.

ITU supports the participation of LDCs through membership incentives, regional groups and fellowships (details of fellowships are described in the Collective letters calling meetings). It also offers practical support such as the loan of laptop computers during meetings and discounts on paid-for publications.

Learn more: www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/ldcs/.

3 How ITU-T works

3.1 Structure and organization

3.1.1 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)

The *World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly* (WTSA) meets every four years to set the overall direction and structure for ITU-T; the period between such meetings constitutes a "study period". WTSA defines the general policy for the Sector, establishes and reorganizes the study groups, approves the expected work programme for the next four-year study period, and appoints study group chairs and vice-chairs.

Learn more: www.itu.int/wtsa/2024/.

3.1.2   Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)

The Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) provides ITU-T with flexibility between WTSAs, meeting approximately every nine months in order to:

- maintain ITU-T's position as the most attractive place conduct standards work;
- review priorities, programmes, operations, financial matters and strategies for the Sector;
- follow up on the accomplishment of the programme;
- establish, restructure and guide the study groups;
- advise the Director of TSB regarding strategic matters; and
- develop A-series Recommendations on organization and working procedures

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/tsag/2025-2028/Pages/default.aspx

3.1.3   Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB)

The Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) provides secretariat support for ITU-T members, disseminates telecommunication information worldwide and establishes agreements with many international standards development organizations. The secretariat's key role is to ensure fair and correct application of the process defined by WTSA and TSAG.

The TSB secretariat comprises of around 70 multinational staff members based at ITU headquarters in Geneva, equipped with state-of-the-art meeting facilities to support both traditional and electronic working methods.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/info/tsb

3.1.4   Study groups

Standardization work is carried out by a series of study groups (SGs) in which members of ITU-T develop Recommendations (standards) for the various fields of international telecommunications. The work is driven primarily in the form of study Questions, which address technical studies in a particular area of telecommunication standardization.

Learn more: www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-A.1 (clause 1).

3.1.4.1   Current study group structure

The study groups for Study Period 2025-2028 are as follows:

Study Group 2 - Operational aspects

Study Group 3 - Economic & policy issues

Study Group 5 - Environment, EMF, climate action & circular economy

Study Group 11 - Protocols, testing & combating counterfeiting

Study Group 12 - Performance, QoS & QoE

Study Group 13 - Future networks

Study Group 15 - Transport, access & home

Study Group 17 - Security

Study Group 20 - IoT, digital twins & smart cities

Study Group 21 - Multimedia, content delivery & cable TV

3.1.5   Working parties

Study groups are often divided into a number of working parties specializing in distinct areas of study, which in turn coordinate a number of study Questions on a related theme, e.g., Working Party 1 of Study Group 2 deals with all Questions relating to Numbering, naming, addressing, routing and service provision. Working Parties are referred to by their number followed by the study group number (e.g., WP1/2).

3.1.6   Questions

Questions are the basic project unit within ITU-T and are clearly bounded within an area of study. The scope and mandate are defined by the "text" of the Question, which is approved either by the WTSA or by the study group itself: Questions may be established, revised, moved or terminated only with the support of the membership. Questions are referred to by their number followed by the study group number (e.g., Q1/2).

A rapporteur group is a team of experts working on a specific Question to determine what Recommendations are required, and to draft and maintain their texts (see Rapporteur (interim) meetings). A list of Questions is on the home page of the parent study group.

Guidelines for drafting Question texts: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/info/Documents/GL_template_Question_text.docx

3.1.7   Focus groups

Focus groups augment the study group system in order to react quickly to ICT standardization needs. Recommendation ITU-T A.7 defines the flexible working methods and procedures that allow focus groups to work effectively through the participation of both members and non-members. Each focus group has a parent body within ITU-T, either a study group or TSAG.

Focus groups study well-defined areas within a specified time-frame; their output can remain as stand-alone focus-group deliverables (e.g., technical specifications or technical reports), or may be progressed to the study groups in order to be considered for adoption as traditional ITU-T products (typically, Recommendations and Supplements).

Current focus groups: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/Pages/default.aspx

Learn more: www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-A.7

3.1.8   Joint Coordination Activities (JCAs)

Joint Coordination Activities (JCAs) bring together groups of experts representing various ITU-T study groups, standards development organizations, academia and forums to identify and coordinate activity on a certain study area. They may also provide a contact point in ITU-T to establish collaboration with ITU-R, ITU-D and external bodies. A Convener of the JCA is appointed by the parent study group or TSAG.

See: Coordination activities.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/jca

3.1.9   Workshops

ITU-T organizes a number of workshops, symposia and seminars for expert engineers and high-level management to progress existing work and explore new areas in all fields of ICT.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/itu-t/workshops-and-seminars/pages/default.aspx

3.1.10 Regional groups

Regional groups form part of ITU's drive towards Bridging the Standardization Gap (BSG) by encouraging greater participation of developing countries. These groups are organized by experts within a geographical region in order to discuss specific topics within the mandate of the parent study group.

Current regional groups: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/others

WTSA Resolution 54 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024): www.itu.int/pub/T-RES-T.54-2024

3.2 Study group roles

3.2.1 Management team

The management team of a study group is composed of the chair and vice-chairs of the study group, the chairs (sometimes also the vice-chairs) of the working parties, and the TSB counsellor(s). The team's roles are to: coordinate work with other groups; establish an appropriate structure (assignment of Questions to working parties, etc.); coordinate and plan meetings; and promote both the study group and ITU-T in general.

The terms "extended management team" and "leadership team" are sometimes used to describe the management team plus rapporteurs and liaison rapporteurs.

Learn more: www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-A.1

3.2.2 Study group chair (appointed delegates)

The chair and vice-chair (or vice-chairs) of a study group are appointed at WTSA with a mandate that normally lasts for four years. The role of the chairs and vice-chairs of study groups is to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the study group. Chairs and vice-chairs may serve in their position for two terms.

3.2.3 Working party chair (appointed delegates)

Each study group appoints the chair of each of the working parties; their role is to provide technical and administrative leadership for the various Questions assigned to the working party. Study group vice-chairs may also be appointed as working party chairs; however, this is not a requirement.

3.2.4 Rapporteurs (appointed delegates)

Study group or working party delegates rely on rapporteurs for the detailed study of issues within individual Questions or small groups of Questions. Their role is to lead discussion and coordinate/report activity to ensure that experts make progress on the work wherever possible.

Rapporteurs are also responsible for liaison with other groups inside and outside ITU (see Coordination activities) and, in particular, for the quality of the texts of Recommendations and other deliverables.

In order to manage the considerable amount of highly technical work, rapporteurs often pass on some tasks to associate rapporteurs, vice-rapporteurs, liaison rapporteurs and/or editors. Note, however, that delegating tasks does not transfer responsibility.

Rapporteurs are appointed for a term related to the work to be done, not the interval between WTSAs.

Manual for rapporteurs and editors: www.itu.int/oth/T0A0F00002C/

Learn more: www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-A.1 (clause 2.3).

3.2.5   Liaison rapporteurs (appointed delegates)

Liaison rapporteurs may be appointed under certain circumstances, either to represent the study group elsewhere or to represent external groups within the study group (these are not necessarily the same person).

Liaison rapporteurs are sometimes called "liaison officers" or "liaison representatives".

NOTE – Associates may not be appointed as liaison rapporteurs, since they are only authorized to attend activities of one study group.

3.2.6   Editors (appointed delegates)

Editors are proposed by the Rapporteur and appointed by the working party or study group to manage the progress of individual work items, or several related work items, as decided by the rapporteur group. The role of the editor is to keep the draft text(s) up to date and in line with the latest agreements of the group.

While the rapporteur's role is to maintain lists of issues and coordinate discussions, the editor's role is to produce clearly written text that reflects the rapporteur group's agreements. Editors are appointed for a term related to the work to be done, not the interval between WTSAs.

Manual for rapporteurs and editors: www.itu.int/oth/T0A0F00002C/

3.2.7   Delegates

Delegates represent their Member State, Sector Member, Associate or Academic Institution during the development of draft texts. The rights of delegates to make contributions or decisions is described WTSA Resolution 1 and the A-series of ITU-T Recommendations.

Delegates who are appointed to the roles described above no longer directly represent the interests of their organization, they instead adopt a coordination function as described in the sections below on Guiding texts and Best practice.

3.2.8   Counsellors (TSB secretariat)

The counsellor (Note) is a TSB secretariat staff member who advises delegates and assists in coordinating study group activities and the production of output documents (Recommendations, reports, liaison statements, etc.). The key role of the counsellor is to facilitate the development of international standards through administrative support and technical knowledge.

The counsellor is also responsible for the logistical arrangements for study group and working party meetings, checking and authorizing the allocation of meeting rooms including the processing, printing, posting and distribution of documents.

The counsellor must be consulted regarding any decision involving the responsibility of the Director of TSB.

NOTE – Counsellors, advisors and engineers all fulfil the same function in their respective groups, but their title is dictated by their level of experience (counsellors being the most experienced). For simplicity, the term "counsellor" is commonly understood to represent all three job titles.

Contact details for the TSB secretariat can be found from the respective study group home page.

3.2.9   Assistants (TSB secretariat)

Study group assistants work closely with their counsellors to provide administrative support to the management team and delegates. They are often the first point of contact for delegates and coordinate much of the routine work of the study group.

Contact details for the TSB secretariat can be found on the respective study group home page.

3.3 Approval and agreement

All new or revised Recommendations – incorporating their annexes, amendments and corrigenda – are "normative texts" (i.e., they define international standards), and as such must be formally approved by the membership.

There are two approval routes that are normally applied, depending on the nature of the content: the traditional approval process (TAP) – mainly for Recommendations that may have policy or regulatory implications – and the alternative approval processes (AAP) – for Recommendations that do not have policy or regulatory implications*. The study group selects which procedure to use when new work is initiated, and the selection may be changed as appropriate prior to consent or determination (see WTSA Resolution 1, Section 8; www.itu.int/pub/T-RES-T.1-2024).

"Non-normative texts" (i.e., those that do not define international standards) are formally agreed by the study group, and therefore do not need to follow TAP or AAP. In addition, WTSA is authorized to Approve Recommendations when so requested by a study group, where this approach is considered necessary or appropriate by the experts.

3.3.1 Traditional Approval Process (TAP)

The traditional approval process (TAP) is used mainly for Recommendations that are considered to have policy or regulatory implications. TAP requires approval at a study group meeting, with prior initiation (determination) at a previous study group meeting or working party meeting, and announcement by a Circular before the approval meeting. The process is defined in section 9 of WTSA Resolution 1 (www.itu.int/pub/T-RES-T.1-2024)

TAP was the only approval process prior to WTSA-2000, but is now only used for a small number of Recommendations. Typical approval times are six to nine months.

TAP texts approved/under approval: www.itu.int/net/ITU-T/lists/t-approval.aspx.

3.3.2 Alternative Approval Process (AAP)

Since WTSA-2000, AAP has been the approval process used for most Recommendations (i.e., those without policy or regulatory implications) – this process was adopted to satisfy market and membership needs for quick and efficient standardization. Currently, more than 95 % of new or revised Recommendations are approved under AAP within six weeks of "consent" at a study group or working party plenary meeting. The main elements of AAP are described below.

Once the draft AAP text is sufficiently mature, it is submitted for "consent" at the closing plenary session of a study group meeting or working party meeting, which signals the start of the approval process. Following consent, texts will ultimately be: approved without change (A); approved with typographical corrections (AT); approved with substantial changes (AC), not approved (NA), referred to the study group (SG), or moved to TAP (see clause 5.2 of Recommendation ITU-T A.8).

Last call (mandatory): The consented text is posted on the ITU-T website followed by an announcement made that AAP is in progress. There is then a four-week "last call" (LC) period, during which members may submit comments (see Note), which are posted alongside the draft text on the ITU-T website. If any comments are received, they undergo "comment resolution" by the responsible rapporteur and other experts to establish the next course of action. If no substantive comments are received, the text is then considered approved. If comments of a substantive nature are received, the draft text will be modified and will then proceed to "additional review", or back to the study group if there is a short time to the next meeting.

Additional review (conditional): When the rapporteur and other experts have resolved all comments to the satisfaction of the relevant appointed officials, the comment resolution log and corresponding additional review text are posted on the ITU-T website. There is then a three-week "additional review" (AR) period, announced by an announcement, during which members may submit comments (see Note), which are posted alongside the draft text on the ITU-T website. If no substantive comments are received, the text is considered approved. If comments of a substantive nature are received, the draft text is returned to the study group for consideration.

Approval at a study group plenary meeting: The decision to approve a Recommendation at a study group meeting is announced by the Director of TSB. During the meeting, the study group reviews the draft text and associated comments, and modifies the text as necessary. The meeting may decide to approve the Recommendation, to proceed with consideration under TAP, to return the text to the beginning of an AAP, or to take other action as necessary.

NOTE – Member States and Sector Members may comment during last call and additional review. Associates and Academic Institutions may comment during last call, but they may not comment during additional review nor take part in the decision-making process.

All significant changes in the status of draft Recommendations are announced by the TSB Director on a fortnightly basis: www.itu.int/ITU-T/aap/AAPAnnouncements.aspx

Recommendation ITU-T A.8 describes AAP: www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-A.8.

Consented texts under AAP: www.itu.int/ITU-T/aap/AAPStatusBySG.aspx.

3.3.3 Agreement

Non-normative texts (i.e., appendices, handbooks, implementer's guides, supplements, etc.) do not need to follow the formal approval procedure used for Recommendations. It is sufficient to reach agreement by the study group, which is normally done during the closing plenary session of study group meetings.

3.3.4 Prepublication, editing and publication

Published Recommendations are publicly available for download free of charge on the ITU-T website: www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations

Prior to publication, approved/agreed texts undergo editorial review by the secretariat to ensure the high quality of ITU-T standards. Since this process can take significant time, the approved text is posted as a provisional "pre-published" version, available free of charge to ITU-T members, but not available to the public.

3.4 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are legal rights that protect creations and inventions resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields. IPR include patents, copyrights, marks and trade secrets. The first three categories may impact the development and utilization of technology associated with the subject of ITU-T Recommendations.

A patent provides IPR that protects certain inventions by granting the holder the exclusive right, for a limited period of time, to stop others from making, using or selling the patented invention without authorization from the holder. A copyright provides IPR that protects literary and artistic works (e.g., ITU-T Recommendation, software, etc.) insofar as they are original and expressed in a particular form. A mark (often a "trademark") protects IPR derived from a commercial sign that distinguishes the goods or services of one organization from those of other organizations.

Many issues arise when a study group decides that it is technically prudent to incorporate an entity's intellectual property in the text of an ITU-T Recommendation. The issues that arise vary according to the nature of the intellectual property. When the intellectual property that is included is protected by an approved or pending patent, the study group must comply with the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC and the related "Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC".

NOTE 1 – Chairs have a duty to remind participants of their obligation to disclose IPR, the use of which may be required to implement ITU-Recommendations.

The ITU-T Software Copyright Guidelines provide guidance to a study group that decides to incorporate intellectual property protected by copyright law. The ITU-T Software Copyright Guidelines are intended to assist study groups in determining the relevant issues that they will need to address when a contributor submits software code and asserts its proprietary copyright interest.

NOTE 2 – Chairs must ensure that software owned outside ITU is contributed only if the copyright holder agrees to comply with the Software Copyright Guidelines.

ITU-T Guidelines related to the inclusion of Marks in ITU-T Recommendations provide guidance to ITU-T study groups in their consideration of the use of trademarks, service marks and certification marks in ITU-T Recommendations on actions to be taken should the study group decide to reference any such marks.

NOTE 3 – Chair must ensure that trademarks owned outside ITU are not included in ITU-T Recommendations.

IPR database: www.itu.int/net4/ipr/search.aspx.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ipr/Pages/default.aspx

3.5   Work item life cycle

Work items often originate as a contribution to a meeting in response to market/technical needs and the group's strategic direction. Once the appropriate organ (WTSA, TSAG or study group) commits resources to a new work item, development begins within Questions comprising at least one editor and a group of experts. Progress is carefully coordinated with groups working in related fields until the work item is sufficiently mature to be approved.

After an initial approval, Recommendations are maintained through the development of amendments, corrigenda, supplements and implementers' guides. From time to time, new complete revisions are approved that consolidate and enhance the base Recommendation, which then follow the same maintenance schedule.

Work item life cycle

Responsibility for a work item may shift within or between study groups as formally agreed by membership. When a work item is superseded or replaced, it may be withdrawn by formal agreement by the study group.

The work programme database tracks all ongoing and historical work items: www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/wpd.

3.6   Drafting guidelines

Rapporteurs and editors should avoid using personal versions of draft Recommendations, and should work closely with the TSB secretariat to ensure all participants work from the same baseline text (e.g., wherever possible, the published version of a text should form the base for subsequent amendments, corrigenda and new versions). If a published version is not available, ask the TSB secretariat what document to use as the baseline document.

NOTE 1 – All texts for publication are "draft" until they are approved or agreed by the study group.

NOTE 2 – Joint texts follow alternative drafting guidelines set out in Recommendation ITU-T A.23.

Author's guide for drafting Recommendations: www.itu.int/oth/T0A0F000004

ITU style guide and terminology database: www.itu.int/SG-CP/info/terminology.html

Considering end-user needs in developing Recommendations: www.itu.int/oth/T0A0F000003.

4   Coordination activities

The issue of coordination is central to the work of ITU-T; it forms an essential part of the following:

– Internal cooperation and Cooperation with other organizations.

– Joint Coordination Activities (JCAs).

– Roles of particularly the main duties of chairs, rapporteurs, liaison rapporteurs, editors and counsellors.

4.1 **Internal coordination**

A lead study group (nominated by WTSA or TSAG) is given responsibility for coordinating all ITU-T work on subjects that are common to a number of study groups. The lead study group is usually the one with the greatest focus on that subject: e.g., Study Group 5 is the lead study group on ICTs and climate change.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2025-2028/Pages/default.aspx.

4.2 **Cooperation with other organizations**

ITU-T cooperates with other standards development organizations (SDOs) such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Committee (IEC) and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). There is also active cooperation with other SDOs, forums and consortia, and ITU-T has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with: IEC, ISO, UNECE, ETSI and IEEE.

The following A-series Recommendations describe formal cooperation with other organizations:

– ITU-T A.5: Normative references to SDOs' documents.
– ITU-T A.23: Collaboration with the ISO/IEC JTC1.
– ITU-T A.24: Collaboration with other organizations (ex A.Sup5).
– ITU-T A.25: Incorporating text between ITU-T and other organizations.

External cooperation: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/extcoop.

5 **Meetings**

Meetings are held when and where it is necessary to coordinate activities, discuss important issues and make high-level decisions. These formal meetings are supported by extensive use of virtual meetings, remote participation and other Electronic working methods.

Schedule of meetings: www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/meetings.

5.1 **Participation**

Delegates may participate as determined by their membership type. Access to working documents and other resources is provided through the Telecommunication Information Exchange Service (TIES).

5.2 **Physical meetings**

ITU headquarters in Geneva provide extensive state-of-the-art meeting facilities for formal and informal collaboration. General information about logistics and infrastructure can be found at: www.itu.int/SG-CP/info/togeneva.html (meetings may also be held outside Geneva).

The Helpdesk Service (ServiceDesk@itu.int) has prepared a limited number of laptops for those who do not have one.

Printers are available in the delegates' lounges and near all major meeting rooms. To avoid the need to install drivers on delegates' computers, documents may be printed by e-mailing them to the desired printer. Details at: www.itu.int/go/e-print.

5.2.1   Online registration

All meeting registrations are carried out online, as described in the Collective letter calling the meeting. Registration links for study group meetings and working party meetings are listed on the home page of the appropriate study group. While the TSB secretariat does not organize or provide support for rapporteur group meetings, links on the study group web page are posted and disseminated as needed within rapporteur groups.

Participants at study group, working party and regional group meetings are required to complete an online registration request form that will be sent for approval to their organization's designated focal point (DFP). To reduce delays in processing registration requests, and to lessen the burden on DFPs, TSB offers the possibility for each organization to "opt-in" to automatic approval of registration requests from its delegates for ITU-T events (TIES access required). Requests to opt-in or opt-out should be submitted in writing to the Director of TSB (by post or preferably by e-mail to tsbdir@itu.int).

5.2.2   Arrival at ITU headquarters, Geneva

General information about ITU logistics and infrastructure can be found at: www.itu.int/en/delegates-corner/Pages/visitor-information.aspx; and a plan of ITU's buildings can be found at: www.itu.int/en/about/Documents/itu-plan.pdf.

On arrival at the Montbrillant building on the first day of a meeting, participants are given RFID badges (swipe cards) that provide the following access during the meeting period:

–   Physical access to the Montbrillant, Varembé and Tower buildings.

–   Use of electronically controlled lockers in the Montbrillant reception and Tower basement.

–   Badges are valid from the moment it is received until one day after the meeting finishes.

5.2.3   Room allocation

The schedule of meetings and allocation of rooms is published on the electronic monitors throughout the ITU buildings, and also online on the Geneva daily schedule webpage (mobile friendly version).

5.2.4   Study group meetings

Each study group normally meets approximately once every nine months, often at ITU's headquarters in Geneva, Details for forthcoming meetings are listed on the relevant study group's home page. Major meetings generally last one or two weeks, allowing the study group to develop technical work, coordinate its activities, discuss strategic matters and make formal decisions.

Study group meetings are announced in a Collective letter – available via the respective study group home page - which outlines how the meeting will be run and invites the participation of members.

Plenary sessions (involving all study group participants) open and close the study group meetings. The opening plenary sets out the ongoing issues and presents the work plan for the rest of the meeting. The closing plenary summarizes the progress made, provides a forum for formal decision-making, and allows approval/agreement of texts and outgoing liaison statements.

Subordinate group meetings are held between the two plenary sessions, bringing together experts to discuss detailed matters relating to working parties, Questions or Recommendations, or to discuss more far-reaching issues.

5.2.5   Working party meetings

Working parties normally meet during the parent study group meeting; however, in exceptional cases and as approved by the study group, working parties may meet in between study group meetings to progress work, to consent/determine draft Recommendations or agree certain non-normative texts, as appropriate.

When they are held separately, working party plenary sessions progress work that requires a formal decision; they are typically held several months before study group meetings in order to allow the necessary time for approval processes and drafting between major meetings. To aid collaboration, several working parties may meet simultaneously.

Working party meetings may be preceded by rapporteur group meetings, which produce input documents for discussion/decision. Rapporteur groups do not meet during study group or working party meetings.

5.2.6   Rapporteur group meetings

Rapporteur groups work independently, often meeting online or outside Geneva. The parent study group, in consultation with the TSB secretariat, must previously give agreement for recognized rapporteur group meetings, which are then listed on the study group web page.

In general, the rules that apply to documentation for study group meetings or working party meetings do not apply when a rapporteur group is meeting independently. In this situation, each rapporteur group can determine its own rules for handling contributions and other meeting documents. For transparency and easy reference, the rapporteur posts all documents on the nominated file-sharing platform.

Delegates who wish to participate in the work of a particular rapporteur group should consult with the rapporteur (contact information for the rapporteur can be found on the appropriate study group web page).

Since TSB Secretariat staff may not be present at rapporteur meetings, the rapporteur must submit a report before the next meeting of the parent group, recording details of meeting results and any liaison statements sent.

5.2.7   Focus group meetings

Focus group meetings, as with all of their other activities, are conducted on a relatively flexible basis as decided by group members. Details of the frequency, location and logistics of these meetings are described on the corresponding focus group home page: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/Pages/default.aspx.

5.2.8   Meetings outside of Geneva

Meetings may be hosted outside of Geneva, Switzerland, at the invitation of a member or by a non-member (when supported by a Member State). Details of meetings outside Geneva are given in the Collective letter convening the meeting.

5.3   Languages

Meetings are normally conducted in English with limited support – at the request of membership – for the other official languages of the ITU: Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

5.3.1 Interpretation

Selected formal meetings – such as WTSA/TSAG and during closing plenary sessions at study group meetings – are supported by interpretation into the official languages requested by the Member States participating in the meeting. Depending on agreement and budget, interpretation may be provided for other meetings, upon request at least one month before the first day of the meeting.

Details of the interpretation provided during formal meetings are given in the Collective letter calling the meeting.

5.3.2 Translation of meeting documents

Certain documents (such as Circulars and Collective letters, determined texts under TAP, etc.) are always translated; however, in order to avoid unnecessary delays, the original language version is often posted on the website before the other languages are available.

Contributions from members may be translated, on request, if they are provided at least two months before the meeting in question. The conditions for such translation are described in the Collective letter calling the meeting.

6 Documents

6.1 Formal meeting documents

Formal meeting documents are vital tools to ensure that study group work is effectively communicated, coordinated and archived.

All formal meeting documents can be downloaded via the associated study group home page or accessed through the informal FTP area. To view all formal documents for each study group, see: www.itu.int/ITU-T/meetingdocs/index.asp.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ewm/Pages/EWM-FAQ.aspx.

6.1.1 Contributions

Contributions to a meeting are proposals from one or several members (Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academic Institutions) representing their position on specific subjects. All contributions must be allowed discussion time during the appropriate session (as determined by appointed study group officials) during study group meetings and working party meetings.

Contributions normally include: a brief abstract summarizing the aim of the contribution; a rationale discussing and justifying the conclusions; and a concrete proposal for further action. Supplementary sections may be added if necessary.

They should ideally be submitted two months before the meeting, and no later than 12 calendar days before the start of the meeting (the current trial period set by TSAG) – there is no longer a formal system for "delayed contributions".

Learn more: www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-A.2.

6.1.2 TDs

TDs constitute the second major set of documents considered during study group meetings or working party meetings, along with contributions. TDs may only be submitted by an appointed individual, i.e., a member of the study group management team, rapporteur, editor, or by the TSB secretariat.

TDs include:

–   reports of rapporteur group meetings and ad-hoc groups;

–   latest drafts of texts that will ultimately be published;

–   liaison statements to/from other study groups or standards development organizations (SDOs); and documents produced by TSB.

–   administrative, logistical and other documents of interest to the study group.

TDs are grouped and posted according to their applicability, as determined by the appointed study group officials. Common TD series are:

- **TD/PLEN**: Documents for consideration by study group plenary session, e.g., documents for agreement and approval.
- **TD/GEN**: General documents for consideration by Questions within more than one working party.
- **TD/WP[x]**: Documents for consideration only by a single working party and/or relevant Questions.

6.1.3 Collective letters

Each statutory meeting is announced by the TSB secretariat in a Collective letter, which provides the following information: contribution deadlines; registration information; a draft agenda; and additional practical information.

Collective letters can be downloaded from the relevant study group home page.

6.1.4 Circulars

Circulars are sent by the TSB secretariat on behalf of the Director of TSB to inform membership of a wide range of important activities and events: e.g., the ITU-T workshop and meeting schedules; the intention to approve TAP Recommendations; the approval of new or revised Questions; the deletion of Recommendations; the promotion of questionnaires, etc.

Circulars can be downloaded at: www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/circulars, or from the relevant study group home page.

6.1.5 Reports

Reports constitute the official record of meetings, describing the main conclusions reached and the approval of interim meetings, liaison statements, etc.

Study group and working party reports can be downloaded from the relevant study group home page; reports from all other meetings are posted as TDs.

6.1.6 Liaison statements

Liaison statements are documents used to coordinate study group or working party activities with other ITU working groups and external organizations. They are generally drafted by chairs or rapporteurs and must be agreed to by the responsible group (or an appointed representative) before being sent.

All incoming liaison statements and draft outgoing liaison statements are recorded as TDs for the relevant meeting. The final version that is transmitted eventually to recipients can be found in the liaison statement database at: www.itu.int/net/itu-t/ls.

6.2 Working documents

Informal working documents are used extensively, particularly by rapporteur groups, outside of study group meetings and working party meetings. While they do not have the same status as formal meeting documents, they are carefully managed by working groups using the informal FTP areas or other document repositories.

7 ITU-T publications

The main products of ITU-T are Recommendations – standards defining all aspects of the operation and interworking of telecommunication networks. Other types of publications include: supplements, implementers' guides, handbooks, manuals, guides, tutorials, technical papers, technical specifications and software.

Catalogue of publications: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/publications/pages/default.aspx.

7.1 Recommendations

ITU-T Recommendations (international standards) are grouped into themed series (e.g. A-series Recommendations describe the organization of ITU-T's work, G-series Recommendations cover transmission systems and media, digital systems and networks, etc.).

Compliance with an ITU-T Recommendation is voluntary; however, levels of compliance are high due to international applicability and the high quality of ITU-T Recommendations.

The lifecycles of Recommendations are decided according to the wishes of membership; new Recommendations are developed, refined, updated and withdrawn only when requested by members.

Download Recommendations: www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations.

7.1.1 Modifying/deleting Recommendations

Occasionally, Recommendations may need to be modified, either by approval of a complete revision, or by one of the following:

– **Amendment**: Contains only the changes, additions or deletions to content in an already-published ITU-T Recommendation. If an amendment is integral to the Recommendation, it is approved using the same approval process as the Recommendation; if it is not integral to the Recommendation, it is agreed to by the study group.

– **Corrigendum**: Contains corrections to an already-published ITU-T Recommendation. If the corrections are obvious, a corrigendum may be published by the TSB secretariat with the concurrence of the study group chair; otherwise, it is approved using the same approval process as the Recommendation.

– **Deletion**: Deletion is considered on a case-by-case basis when a Recommendation has been superseded or has become obsolete. The mechanism for deletion depends on the approval process used for the Recommendation.

See also supplements and implementers' guides.

7.1.2 Recommendation languages

Recommendations approved by TAP are translated into the six official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) after "determination" but before the decision meeting. Recommendations approved under AAP are normally only published in English, but a limited number may be translated on request, subject to available resources.

7.2   Supplements

A supplement to a Recommendation (or a series of Recommendations) is a non-normative text containing illustrative or supplementary information that has been agreed to by the study group. Such information could alternatively be included as an appendix to a Recommendation if it is directly related to that Recommendation; however, a separate publication as a supplement is warranted when the information has wider applicability to a series of Recommendations.

Download supplements: www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations.

Learn more: www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-A.13.

7.3   Implementer's guides

An implementers' guide is a non-normative document that is an historical record of all identified defects (e.g., typographical and editorial errors, ambiguities, omissions or inconsistencies, and technical errors) associated with a Recommendation or a series of Recommendations, and their status of correction from identification to final resolution.

Information in an implementers' guide may be incorporated at a later stage when a revision of the Recommendation is approved.

Download implementers' guides: www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations.

7.4   Tutorials and technical papers

Tutorials and technical papers are non-normative texts on various topics, published with minimal delay by a study group in a light, electronic-only format for easy consumption and with small editorial overhead.

Learn more: www.itu.int/pub/T-TUT.

7.5   Focus group technical specifications

Focus group technical specifications are non-normative texts that are produced in response to the findings of the focus group; as such, they are usually produced and published within a short time-frame. In many cases, these specifications are passed to the parent study group to be progressed as draft Recommendations.

Learn more: www.itu.int/pub/T-FG.

7.6   Ad-hoc publications

Various handbooks, manuals, guides, directives and informative texts are published on different subjects, as requested by membership through WTSA, TSAG and the study groups.

Learn more: www.itu.int/publications/Pages/default.aspx

7.7   ITU-T software

ITU-T software is always associated with a Recommendation. Such software varies in nature and includes: various test material for verifying implementation performance or conformance aligned to the Recommendation; source code that can be used to assist implementers in developing products according to a Recommendation; diagrams and other descriptive language representing data structures (e.g., ASN.1) or procedural flows (e.g., SDL). In several cases, source code is used as the formal description of a Recommendation.

Software Copyright guidelines: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ipr.

Test signal database: www.itu.int/net/itu-t/sigdb.

8 Electronic working methods (EWM)

To facilitate participation by all members and to support ITU's commitment to paperless working, delegates are offered an expanding suite of electronic working methods. Some services are publicly available, while others are provided to members only using the Telecommunication Information Exchange Service (TIES). TIES accounts are available to delegates representing Member States, Sector Members, Associates (for access to documentation of the study group they join) and participants from Academic Institutions.

Between meetings, study group work is progressed primarily using mailing lists, informal document repositories and virtual meetings, which are managed by the TSB secretariat's EWM support staff.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ewm/Pages/default.aspx.

8.1 Web pages

The ITU-T website provides access to all of the resources and services described in this guide. In particular, the home pages for study groups and other working groups provide links to the appropriate contact information, meeting documents and other resources.

To get started, follow the links on the left of the ITU-T home page: www.itu.int/ITU-T.

8.2 Wireless and wired network access

Within the ITU campus:

– Connect to: ITUwifi or ITUwifi-legacy.

– Log on using your ITU User Account or email address registered with ITU; or the username and password that is printed on your access badge, which is valid during the date range printed on your badge.

Wired Ethernet is available in the meeting rooms in the Montbrillant and Tower buildings.

For meetings held outside Geneva, network access information is provided in the announcement letter and at the venue.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ewm/Pages/EWM-FAQ.aspx.

8.3 Telecommunication Information Exchange Service (TIES)

The Telecommunication Information Exchange Service (TIES) is a set of networked information resources and services offered to members of ITU, including: conference, assembly and meeting documents; drafts, pre-published and published Recommendations, and other publications; electronic working methods services; and Internet services.

Learn more: www.itu.int/TIES.

8.4 Mailing list subscription service (email reflectors)

The mailing list subscription service enables TIES users (and selected guests) to self-subscribe/unsubscribe to email reflectors (sometimes colloquially known as "exploders"), allowing experts to be included in group discussions. They are typically set up for each working party or Question, and special mailing lists can also be created by request to the study group.

Archives of all discussions that have taken place on email reflectors are available via the relevant study group's home page (follow the link to "Mailing lists").

Manage mailing list subscriptions: www.itu.int/myworkspace/#/Mailing.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ewm/Pages/EWM-FAQ.aspx.

8.5   Informal FTP areas and document repositories

This mechanism of remote file sharing is available to members as a repository and exchange facility for documents under development. The informal FTP area is typically organized to reflect the needs of rapporteur groups and is, therefore, aligned with the mailing list subscription service. In addition, SharePoint repositories are frequently used, e.g., to support rapporteur group meetings.

To assist bulk download, the formal meeting documents (contributions, TDs, etc.) listed on a study group's home page are mirrored on the FTP site.

Documents can be accessed as follows:

–   **Web access**: Provides access to both formal meeting documents and working documents. Follow the link to "Informal FTP area" from the associated study group home page (TIES access required), or see: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ewm/Pages/EWM-FAQ.aspx.

–   **FTP client**: Provides access to both formal meeting documents and working documents. Configuration is described at: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ewm/Pages/EWM-FAQ.aspx.

–   **Sync tool**: The sync tool synchronizes formal meeting documents for current meetings from the ITU server to your local drive.
Follow the link to "Sync Application" from the associated study group home page, or see: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/Pages/syncdocs.aspx.

NOTE – Informal directories (i.e., working documents) cannot be accessed using the sync tool.

8.6   Document submission

Formal meeting documents may only be submitted by appropriate individuals, as follows:

Contributions may be submitted by any current member and, exceptionally, by non-members. Contributions must be submitted before the deadline mentioned in the Collective letter calling the meeting.

TDs may only be submitted by an appointed study group official or by TSB.

8.6.1   Submission guides and templates

Except for directly posted documents (described immediately below), contributions and TDs should be submitted using the ITU-T Basic Template (www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/Pages/templates.aspx).

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ewm/Pages/EWM-FAQ.aspx.

8.6.2   Direct Document Posting (DDP)

A direct posting system for contributions is available on-line allowing members to reserve contribution numbers and to upload/revise contributions directly to the ITU-T web server.

The document template and guidance on use of the system are available on the appropriate study group home page.

Learn more: www.itu.int/oth/T0A0F000012.

8.6.3 Alternative submission methods

Contributions and TDs may also be submitted by email (the preferred alternative method), mail or fax to the relevant study group as described in the Collective letter calling the meeting.

Learn more: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ewm/Pages/EWM-FAQ.aspx.

8.7 AAP tools

All consented texts currently under AAP are listed at: www.itu.int/ITU-T/aap/AAPStatusBySG.aspx. click on a work item to see detailed information about its status.

Last call or additional review comments should be submitted through the web page for the item. Alternatively, AAP comments may be submitted by email to the responsible study group.

8.8 Remote meeting support

Access to virtual meetings, and remote access to physical meetings, are available via the MyWorkspace portal: www.itu.int/myworkspace/#/E-meetings.

Most meetings require registration to participate.

8.9 Web-accessible databases

8.9.1 Liaison statement database

Liaison statements can be found in the relevant TD series for the study group, or via the new liaison statement database: www.itu.int/net/itu-t/ls.

8.9.2 Work programme database

A detailed list of all approved texts and work in progress is available from the study group home page, including expected timescales, a pointer to the latest baseline text and contact information for those responsible for the texts.

Work programme database: www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/wpd.

8.9.3 Test signal database

Some Recommendations contain test signals intended to test end-to-end quality of telecommunications systems and to assess implementation conformity to specific Recommendation provisions. These test data cover the different types of media: video, audio, still images, IP data streams, etc.

The large collection of test signals constitutes a worldwide reference for assessing the different components of telecommunications systems. They can be downloaded free of charge at: www.itu.int/net/itu-t/sigdb/menu.htm.

8.9.4 Formal description database

Formal description techniques are extensively used in Recommendations to define system behaviour, structure and data, in order to produce precise and unambiguous formal specifications that are essential to the quality of the Recommendations and their implementation.

Formal description database: www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations/fl.aspx.

8.9.5 Other databases

Access to databases of Recommendations, AAP and IPR can be found at:

Recommendations database: www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations.

AAP database: www.itu.int/itu-t/aap.

Patent statement database: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ipr/Pages/default.aspx.

9   Guiding texts

ITU-T membership and the TSB secretariat must abide by the ITU Constitution, Convention, General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and meetings of the Union; the WTSA Resolutions; and the A-series Recommendations. These documents detail the working methods, cooperation activities, regulatory aspects, study group responsibilities and mandates, approval procedures, publication policy, etc. Knowledge of these texts is advantageous, but an exhaustive understanding is not essential in order to get started – new delegates are encouraged to attend virtual and physical events in order to learn, and to participate in online or in-person newcomer training sessions.

9.1   Basic texts

The Basic Texts of ITU (including ITU-T), adopted by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, establish a binding global framework that describes the structure and activities of ITU. In addition to the Constitution and Convention, the consolidated Basic Texts include the Optional Protocol on the settlement of disputes, the Decisions, Resolutions and Recommendations in force, as well as the General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union.

Collection of basic texts of ITU: www.itu.int/pub/S-CONF-PLEN.

9.2   WSTA Resolutions

ITU-T Resolutions outline principles and instructions relating to finance, working methods, the overall work programme, external cooperation, and other strategic and technical matters. These texts are adopted at the WTSA to reflect the strategic wishes of Member States.

Learn more: www.itu.int/pub/T-RES.

9.3   A-series Recommendations

A-series Recommendations and their supplements describe the organization of the work of ITU-T, as follows:

Rec. No.	Title
A.1	Working methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector
A.2	Presentation of contributions to the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector
A.5	Generic procedures for including references to documents of other organizations in ITU-T Recommendations
A.7	Focus groups: Establishment and working procedures
A.8	Alternative approval process for new and revised ITU-T Recommendations
A.11	Publication of ITU-T Recommendations and World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly proceedings
A.12	Identification and layout of ITU-T Recommendations
A.13	Non-normative ITU-T publications, including Supplements to ITU-T Recommendations
A.18	Joint coordination activities: Establishment and working procedures

Rec. No.	Title
A.23	Collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on information technology
A.24	Collaboration and exchange of information with other organizations
A.25	Generic procedures for incorporating text between ITU-T and other organizations
A.31	Guidelines and coordination requirements for the organization of ITU-T seminars and workshops
A.Sup2	Guidelines on interoperability experiments and proof-of-concept events
A.Sup3	IETF and ITU-T collaboration guidelines
A.Sup4	Guidelines for remote participation
A.Sup6	Guidelines for the development of a standardization gap analysis
A.Sup7	Guidelines for the preparation of WTSA Resolutions

10 Best practice

Within the framework described in the guiding texts above, there is latitude in terms of the organization of ITU-T and its working practices. Membership and the TSB secretariat focus a great deal of energy on establishing and implementing best practice.

10.1 Meeting conduct

All meetings should proceed according to an agenda that should be established and distributed well in advance.

It is the meeting chair's role to ensure that the meeting starts and finishes on time, and that everyone wishing to express an opinion has an opportunity to do so. The chair must also ensure that no speaker dominates a discussion – participants must request (or be offered) the floor before speaking, and respect the rights of others to participate.

Meeting participants should speak clearly and slowly enough to be understood by other delegates – many of whom may not be speaking their mother tongue – and to allow interpreters to keep up.

Learn more: www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-A.1 (clause 1.4).

10.2 Consensus and voting

One of the fundamental principles of ITU-T is the search for consensus. There is therefore a need for concessions to be made by each party. Applying the principle of consensus helps meetings move forward on controversial subjects.

Although recourse to a vote is not excluded in study group meetings, it is strongly recommended that the practice of agreement by consensus be maintained. If it is used, the relevant rules defined in the basic texts must be followed, particularly in regard to eligibility. ITU is a United Nations Specialized Agency, and therefore only Member States have the right to vote. However, agreement of Sector Members is important for approval of Recommendations.

10.2.1 Decision-making processes and terminology

Decisions to enable progression of work (i.e.; "soft" criteria):
– Study groups **agree** to start new work.

- Study groups **decide** to establish a Focus Group.
- Study groups **determine** that a draft Recommendation is sufficiently mature (TAP).
- Study groups reach **consent** that a draft Recommendation is sufficiently mature (AAP).
- Study groups select the relevant approval procedure by consensus.
- TSAG endorses Questions proposed by the study group.

Definitive decisions for approvals (i.e., "hard" criteria):

- 70% affirmative of the Member States responding to formal Consultation to authorize a study group to approve a Recommendation under the Traditional Approval Process (TAP).
- Unopposed agreement of Member States present to approve a Recommendation under TAP.
- No more than one Member State present being in opposition to approve a Recommendation under the Alternative Approval Process (AAP).

11   Abbreviations

AAP   Alternative Approval Process

AR   Additional Review

BSG   Bridging the Standardization Gap

DB   Database

DDP   Direct Document Posting

DFP   Designated Focal Point

FTP   File Transfer Protocol

ICT   Information and Communication Technology

IEC   International Electrotechnical Committee

IoT   Internet of Things

IP   Internet Protocol

IPR   Intellectual Property Rights

JCA   Joint Coordination Activity

LC   Last Call

LDC   Least Developed Country

LS   Liaison Statement

MoU   Memorandum of Understanding

NGN   Next Generation Network(s)

QoE   Quality of Experience

QoS   Quality of Service

SDO   Standards Development Organization

SG   Study Group

TAP   Traditional Approval Process

TIES   Telecommunication Information Exchange Service

TSB   Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (ITU-T secretariat)

TSAG   Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

WP   Working Party

WTSA   World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

Wi-Fi   Wireless Fidelity (wireless network connection)

12   Useful ITU-T contacts

Contact	Web address	Email address
ITU-T	www.itu.int/ITU-T	
Telecommunication Standardization Bureau	www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/info/tsb/Pages/default.aspx	tsbmail@itu.int
Electronic working methods	www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/emethods	tsbewm@itu.int
Study groups	www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2025-2028/Pages/default.aspx	tsbsgd@itu.int
Membership	www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/membership/Pages/default.aspx	ITU-Tmembership@itu.int
Meetings/registration	www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/meetings	tsbreg@itu.int
Documentation	www.itu.int/ITU-T/meetingdocs/index.asp	tsbdoc@itu.int
TIES helpdesk	www.itu.int/TIES	ServiceDesk@itu.int
Delegate resources	www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/delegates	

_____