ITU World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly 2020 (WTSA-20) – Summary Issues Matrix

25 February 2022

This chart summarizes the proposed changes to Internet related WTSA-16 resolutions (including new resolutions) in an effort to identify issues, areas of concern, organizations impacted, etc., on a best-efforts basis. Suggestions to improve this work are welcome[1]. Note the proposals cited are not yet agreed but have been put forward for discussion for the most part by ITU Regional Telecommunication Groups.

Key to the matrix tables

Proposed Revisions for WTSA-20
Proposed Revisions to A-series Recommendations
New Draft WTSA-20 Resolutions

Regional Proposals are designated by the acronym used by ITU[2]:

AFCP- African Common Proposals (ATU)
IAP - Inter-American Proposal (CITEL)
ACP - Asia-Pacific Common Proposal (APT)
ARB - Arab States Common Proposal (AST)
EUR - European Common Proposal (CEPT)
RCC - Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications

WTSA-20 key Resolutions on Internet issues

- Internet related public policy issues:
- Cybersecurity, Confidence and security in the use of ICTs:
- WSIS+10 and SDGs:
- Access and infrastructure:
- Emerging technologies (IoT):
- Working Methods
- Focus Groups

[1] Suggestions and comments are welcome and should be sent to oluoch@isoc.org.

[2] The regional organizations responsible for the proposals are designated in parentheses.

Proposed Revisions for WTSA-20

(top)(index)

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
Internet related public policy issues: Key resolutions dealing with Internet development, governance, etc. and IP-based networks (top)(index)				
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	**TSAG C-24 App I** This contribution was agreed by TSAG to send to WTSA-20. It generally cleans up text, old references and overlap with other resolutions Summary • Removes references to "misuse". • Removes reference to terms "NGN" and "IP-based networks" and leaves "future networks". Also removes reference to Internet and mobile subscribers. • Adds the term "telecommunications" before "NNAI" wherever it is used.	Since this was agreed by TSAG, the proposed changes should be accepted by WTSA-20 unless it is in brackets. This doesn't preclude other changes being proposed. Removes overlap with Res. 61. Proposal removes reference to Internet and IP-based networks in the Preamble and focuses on telecommunications NNAI, but retains reference to PP'18 Res. 133 on Internationalized Domain Names and Res. 49 on ENUM. NNAI: Naming, Numbering, Addressing and Identification
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	AFCP/35A2/1 **(AFCP 2)** From Abstract: " proposes to modify Resolution 20 to promote the sharing experiences and best practices in the management of the NNAI resources."	This proposal doesn't contain any operational activities for the ITU-T related to the Internet.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	ARB/36A14/1 (AST) Summary • In *recognizing*, adds text emphasizing the integration of telecommunications and the Internet • Explicitly references Supplement 3 to the A-series in *considering*. • *resolves to instruct* the TSB Director to encourage study groups to study the impact of new technologies on management of NNAI **and Internet** resources. (emphasis added) • *resolves to instruct* the TSB Director to emphasize **reciprocal** collaboration and coordination of "the development of naming, addressing and identification of IP-based networks including the Internet" (emphasis added)	This proposal encourages more involvement by ITU-T in the management of naming, numbering, addressing and identification resources of the Internet, including studying how to use AI in this management. Use of the word "reciprocal" indicates they expect other organizations to collaborate and coordinate more with the ITU-T. Inclusion of the reference to A-series Supplement 3 indicates one of these organizations is the IETF.
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	EUR/38A24/1 (ECP 24): From contribution "The proposal brings clarity into the wording of the current text when preparing the numbering aspects (NNAI) for their future telecommunications/ICT based on the issues that are being presented on and discussed in ITU-T SG2s. The references to the "numbering naming addressing identification" (NNAI) aspects are clarified and used in a coherent manner. " Summary: • Replaces all references to the Internet including" next-generation networks (NGN), future networks (FN) and Internet protocol (IP)-based networks". • Replaces references to Q.708 (SS.7 Point codes) and X.121 (X.25 addressing) with references to E.164 and E.212 (Telephone numbers and identifiers) . • Removes requirement to report to ITU Council on misuse.	This proposal will probably have minimal impact on Internet. Could continue to affect IP Telephony services that use E.164 numbers. Will probably have minimal effect on work but specifies more clearly that work is on telecommunications/ICT services. TSB Director has to report to Council anyway so this will probably have minimal impact. Also, Res 61 covers misuse already.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	IAP/39A11/1 (IAP 11) From contribution: "WTSA Resolution 61 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution 190 (Busan, 2014) sufficiently cover 'misuse' and it is redundant to continue to reflect in Resolution 20. Moreover, using "future networks" as the predominant terminology as opposed to Next Generation Networks (NGN) and Internet protocol (IP)-based networks better aligns with work items in Study Group 13." Summary: • Removes references to "misuse". • Replaces terms "NGN" and "IP-based networks" with the term "future networks" • Adds the term "telecommunications" before "NNAI" wherever it is used.	Should have minimal impact on work since misuse of numbering resources is already covered in Res. 61. Clarifies that work on NNAI is scoped to telecommunications (not information services). Probably won't affect current work, but removes text supporting expansion of work.
[SUP]	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	TSAG C-24 App I " [NOTE - Possibly duplicates PP Resolution 21 – delete or refine instructs to be specific to work of SG]" Entire resolution is in brackets.	Plenipotentiary Resolution 21 covers the same topic. TSAG says that WTSA Res. 29 can be deleted or it can be modified with more specific work for the Study Groups.
MOD	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	AFCP/35A3/1 (AFCP 3) From Abstract: " ATU proposes to modify Resolution 29, to consider OTT applications as a form of alternative calling procedure that are beneficial for customers including people with disabilities and continue studying its economic impacts and develop appropriate guidelines." Summary: • In *noting iii*, proposes that OTT services be considered a form of alternative calling procedure and can be beneficial to consumers. • Modifies *resolves* 5 to include OTT services as an alternative calling procedure and for SG3 to continue its studies.	Considering OTT services as an alternative calling procedure would subject OTT services to provisions of WTSA Res. 29 and PP Res. 21. While the service of most interest in Res. 29 is telephony, the term "OTT services" could cover a broader range of services. See slide 5 of https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/Workshops-and-Seminars/bsg/201710/Documents/Park.pdf and the ITU's ICT Regulation Toolkit.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	ARB/36A15/1 (AST) Summary: • Includes the proposals from AFCP/35A3/1 (see above) • Emphasizes IP-based networks by referencing Recommendation E.370 on the interconnection of IP-based networks and legacy networks. • References work in SG2 on impermissible traffic, definition of illegal traffic and interconnection of IP-based networks and legacy networks in new *considering* e.	Similar to the proposal from the Africa region, this proposal would include OTT services under alternative calling procedure.
MOD	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	EUR/38A27/1 (ECP 27): From contribution: "The Proposal clarifies the responsibility of national regulatory authorities in the regulation of the provision of alternative calling procedure and the role of SG 2 in studying the definition of Alternative calling procedures. " Summary: • Clarifies that " the regulation of the provision of alternative calling procedure is the responsibility of national regulatory authorities" • instructs ITU-T Study Group 2 to study the "definition" of alternative calling procedures • Clarifies that selective measures (e.g., blocking or withholding of payments) on a case-by-case basis are preferable to wholesale blocking of country codes.	This proposal should have minimal impact on Internet, though could affect IP Telephony services that use E.164 numbers and/or interconnect with the PSTN. Consistent with ECP28, clarifies that national regulatory authorities are the responsible parties as opposed to an international body (e.g., ITU) or third parties.. Could provide an explicit scope to the work of SG2, instead of being open-ended. Specifies that national regulators and commercial arrangements are the controlling parties for remediation.
MOD	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	IAP/39A33/1 (IAP 33) From Introduction: "Editorial modifications are intended to clarify the role of the ITU-T in matters with implications related to individual Member State regulatory frameworks and personal data protection. The modifications also remove reference to fraud, as it is a legal matter to be addressed nationally."	Shouldn't have any direct impact on the Internet, though it could affect IP Telephony providers.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			Summary: • Adds preamble text that regulation of alternative calling procedures is the responsibility of national regulatory authorities. • In *resolves* (4) deletes text on fraudulent practices. • Adds new *resolves* (7) for the study groups to avoid overlap. • Modifies *invites Member States* to "encourage" delivery of CLI and OI instead of "ensure".	As stated in the Introduction, CITEL considers fraud to be a national legal matter outside the scope of ITU-T. The change of "ensure" to "encourage" weakens the clause.
NOC	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	RCC/40A27/1 (RCC 27) Proposes that no change be made to Resolution 29..	
MOD	44	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	AFCP/35A8/1 (AFCP 8) From Abstract: "ATU proposes to modify Resolution 44, to put in place measures that will contribute to bridge the standardization gap by better and more active participation of developing countries in ITU-T standardization activities. " Summary: • Essentially includes the proposals from ARB/36A17/1 (see below) • Resolves to help developing countries to develop regional test labs in addition to national labs and that they should be internationally recognized. • Resolves to provide interpretation on an equal footing for study group meetings and to provide captioning during meetings. • In Programme 3 of the Action Plan to take deliberate action to include more participation of women in standards development.	Should have little impact on the Internet. Essentially encourages more programs supporting participation of developing countries in ITU-T Standardization activities.
MOD	44	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	ARB/36A17/1 (AST) Similar to AFCP/35A8/1, this proposal would put in place measures that would support more participation in ITU-T by developing countries. Summary:	Would have little impact on the Internet. Essentially encourages more programs supporting participation of developing countries in ITU-T Standardization activities.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments

			• The preamble clauses are modified to elaborate enablers for developing countries (*recognizing h*) and that more work needs to be done to enhance participation by developing countries.
			• Proposes exemption of first year's dues for Academia from developing countries
			• Adds text further encouraging workshops or fora alongside meetings of ITU-T regional groups.
			• Instructs the TSB Director to guarantee equal access and features in accessing ITU electronic meetings.
			• Requests study groups to carry out studies on subjects identified by studies or surveys targeting developing countries.
			• Invites the TSB Director, member states and regions to hold more study group meetings and other events in developing countries.
			• From Action Plan
			  ○ Includes focus groups in meetings supporting remote participation
			  ○ launch initiatives, with participation of developing countries, on the implementation of existing ITU-T Recommendations while exploring new subjects of studies.
			  ○ encourage election of candidates from developing countries to TSAG management positions.	

MOD	44	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	IAP/39A18/1 **(IAP 18):** From contribution: "CITEL's proposed modifications to Resolution 44 take into consideration the need for streamlining resolutions as highlighted by the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference and also to further engage ITU Regional Offices and ITU Regional Telecommunication Organizations, such as CITEL, in the efforts of bridging the standardization gap." (BSG) Summary • Streamlines references • Highlights the importance of digital transformation • Proposes text to increase engagement of regions in BSG program and participation of industry in developing countries in ITU-T • Highlights "the importance of coordinating capacity building and assistance initiatives with those implemented by the BDT" • Provides more control by TSAG in regional operation	Should have no direct impact on Internet. Could affect the activities of the regional groups regarding the Internet in their regions. These changes will provide more control by TSAG over creation of ITU-T regional groups and over assignment of activities of the

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			○ Requires approval of TSAG to create regional groups ○ ITU regional offices engage in activities "assigned by TSAG" instead of "activities of TSB" concerning the BSG action plan.	regional offices related to BSG activities.
MOD	44	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	RCC/40A7/1 (RCC 7) Proposes " ...to draw greater attention to promoting standardization at the regional level for the development of regional standards." Summary: • Resolves (7) to support developing regional standards in the regional groups of study groups specifically by members from that region. • Proposes holding workshops and other activities in collaboration with ITU-T regional offices instead of with BDT Director. • Encourages election of candidates from developing countries to management of all ITU-T groups (including TSAG).	Proposed new *resolves* 7 would allow regional standards development within all ITU-T study group regional groups. This could result in a fragmented standards environment based on region. Note also that currently not all ITU-T Sector Members are allowed to participate in ITU-T regional group meetings.
NOC	48	Internationalized Domain Names	ARB/36A18-R1/1 (AST) Proposes that no change be made to Resolution 48.	
MOD	48	Internationalized Domain Names	EUR/38A7/1 (ECP 7): From contribution: "The proposal brings the text into line with Resolution 133 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. It considers the importance of this issue for making the Internet more widely accessible and it promotes efforts to enable the use of IDNs in the Internet." Summary • Replaces the need for further discussion within ITU-T with the recognition of the importance of IDNs and the role of the private sector • Deletes text to continue studying IDNs and adds text to promote IDNs. • Promotes "Universal Acceptance" of IDNs and collaboration and coordination in enabling use of IDNs	The proposal removes an active role for ITU-T in studying and discussing IDNs and replaces with promotion of deployment of IDNs. Active work in ITU-T (SG16) related to IDN that might conflict with ICANN or IETF effectively ended last study period. This proposal could be used to oppose any such new work. This proposal wont' stop any work in ITU-T that uses IDNs.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	60	Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/ numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks	AFCP/35A14/1 (AFCP 14) Summary • Instructs the TSB Director to create a repository of challenges and experiences related to this Resolution. • Invites Members to share experiences and challenges related to this Resolution and submit them to the repository.	The proposed changes shouldn't have any new operational impact on the Internet.
MOD	60	Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/ numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks	APT/37A12/1 (ACP 12) From Abstract: "The main modifications include: addressing identification/numbering related subjects for next-generation networks evolution (NGNe) and networks beyond IMT-2020; studying the role of new technologies in identification/numbering system; promoting the coordination and cooperation on identification/numbering; and other editorial changes." Summary • Adds "networks beyond IMT-2020" and "NGNe" to the work of this Resolution in SG2 and SG13, also referencing work on Information Centric Networking (ICN) . • Promotes coordination and cooperation in study groups and with other SDOs • Instructs the study groups, especially SG13, to include work on "requirements, architecture, signalling, and protocol of network, especially for NGNe and networks beyond IMT-2020"	This proposal has implications for addressing on the Internet and how this new system proposed for NGNe and networks beyond IMT-2020 would interwork with Internet addressing. This proposal supports work especially in SG2 and SG13 on identification/numbering for "networks beyond IMT2020" and "NGNe". The Introduction indicates the work includes " New identification/numbering introduced in NGNe and networks beyond IMT-2020;" From the contribution: " NGNe is an evolved version of NGN with enhanced capabilities for the support of network intelligence, virtualization, programmability and so on."
MOD	60	Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/ numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks	EUR/38A22/1 (ECP 22) From contribution: "The proposal brings clarifications to the wording used, in particular for the references to the naming numbering addressing and identification resources, and updates the related technological background" Summary:	Mainly emphasizes that the work applies to telecommunications/ICTs and removes references to NGN. Removes explicit tie-in to IP-based networks

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			• Removes references to NGN. • Clarifies that naming and addressing are included in the work of SG2 in addition to numbering and identification. • Clarifies that the studies are scoped to future telecommunications/ICTs, but doesn't remove IP-based networks from the scope.	(e.g., Internet).
MOD	60	Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/ numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks	IAP/39A31/1 (IAP 31) From Introduction: Editorial modifications are intended to clarify the role of numbering, naming, addressing and identification systems and their applications to Future Networks. The modifications remove and references to the convergence with IP based networks and Next Generation Networks because this has already taken place and focus instead on Future Networks. Summary: • Removes references to IP-based networks and NGN, replaces with "future networks" in preamble and operational clauses.	This proposal shouldn't explicitly add any new numbering, naming or identification work to ITU-T, especially related to IP networks, but such work could be included in "future networks".
MOD	61	Countering and Combatting Misappropriation and Misuse of INRs	EUR/38A28/1 (ECP 28): From contribution: "clarifies the role of Member States in disputes regarding misuse and misappropriation of international geographic telecommunication numbering resources, and by bringing some clarifications to aspects related to numbering misappropriation." Summary: • Emphasizes the sovereignty of countries and that remediation of misuse and misappropriation of numbering resources is the responsibility of national regulators and should be in accordance with national laws. • Clarifies that selective measures (e.g., blocking or withholding of payments) on a case-by-case basis are preferable to wholesale	Consistent with ECP27, the proposed changes emphasize a few basic principles: • Measures against misappropriation or misuse should be taken on a case-by-case basis (e.g., as opposed to blocking an entire country code). • Measures and disputes should be the domain of Member States involved (e.g., as opposed to international organizations or third-party States) emphasizing national sovereignty. None of the changes specifically apply to the Internet; however, they could apply to an IP Telephony service based on national regulations.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			blocking of country codes. • adds the case where instances of activities are notified directly with Member States in addition to notification through the ITU. Attachment: Splits the table between complaints on the origination side and complaints on the origination side.	
MOD	61	Countering and Combatting Misappropriation and Misuse of INRs	IAP/39A16/1 (IAP 16) From Contribution: • "... to clarify the role of the ITU-T in matters beyond misappropriation and misuse of NNAI by removing references to 'fraud'." • "... the proposed modifications include removing the Attachment to Resolution 61. The Attachment is not necessary given Supplement 2 to Recommendation ITU-T E.156 on possible actions to counter misuse." Summary: • Removes the term "fraud" since fraud is a national legal matter that can have different meanings in different nations. • Deletes the Attachment and adds a reference to Supplement 2 to Recommendation ITU-T E.156 which covers the same topic. • Adds "operating agencies" to list of entities to collaborate and share information on misuse and misappropriation of numbers.	Consistent with IAP11, changes should have little to no impact on the operation of the Internet but could affect IP Telephony services using E.164 numbers that operate internationally and are regulated. Note "operating agency" is defined in number 1007 of the Annex to the Constitution of ITU: "Any individual, company, corporation or governmental agency which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or capable of causing harmful interference with such a service."
MOD	64	Internet protocol address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6	APT/37A13/1 (ACP 13) From Introduction to contribution: "1) To ensure that while connectivity services offer IPv6, OTT and applications also need to be IPv6 ready to drive the adoption higher. 2) To emphasize that IPv4 is fully exhausted and IPv6 is critical for Internet connectivity and services where it should be fully adopted by new technologies such as IoT, IMT-2020 and Smart City. IPv6 transition must be accelerated and toward a IPv6 - only phase. 3) To illustrate the need of having local IPv6 Root Server, in the country. The recommendations are intended to meet	Encourages implementation of IPv6 in applications and services, not just in networks. Supports use of IPv6 in new services such as IoT and Smart City. Also emphasizes deployment of IPv6 networks. Though the introduction to the proposal uses the term "IPv6 Root Server", the term is not included in the actual changes proposed and

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			the country specific capacity building needs, to manage the Next Generation Internet more efficiently." Summary: • Encourages content providers, mobile operators, governmental entities, OTT and applications to support IPv6. • Encourages building of a deployment plan toward IPv6-only networks. • Encourages sharing of experiences and establishment of test beds for capacity building. • *invites Member States* "to develop national policies to promote IPv6 deployment in IMT-2020, Smart City, IoT, e-Gov"	the resolution doesn't initiate any work in this area. Note: This proposal would support use of IPv6 in new work, e.g., "networks beyond IMT-2020"
MOD	64	Internet protocol address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6	EUR/38A11/1 (ECP 11) From Introduction to the contribution: "The proposal brings the text further into line with Resolution 180 of the Plenipotentiary Conference and Resolution 63 of the World Telecommunications Development Conference. It notes the exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and supports continued collaboration by ITU-T with ITU-D and other stakeholders." Summary • Removes text (in *considering* g) supporting an active role for ITU in management of IP addressing. • In general, the proposed changes replace mention of transition or migration from IPv4 to IPv6 with a focus on deployment of IPv6. • The proposed changes emphasize collaboration and coordination with international partners, specifically IETF and RIRs. (e.g., new invites Member States and Sector Members 3 and invites Member States 3).	The general changes should bring minimal changes to the Internet. It removes text supporting work in ITU-T on address allocation. Continues to encourage deployment of IPv6 and supports cooperation with Internet organizations. This change removes a period of transition, making its provision immediate. Could affect equipment vendors who have not implemented IPv6, but will probably not have a widespread impact.
MOD	64	Internet protocol address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6	IAP/39A12/1 (IAP 12) From contribution: In light of the foregoing, we propose adjusting and updating the text of Resolution 64 to put a premium on the allocation of IP address space and monitor the	Should have minimal impact on operation of the Internet, supporting the status quo by removing text supporting an active role for ITU in IP address allocation.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			available Internet numbering resource allocation. Furthermore, we propose entrusting the ITU's Standardization Bureau with maintaining and updating the website which provides information about global activities related to IPv6 in order to facilitate awareness-raising and highlight the importance of IPv6 deployment for all ITU Members. Summary • Moves focus from the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 to the deployment of IPv6. • Removes text supporting an active role for ITU-T in IP address allocation. • Removes text instructing SG 2 and 3 to monitor and study IP address allocation • To streamline the text, it deletes most of the "noting" and "considering" sections and merges under a "considering" section. • Removes text inviting Member States and Sector Members to ensure that equipment and software have IPv6 capability. • Emphasizes collaboration and coordination with Internet	Removes text supporting arguments for ITU-T to become an IP address registry. Removes the mandate for SG2 and SG3 to study IP address allocation. Removes a mandate on network equipment, computer and software vendors to support IPv6.
Key Resolutions dealing with Cybersecurity (top)(index)				
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	AFCP/35A9/1 **(AFCP9)** From Abstract: "ATU proposes to modify Resolution 50, to highlight the importance of cooperation and express the need of capacity building for developing countries to deploy regional cyber security centers of excellence to train, educate and raise awareness on cyber security domains such as (technical, strategic, law enforcement, investigation, digital evidence, and cooperation)." Summary • Adds references to UN Resolutions 75/240 and 75/247 • Resolves (new 10) for SG17 to give high priority to digital forensics following Rec. X.1056 ("Security incident management guidelines for telecommunications organizations") and Rec. X.1060 ("Framework for the creation and operation of a cyber defence	Focuses mainly on cybersecurity capacity building as opposed to an operational role. The proposal doesn't indicate how these new centers of excellence would relate to the ITU's existing cybersecurity centers of excellence. SG17 already includes digital forensics in its scope (see Res. 2).

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			centre"). • Adds sharing of "best practices on critical and network infrastructure security and how to mitigate current and new threats" • Instructs the TSB Director (new 8) to cooperate with the ITU Secretary-General's GCA to promote capacity building in deploying regional cybersecurity centers of excellence.	
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	APT/37A8/1 (ACP 8) From Introduction to contribution: "Considering that security standardization activities contribute to prevention of damages resulted from malicious cyber activities, the security work should be continued. In addition, study groups in ITU-T should address emerging security technologies which were identified. They include autonomous driving security, DLT, AI /ML related security, IMT 2020(5G) OTT, and IMT 2030 (6G) security, new ICT services and applications such as smart city, smart factory, smart health, smart energy, distributed identity management, and Quantum based security. " "The coordination function of the SG17 in the ITU-T should be enhanced to increase visibility of ITU-T's work on security" "The roles of SG17 to build the security and confidence in the use of ICT should be increased in the next study period (2021 – 2024)". Summary: • Adds reference to the "Fast IDentity Online (FIDO) alliance" • Supports inclusion of technologies such as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) and quantum-based security to the security studies in ITU-T, • Adds text supporting stronger authentication and identification for network or service access. • Adds *resolves* to develop testing and certification standards and to develop secure, trusted and resilient networks.	This work could affect the Internet specifically regarding cybersecurity. See below. Supports work currently underway. Supports more work on identification, authentication and authorization reflecting a view that users can't access the network without authentication. This implies an intent to set up a security testing and certification regime. (Note this doesn't really fit in *resolves* and should

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
				probably be in an *invites* or *instructs* section if it remains in the Resolution).

			• Adds a new *instructs Study Group 17*
			  ○ to support the TSB Director in maintaining the "ICT Security Standards Roadmap".
			  ○ to establish a Joint Coordination Activity for security (JCA-Security) " and coordinate the standardization activities of security among all relevant study groups and focus groups in ITU and other SDOs;"
				Establishes a JCA-Security to coordinate activities across ITU (Note: Scope of a JCA is limited to ITU-T). Also implies coordination of work in other SDOs outside ITU.

			○ to define a general/common set of security capabilities for each phase of information systems/networks/applications/data lifecycle, so that consequently intrinsic security (security capabilities and features available by design) could be achieved for systems/networks/applications/data from day one;	Expands role of SG17 into all life cycle phases of almost all technology markets (information systems/networks/apps/data). "Intrinsic security" is a key component of the New IP proposals.
			○ to design common security architecture(s) with security functional components which could be considered as the basis of security architecture design for various systems/networks/applications/data in order to improve the quality of recommendations on security,	Expands role of SG17 by designing a common security architecture(s) for systems/networks/apps/data.
			• instructs the TSB Director to organize " training programmes, forums, workshops, seminars, etc. for policy makers, regulators, operators and other stakeholders, especially from developing countries to raise awareness and identify needs in collaboration with the Director of BDT,"	Much of this work is traditionally within the scope of ITU-D, not ITU-T.
			• adds references to privacy, "data protection" and "cyber insurance".	While important, these are generally outside the scope of ITU-T or SG17. Cyber insurance and data protection are generally business process issues.
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	ARB/36A19/1 (AST) Summary: • Adds reference to AI, robotics, Internet of things (IoT), blockchain, big data and OTTs as challenges to security and trust and for study	Supports the work proposed for the next study period in SG17 (C-20).

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			groups to develop outcomes to overcome those challenges. • Resolves that study groups should consider the resilience of ICT backbones as a priority. • Similar to AFCP/35A9/1, instructs the TSB Director to cooperate with the Secretary-General's GCA in developing centers of excellence.	If this is applied to Internet backbone, this could initiate work in a new area in which the ITU-T is not currently engaged. See AFCP/35A9/1.
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	EUR/38A6/1 (ECP 6): From Introduction to contribution: "The proposal brings the text into line with Resolution 130 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. It seeks to promote coordination and cooperation with ITU-D, to draw on expertise from outside the Union, to be technology neutral and promote a holistic, risk-based approach to cybersecurity." Summary: • Removes text on how IP networks are inherently less secure and more vulnerable than the legacy PSTN. • Replaces reference to specific ITU-T Recommendations (e.g., X.805, X.1205, X.1500) with more general "principle-based approaches" allows for use of other industry-recognized solutions. • Frames text in terms of life-cycle security using a risk-based approach. • Deletes *resolves* to develop terms and definitions, including "cybersecurity" • Emerging technologies should be included in SG studies. • Encourages engagement of experts in ITU's activities. • Encourages coordination of work between ITU-T and ITU-D.	Would likely have minimal impact on work done in ITU-T, though it removes text supporting expansion of scope. Would remove work in ITU-T (SG17) on terms and definitions including cybersecurity.
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	IAP/39A30/1 (IAP 30) From Introduction to contribution: "The proposed modified text includes a new considering clause and changes to the resolves regarding the need to harmonize regulatory strategies and approaches regarding	The proposal doesn't contain any major changes that would affect the Internet.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			security in ICT in order to raise global awareness and facilitate coordination." Summary: • Removes text in the preamble concerning the inherent security of the legacy PSTN and insecurity of IP networks. • Adds new *considering* (h): " ITU members should consider a set of minimum requirements at a national level, in order to coexist internationally, and procedures developed through ITU-T Recommendations and studies, as well as other recognized standards organizations; " • Adds text in preamble on "the importance of considering security in the use of ICTs as a continuous and iterative process, that is built into digital products and services from the design and continuing throughout their lifetime, and with due consideration of the risk associated with security breaches." • Adds quantum-based security to list of applications in *resolves* 2. • Adds new *resolves* 4 "that ITU-T should raise global awareness and highlight national strategies and approaches regarding security in ICTs through the development of Recommendations and technical reports;"	Consistent with new *resolves* 4. The preamble won't directly modify ITU-T activities, but can be used to support other proposals/contributions.
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	RCC/40A8/1 (RCC 8) Summary: • Adds reference in preamble to new areas - "critical information infrastructure, including energy, transport, health care, urban and rural area planning, agriculture, emergency, crisis and disaster management and public safety" • Adds reference in preamble to securing personal data and critical information infrastructure. • No substantive changes proposed for the operative clauses (e.g., resolves, instructs).	Although no action is proposed, the inclusion of these new areas in the preamble clauses could support contributions in the study groups.
MOD	52	Countering and combating spam	AFCP/35A10/1 (AFCP10) From Abstract: "...ITU-T should provide appropriate technical training sessions and workshop activities in different regions related to spam policy, regulatory and economic issues and their impact for	

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			the benefit of telecommunication regulators and operators particularly for developing countries." Summary: • Proposes changes mostly to the preamble clauses with few changes proposed for the operative clauses. • References services beyond email, e.g., voice and video over IP, Internet messaging, SMS. • References the cost incurred by carrying spam traffic over Internet connections. • References the loss of revenue due to using Internet services instead of the services of telecom operators (*considering* e). • Adds mobile services including a reference to GSMA's Spam Reporting Service (*noting* b) and includes collaboration with GSMA in *resolves to instruct the relevant study groups*. • Clarifies that support for the work of ITU-D SG2 is " for the benefit of telecommunication regulators and operators"	The main change proposal is to add mobile services and references to GSMA. Q4 in SG17 already studies spam and has 3GPP and GSMA on its list of Standardization bodies so this is likely to just reinforce that work.
MOD	52	Countering and combating spam	APT/37A9/1 (ACP 9) From Proposal section of contribution: "(1) based on the work of ITU-T SG17 in countering Spam by technical means in 2017-2020, and according to PP Resolution 130, the recognizing and considering parts of the Resolution have been updated. (2) to add some new contents according to new features of spam, such as Distributed Ledger Technologies; (3) to share findings of the proposed previous survey report on the countering spam, and to publish the progress report of ITU-T Study Group 17 and other related Study Groups on the implementation of this resolution, and evaluate the effectiveness of the current works including reviewing the current progress for the adoption of Resolution 52 (4) some descriptions are supplemented and improved." Summary: • Adds references to " phone calls, mobile messaging, instant message, IP-based multimedia applications."	This probably means new methods for countering spam. The changes proposed related to PII and DLT (blockchain) are related to efforts to increase work on authentication and identification. Should have minimal impact on work. Supports SG17 continued work on spam. Signals intent to expand work beyond email spam. Inserts a characterization of "spam" into the

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			• Adds reference to characterization of "spam" by ITU-T SG2 " as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS)" • Includes reference to Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in relation to spam and ties spam to data protection. • Includes a request to network operators to counter spam in *considering*, which should probably be in *Invites*. • Supports continued studies on spam and development of solutions to spam. • Supports new work on e.g., PII protection and DLT as means of countering spam • Encourages more collaboration with other groups, adding 3GPP, GSMA, M3AAWG • Instructs the TSB Director to initiate another study on spam including another questionairre concerning spam to ITU membership (not just ITU-T). Also adds text instructing the Director to publish the outcomes of the study. • Director will need to publish a progress report on this work. Possibly more visibility of the work.	Resolution, consistent with PP18 Resolution 130 noting c), but excludes the rest of the text ("usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services"). Will probably have minimal impact on work of ITU-T. Will probably have minimal impact on ITU-T work. Inserts "Personally Identifiable Information" into the work on spam and ties countering spam to data protection. Supports similar tie-ins in SG17. email is generally an application-layer service provided over the network (not in the network). Note that this type of request doesn't belong in a "considering" section. Supports additional work by ITU-T (SG17) to develop solutions to spam. Supports further work tying PII to spam and work on DLT. (probably SG17)
MOD	52	Countering and combating spam	ARB/36A20/1 (AST) Summary: • Similar to AFCP/35A10/1, includes mobile services and adds references to GSMA and its Spam Reporting Service. • Requests the Secretary-General	This proposal could affect the Internet, particularly regarding services that operate over the Internet. Such a new initiative including a global agreement on countering spam would be a

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			to set up an initiative of an effective legislative and technical framework for international cooperation and coordination, to adopt global agreement on spam countering, • Adds numerous preamble clauses that are then referenced in *resolves to instruct the relevant study groups* 1 specifically to instruct SG17 to take them into account including: o The GSMA Spam Reporting Service (SRS) o Use of AI in generating spam o Use of social media " to influence public opinions, spread fake news, create and advertise misconceptions" o The cross-border nature of spam and the need for a combination of technical and legal solutions and cooperation at the international level. • Instructs the TSB Director to o create a repository of legal frameworks and best practices on countering spam o to study the feasibility of developing a platform to reflect live spam statistics and o to continue to study (old 2, new 4) spam, adding the technical means to "prevent installation and operation of platforms emitting spams. o to cooperate with the new *requests Secretary-General* • *further invites Member States* " to develop information sharing mechanisms between Member States of knowledge and law enforcement efforts to benefit every nation participating in the information society;"	major undertaking that would need close monitoring. This would most likely require action at Plenipotentiary and would have budgetary implications for the General Secretariat. This proposal supports the work proposed for SG17 for the next study period and encourages more output from SG17 on countering spam. Social Media would be a new area of study for SG17. In addition, the items of concern listed here are generally considered content which has traditionally be out of scope of ITU. It isn't clear what is asked here, given that platforms used for spam are generally indistinguishable from platforms used for non-spam traffic (general purpose computers and operating systems). Note that most other regions propose to delete this clause.
MOD	52	Countering and combating spam	EUR/38A12/1 (ECP 12) From Introduction to the contribution: "This proposal includes issues such as the role of stakeholders in combatting spam, awareness-raising and skills and the need for a risk-based approach. It considers combating the impact of spam as an element of a national cybersecurity strategy." Summary: • Supports including countering spam as part of a national security	No major change to status quo.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			strategy • Supports a risk-based approach " incorporating a combination of technological, process, and people-based approaches" • Removes mandate(resolves, instructs) to study groups to develop technical Recommendations related to countering spam. • Removes *instructs* TSB Director to initiate a study on spam.	Removes specific role of SG17, and removes mandate for SG17 to work on Recommendations, technical papers and other publications related to countering spam. Note this won't necessarily stop work in SG17. This was completed in last study period.
MOD	52	Countering and combating spam	RCC/40A9/1 (RCC 9) From the Introduction, RCC proposes "...involving Study Group 2 on Operational aspects in the fight against spam, in part because the processing of calling party numbers in the form of call detail records falls under the purview of both ITU-T Study Group 2 working parties..." Summary: • Adds new reference to SG2 in preamble and includes SG2 in the work in *resolves to instruct the relevant study groups* • Removes the study in *instructs the TSB Director* 2.	Similar to other regions, RCC expands the scope of spam studies to other services, in this case voice calls. RCC proposes the inclusion of spam calls "...including the spoofing, falsification or deletion of caller ID information..." which would require involvement of SG2. This could be tied into work on international delivery of origin Calling Party Number.
WSIS+10 and SDGs (top)(index)				
MOD	75	Sustainable Development Goals	ARB/36A24/1 (AST) Summary: • Adds reference to WTPF-21 • Adds references to the SDGs • Adds *resolves* tying the work to WSIS Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 related to cybersecurity, ICT infrastructure, and enabling environment and continue work on cybersecurity, cybercrime, countering spam, misuse of ICTs. • Adds CWG-COP to *resolves*, similar to EUR/38A4/1.	The additions to *resolves* should support work underway in the study groups. The exception is cybercrime which is generally outside the scope of the ITU.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	75	Sustainable Development Goals	EUR/38A4/1 (ECP 4) From Introduction to contribution: "proposes to streamline the text and … adds a reference to the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection." Summary • Deletes references to PP18 Res. 71, Res. 101, 130, 131, 133, 139, 178, 200, Opinions of WTPF 2013. • Deletes reference to WSIS Action Lines. • Deletes entire sections *considering further, recognizing, recognizing further, taking into account, noting, noting further*. • Adds CWG-COP to *resolves* • Deletes *invites* to Member States and all stakeholders to submit contributions to CWG-Internet	Streamlines the Resolution. Shouldn't have much impact on ITU-T SG work. Deletes text on ITU-T's lead role in WSIS implementation process, but this is just preamble text. Supports work in CWG-COP. The proposed changes to remove text regarding the larger Internet policy landscape (e.g., Internet public policy, CWG-Internet, enhanced cooperation and the Tunis Agenda), will probably not affect the work in ITU-T. Any substantive changes to this work would have to be done at Council or Plenipot.
MOD	75	Sustainable Development Goals	RCC/40A4/1 (RCC 4) Summary • Deletes references in the preamble to PP18 Res. 71, Res. 101, 131, 133, 139, 178, 200, Opinions of WTPF 2013. • Deletes references in the preamble to "enhanced cooperation on an equal footing" • Further extensive updates to reflect activities including the SDGs. • Updates *resolves* to include work in CWG-COP. • Deletes *invites Member States* to contribute to the CWG-Internet.	Extensive updates to clean up the preamble based on activities over last decade. These changes shouldn't change the work in ITU-T too much. Continues support for work on WSIS and SDGs including work in CWG-COP.. Any operational change in CWG-Internet requires action by Plenipotentiary or ITU Council.
Working Methods (top)(index)				

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	**TSAG (C-24 App I)** C-24 App I contains text agreed upon by TSAG to be forwarded to WTSA-20 reflecting changes to Resolution 1. Appendix II contains a discussion of the state of Section 7. There is consensus in TSAG that changes are needed to Resolution 1 Section 7 due to internal inconsistencies; however there isn't agreement on what changes to make. Summary: • In multiple places, replaces "will" and "must" with "shall" to clarify requirements • Adds references to Plenipotentiary Resolutions 208 and 191 and then *resolves* that they be elaborated in Res. 1. • Sections 1.bis.6 through 1.bis.9 - "EDITOR'S NOTE: TSAG discussion indicated support for removal of 1bis.6 through 1bis.9 in square brackets below, as these definitions are related to non-normative texts already well described in Recommendation ITU-T A.13. If not removed, these definitions need to be updated and aligned with those in A.13." • Section 6.1 - Changes the deadline for submission of contributions to WTSA from 14 to 21 days and for submission of ITU secretariat documents to 35 days before opening of WTSA. • Clarifies that a change in approval procedure is announced at the time by the chairman of the meeting and will be included in the meeting report. • A Note is added to section 9 on the traditional approval procedures (TAP) that only responses that either explicitly agree or explicitly disagree will be counted after consultation.	Resolution 1 concerns internal operation of the ITU-T and thus would have no direct impact on the Internet; however, changes in procedure of the ITU-T could affect what works is done in ITU-T and how members can affect that work. Thus changes to this Resolution would change how proposals that affect the Internet would be managed. A-series Resolutions can be modified by consensus in TSAG. Thus any changes to these procedures wouldn't require a WTSA. This change could provide more transparency on the approval procedures used.
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	**APT/37A1/1 (ACP 1)** From Proposal section of contribution: 1. keep 1bis aligning and avoiding duplication with A.13. 2. Replace Resolution 35 with Resolution 208 within the spirit of streamlining resolutions. 3. add new item in section 3 with principle of SG chairman, vice-chairmen, rapporteurs and editors in performing their duties.	No direct impact on the Internet. This resolution concerns internal management of ITU-T.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			Summary: • Replace section on definitions and approval procedures for informative documents with references to A.13. • Replace description of the Alternative Approval Process (AAP) with reference to A.8. • Appointment of management team - replace reference to WTSA Res 35 with reference to PP Res. 208 throughout. • Replaces "implementation guidelines" with "implementer's guide" throughout. • Adds "technical paper" as a text output of ITU-T in addition to "technical report". • Section 3.8 is added clarifying that " SG chairman, vice-chairmen, rapporteurs and editors should be neutral in performing their duties."	The main impact this proposal (1) will have on ITU-T is that changes to AAP will be governed by Recommendation A.18. A-series Recommendations can be revised by TSAG (by consensus) and won't necessarily require WTSA action. Thus, interested parties will need to monitor TSAG for proposed changes to AAP. Note that Traditional Approval Process is still defined in Res. 1. No real impact. A technical paper and technical report will have similar status (both informative). Emphasizes that study group management should be neutral and should not take sides.
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	ARB/36A1/1 (AST) Summary: • In Section 1.5 (WTSA), adds " consider any new emerging technology by setting up its standards." to the list of responsibilities of the " Committee on the ITU-T Work Programme and Organization". • Adds new 1.10bis proposing that heads of delegation can meet in case consensus has not been reached with the aim of reaching consensus. • Modifies the NOTE in Section 1bis.5.1 to change the status of Recommendations to normative text (standards). • Section 1bis.6 - adds definition of a Supplement. • Sections 1bis.6 - 1bis.9: clarifies that the informative documents are non-normative.	Committee on the ITU-T Work Programme and Organization Currently, that Committee doesn't set up standards so this needs to be clarified. Could be a translation issue. This codifies existing practice at ITU conferences. This represents a change in status of ITU-T Recommendations which are currently not considered normative.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			• Adds text on participation of members from Academia, SMEs and Associates Generally similar to Sector Members but without any decision-making role. • Proposes that every effort should be made not to schedule study group meetings to coincide with significant religious periods. • Study group reports to WTSA should be developed in consultation with study group members and should include obstacles/challenges it faced in the previous study period. • Clarifies that Academia can attend TSAG meetings. • Proposes that study group meetings not be held in conjunction with TSAG meetings. • New sections 5.15 and 5.16 elaborate roles of the TSB Director to act between WTSAs to forward the work of the ITU-T. • Section 7 (Approval of Questions) o 7.1.0 - Changes approval of Question from the SG *AND* TSAG to SG *OR* TSAG (emphasis added) and deletes "through a study group where urgent treatment is justified." o 7.1.5 - Makes consideration of overlap with work of other standardization organizations optional. o 7.3.1 - Restrictions consideration of duplication of effort only between study groups of ITU-T • Section 8 (selection of approval procedure) o Changes criteria for defaulting to TAP to "having explicit content on" as opposed to "relating to". o Requires reconsideration to be submitted as a contribution as opposed to being in writing, thus subject to requirements for a contribution.	The change from "and" to "or" raises a question of whether TSAG approval is required or if TSAG input is only advisory. Removes the requirement to consider duplication of work with other standards organizations such as IETF, 3GPP, etc. This could create more overlap with Internet-related activities. This narrows the criteria for selecting TAP thus possibly restricting the areas to which TAP can be applied. This removes the ability to request reconsideration of approval procedure during a meeting. Such requests would have to be submitted as a contribution before the meeting.
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	EUR/38A20-R1/1 (ECP 3) and EUR/38A3/1 From Abstract to contribution (EUR/38A20-R1/1):	

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			• "The revision provides proposed changes to the rules of procedure including allowing all delegates and representatives to participate in ITU funded meetings of regional and sub-regional groups, as well as ensuring all study groups management chains are neutral in discharging their responsibilities." Summary • EUR/38A3/1 incorporates text from PP Resolution 208 regarding appointment and maximum term of office of chairmen and vice-chairmen. • Clarifies that invited experts may not participate in decision-making discussions in SG meetings. • Replaced text in 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 with new text that would allow all Sector Members to participate regional group meetings, focus groups, rapporteur groups, symposia and workshops. • Clarifies that a study group chair must follow the rules of procedure and SG management must be impartial. • Clarifies procedures for when a study group chair doesn't attend the study group meetings. • Expands the cases to which TAP is assumed to be applied to technologies that have regulatory and/or policy concerns. The new cases are already being used in study groups on a case-by-case basis. • Clarifies how a change in approval procedure is announced.	Some Sector Members have been prohibited from attending some of the ITU-T regional meetings. This proposal would ensure that Sector Members can attend all meetings. No mechanisms are provided, so it isn't clear how this would be enforced. This new clause would allow all Sector Members to participate in regional group meetings, focus groups, rapporteur groups, symposia, and workshops. Currently participation in Regional ITU-T Study groups is limited to delegate, Member States, and operating agencies in the region. Would ease application of TAP to areas not specifically related to numbering, addressing, tariff, charging and accounting. This should make it more clear that a change has been made at the time of the change to the meeting attendees.
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	RCC/40A5/1 (RCC 5) Summary • Replaces references to WTSA Resolution 35 with reference to PP Resolution 208 which covers the same topic (selection of chairs and vice-chairs) • Section 1.1 is extensively modified to explicitly enumerate the work of WTSA; basically describing current operation.	Shouldn't change the current procedure too much.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments

			• 1bis.6 - 1bis.9: RCC adopts the same change as TSAG, replacing these clauses with a reference to Recommendation A.13.
			• 2.1.4: Adds " regional telecommunication organization (RTO)" to description of regional group.
			• Deletes 2.1.5 defining joint study groups with ITU-R.
			• 2.3.1: Clarifies that invited experts can't participate in decision making or liaison activities.
			• 2.3.1: Adds sector members, academia and Associates to list of organizations that can participate in meetings of regional groups including adding RTO.
			• 3.7: Adds recommendation that SG chairmen participate in TSAG.
			• 3.8 (new): Specifies that SG chairmen comply with the ITU Constitution, Convention, Rules, etc.
			• 3.9 (new): Adds requirement for SG chairmen to be impartial.
			• 4.10 (new): Provides a procedure if SG Chairmen don't attend meetings
			• 5.5: Adds requirement for the TSB Director to provide liaison between ITU regional and area offices and the ITU General Secretariat and with other SDOs.
			• 5.18 (new): States that the TSB Director shall lead the group on Intellectual Property Rights and the group on allocation of international numbering resources, reporting to TSAG.
			
			• Section 7 (approval of new/revised Questions):
			  ○ Deletes 7.1.4 that allows new Questions to be proposed during a SG meeting. Thus proposals for new Questions must be submitted as a contribution.
			  ○ 7.1.6: Some Member States or Sector Members (normally at least 4) must commit to support the work on the new Question.
			  ○ Requires new Questions with policy or regulatory implications to follow the ITU Convention and undergo Member State consultation.
			  ○ 7.2 (new): Lengthy new session describing procedure for adopting new or revised Questions between WTSAs via SG approval with TSAG review.
			  ○ 7.3 (update): new processes for approving new/revised Questions adopted as in 7.2, including via formal Member State consultation.
				Same as for TSAG
				
				Note that a regional telecommunication organization might not have as members all Member States or Sector Members of the region.
				
				The first is presumably the TSB Director's Ad Hoc Group on IPR. The second could include the TSB's maintenance of various numbering resources (e.g., databases), but it isn't clear.
				
				This could possibly require more proposals for new/revised Questions to undergo consultation.
				
				The proposal clarifies in detail the procedure and clearly contains a role for TSAG review.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			○ 7.4 modifies the process for approving new/revised Questions at a WTSA. • Section 8 changes widen the range of Recommendations that are assumed to follow TAP to include " questions that have policy or regulatory implications," or " to questions about the scope of which there is any doubt". ○ As in TSAG proposal, clarifies that the Chair shall announce the decision at the meeting and include in meeting report. • Section 9.2.1: Widens the scope of topics for which SG3 regional groups can develop recommendations to any question of interest. • Section 9 NOTE - Replies to consultation that don't contain information regarding approval aren't counted, but comments will be submitted to the study group. • 9.5.3, 9.8.2.1 - Adds Sector Members acting on behalf of Member States as participating in the decision making process. • 9.5.7 (new): Automatically sends rejected Recommendation (9.5.3) to next WTSA if there is no study group meeting before then.	This could include other topics under study in SG3 (e.g., OTTs) This seems to take the decision out of the hands of the Study Group whether or not to send a Recommendation to WTSA.
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	CAN/USA/45/1 Summary: • Incorporates changes proposed by TSAG in C-24 Appendix I. • 2.1.2 e) (new): Adds reference to Article 43 of the Constitution to the description of a regional group to meet only " to settle telecommunications questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis". • Deletes 2.3.2 on SG3 regional groups and defines participation in all regional groups to include Academia, and Member States and Sector Members from outside the region can participate in an observer capacity. • 8.3: Adds the ability to change the selection of approval process after consent (in case of AAP).	This change could limit the work a regional group could do on the Internet (but wouldn't prohibit that work). Allows participation, at least as an observer, of all Sector Members and Member States in all regional groups. This provides a more open process for reconsideration. If changes are made during the consent process and AAP that have policy implications, it would allow a change in procedure.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
Access and Infrastructure (top)(index)				
MOD	92	Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications	AFCP/35A25/1 **(AFCP25)** From Abstract: " The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 92 reflect the following: i) the need to continue promoting the standardization activities in SG11, SG12, SG15 and SG17 related to IMT network including emerging technologies and security applications; and ii) to examine the possibility to establish a 5G observatory including its appropriate guidelines." Summary • Updates the preamble clauses based on work done in the last study period including the JCA IMT2020 and the FG IMT-2020. • Proposes creation of a "5G Observatory" as discussed at the eleventh CTO Meeting, possibly similar to the EU 5G Observatory. The Observatory is proposed to share lessons learned and use cases, but also would include development of guidelines and provide guidance for a business rationale for 5G. • Adds an *instructs* to the study groups to promote standardization on the requirements of developing countries related to IMT. • Includes the open source community for collaboration (*resolves to invite TSAG* 2). • Adds *instructs Study Group 3* clause to promote standardization studies on policy, regulatory and economic questions related to IMT-2020 and develop guidance for operators for a business rationale for IMT-2020 deployment. • Adds *instructs SG 5* clause to study IMT environmental requirements including energy efficiency. • Modifies *instructs SG 13* to o share its roadmap with external organizations in the context of JCA IMT-2020. o include ".. softwarization, network functions virtualization (NFV), container network functions (CNF), Cloud RAN, Cloud core, mobile edge computing (MEC)", Machine Learning and IMT-2020 network evolution.	Focuses on deployment of IMT-2020 (5G), especially in developing countries. The 5G Observatory proposal bears watching since it isn't clear what type of guidelines would be developed. SG3 already has IMT-2020 on its agenda so this would support that work, but it would still depend on contributions. Developing guidance for a business rationale might be outside the scope of SG3. The contribution proposes a studies on non-terrestrial broadband access technologies which doesn't seem to fit into "non-radio aspects". This would need clarification. These topics are already under study in SG13.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			• *instructs the TSB Director* to examine establishment of a 5G Observatory and to conduct studies on non-terrestrial broadband access technologies	
MOD	92	Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications	APT/37A24/1 (ACP 24) From Proposal section of contribution: "1) To describe the standardization progress of ITU-T on IMT-2020 related subjects in this study period, including the areas of network, signalling, and security.." "2) Proposes new standardization work for IMT on topics for "networks beyond IMT-2020" (including definition)." "3) To strengthen the role and responsibility of ITU-T SG17 on security aspects of networks beyond IMT-2020, and to promote the coordination and cooperation on security aspects." Summary • Asks TSAG to support the work on non-radio aspects of "networks beyond IMT-2020". • Asks SGs to strengthen cooperation and coordination e.g., on "networks beyond IMT-2020". • Promotes work on non-radio aspects of "networks beyond IMT-2020" in SG11, 12, 13, 15 and 17. • Promotes work in SG11 specifically on " testing frameworks, specifications, methodologies, capabilities, and interoperability for topics under study for networks beyond IMT-2020," • Promotes work in SG13 specifically on "a gap analysis of present and future network requirements, and topics under study for networks beyond IMT-2020" • Removes from SG13 specific work on "network softwarization, network slicing, network capability openness, network management and orchestration, fixed-mobile convergence and emerging network technology (such as ICN, etc.);" • Extends the scope of JCA IMT-2020 to "networks beyond IMT-2020". • Instructs SG13 "to define the term 'networks beyond IMT-2020', including the features and subjects of such networks,"	The term "networks beyond IMT-2020" has been used in conjunction with proposals for "New IP". This proposal enables initiation of new protocol and network architecture work (e.g., "New IP") in ITU-T most likely related to what is currently being called 6G in industry. (Note: IMT-2020 is generally synonymous with 5G). The proposal also supports continued work in SG17 on security aspects including security for "networks beyond IMT-2020". Although this proposal instructs the Study Groups to start the stated work; the work doesn't start without contributions from Members. Removal of these topics from Res. 92 won't stop the work underway in SG13 if members continue to bring contributions.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			• Initiates work in SG15 on transport networks for "networks beyond IMT-2020". • Initiates work in SG17 on security aspects of "networks beyond IMT-2020" including coordination with 3GPP SA3 and other groups. • Instructs the TSB Director to conduct seminars and workshops on "networks beyond IMT-2020").	Note that this implies that SG13 would have a lead role in defining "networks beyond IMT-2020" This could include any new protocol aspects, authentication, identity, authorization, etc.
MOD	92	Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications	ARB/36A28/1 (AST) Summary • Focuses on needs of developing countries in deploying IMT-2020. • Similar to AFCP/35A25/1, updates the preamble clauses based on work done in the last study period including the JCA IMT2020 and the FG IMT-2020 and proposes creation of a 5G Observatory. • Proposes new *instructs* for SG3 and SG5 similar to AFCP/35A25/1.	See AFCP/35A25/1.
MOD	92	Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications	IAP/39A26/1 (IAP 26) From Introduction to contribution: • " To align with the intent of Resolution ITU-R 56, the proposed modified text includes the removal of specific IMT systems and, instead, the root name IMT is used in the resolves and instructs clauses." • "includes updated text to reflect general study areas to be addressed by the relevant ITU-T Study Groups. Detail study topics are left for the study groups to define as part of their study Questions and work item formulation. " • "Modified text is also proposed in the *instructs study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector* to strengthen collaboration and coordination with other standards bodies so as to mitigate duplication of work in the formulation of study Questions and work items." Summary • Aligns with ITU-R Res. 56 in use of term "IMT" throughout and	Note that the term "IMT" as understood in this contribution includes any evolution of IMT networks into the future, thus the terminology alignment here wouldn't restrict work on future networks too much, but it also might not have the same connotations as “networks beyond IMT-2020" as used in the APT proposal.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			emphasizes need for a coordinated roadmap between ITU-R and ITU-T.. • Updates text to reflect general study areas of the study groups. Details are left to the study groups. • modifies text to strengthen collaboration and coordination. • stresses non-radio role for ITU-T (ITU-R responsible for radio). • Recognizes SG13's lead role in project management coordination of non-radio aspects of IMT within ITU-T. • Emphasizes collaboration and coordination with other SDOs and strengthens language against duplication of work. • Clarifies SG11's role regarding "signalling requirements" as opposed to "signalling". • Effectively continues SG13's work on IMT standardization roadmap and in coordination.	Probably won't impact work in SG11 much, but it could provide support efforts to limit work on signaling protocols. Will probably not affect work in SG13 too much. Explicitly includes "satellite convergence" supporting continued SG13 work in that area. (Note "satellite convergence" was included in the "New IP" proposals).
MOD	92	Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications	RCC/40A16/1 (RCC 16) Summary: • Adds reference to FG Network2030 in the preamble • Adds "IMT-2020 and beyond, including Network 2030" to *resolves to invite TSAG* 2 regarding collaboration with other SDOs. • Adds Network 2030 to the work of the study groups, especially SG11 and SG13, in multiple *instructs* clauses. • Proposes a new Focus Group on Technologies for Network 2030 (FG NET-2030).	In the last study period, the work on Network 2030 contained numerous aspects in common with the "New IP" proposals. This contribution proposes to continue the Network 2030 work in the next study period. The proposal for a new FG NET-2030 is duplicates a similarly named Focus Group just completed in the last study period. The intention of this proposal needs clarification.
NOC	93	Interconnection of 4G, IMT-2020 networks and beyond	RCC/40A27/5 (RCC 27) This contribution proposes that no change be made to Resolution 93.	

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	95	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector initiatives to raise awareness on best practices and policies related to quality of service	AFCP/35A26/1 (AFCP 26) Summary: • Proposes to emphasize broadband networks and services when developing Recommendations on performance, QOS and QOE. • *instructs* the study groups to work on the impact of counterfeiting on the degradation of QOS on networks and end users' QOE.	The study groups currently include broadband services and networks in its work, so this will support further work on QOS and QOE. The Africa region has a particular focus on the effect of counterfeiting on networks and consumers. This would most likely be addressed in SG12 and 11 if it is accepted.
MOD	95	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector initiatives to raise awareness on best practices and policies related to quality of service	APT/37A25/1 (ACP 25) From Proposal section of contribution): " to instruct ITU-T group to develop recommendation as uniform standard for visualization map for checking and verification of availability and QoS/QoE of mobile broadband Internet service which will be facilitate the user's choice of Internet service." Summary: • Adds development of " Recommendations on interactive online mapping that visualization of mobile broadband availability and QoS/QoE;" to work of Study Groups.	Parties interested in mobile broadband deployment should monitor progress of this resolution. This proposal supports continued work on QoS/QoE in SG12. SG12 develops Recommendations on QoS/QoE parameters and measurements, but not online mapping applications.
Emerging Technologies (IoT, etc.) (top)(index)				
MOD	97	Combating mobile telecommunication device theft	AFCP/35A28/1 (AFCP28) From Abstract: " instruct Study Groups 11 and 17 to compile and share the following information: i) best practices developed by industry or governments in combating mobile device theft, especially from regions where the rate of mobile phone theft has fallen, including statistics on their effectiveness; and ii) experiences about measures related to tampering with (making unauthorized changes to) mobile ICT unique identifiers and its prevention."	This contribution doesn't propose any new work that would specifically affect the Internet, focusing on sharing best practices and experiences. However, this work could stimulate standardization work in the future.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			Summary: • *instructs* SG11 and SG17 to o compile best practices in combating mobile phone theft. o share experiences about measures related to tampering with mobile ICT identifiers. • *invites Member States and Sector Members* to conduct awareness programmes " on the negative effects of buying or selling of stolen devices."	
MOD	97	Combating mobile telecommunication device theft	APT/37A27/1 (ACP 27) From Proposal section of contribution: " to enhance study on reliable and distributed global telecommunication devices information sharing solutions utilizing emerging technologies, such as DLT, to combating import and sale of stolen ICT devices from the market.." Summary: • Adds preamble text supporting work applying emerging technologies such as DLT to prevent stolen devices from entering the market. • No changes are proposed for the operative clauses (e.g., *resolves, instructs*)	Parties interested in mobile devices and services should monitor activities initiating work on DLT (blockchain) solutions for combating mobile device theft (e.g. SG11). Although text is added related to DLT in the preamble sections, no text is proposed for the operative clauses (resolves, instructs, invites).
MOD	97	Combating mobile telecommunication device theft	IAP/39A4/1 (IAP 4) From Introduction: "modifications of the resolves clause are included that aim to address the adverse impacts of mobile device theft, within the scope of ITU and in line with Resolution 189." Essentially the same as EUR/38A34/1.	See EUR/38A34/1 below.
MOD	97	Combating mobile telecommunication device theft	EUR/38A34/1 (ECP 34) From Introduction: "Europe notes that some of the text of WTSA Resolution 97 duplicates matters which are covered in Resolution 189 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference. We proposal to delete these in order to streamline the resolution."	This problem should not affect operation of the Internet.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			Summary: • Deletes sections of preamble clauses that duplicate PP Resolution 189. • Modifies *resolves* 1 such that all solutions should be in the scope of ITU-T. • Modifies *resolves* 2 to address the problem of "replication of unique identifiers" instead of "duplication of unique identifiers."	This change could be used to limit the scope of work. Clarifies the problem as one of replication instead of duplication.
NOC	97	Combating mobile telecommunication device theft	RCC/40A27/7 (RCC 27 This contribution proposes that no change be made to Resolution 97.	

MOD	98	Enhancing the standardization of Internet of things and smart cities and communities for global development	AFCP/35A29/1 (AFCP29)
			From Abstract, this proposal covers ": i) the need to support Member States from developing countries in organizing forums on IoT and SC&C; ii) to report on progress made in capacity development; and iii) the need to cooperate with U4SSC through its implementation programme."
			
			Summary
			• Adds reference to the UN Global Pulse Initiative on big data and AI.
			• Adds reference to the United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) initiative.
			• *resolves to instruct* SG20 "to develop ITU-T Recommendations aimed to find the best use cases of utilizing big data,"
			• *instructs* the TSB Director "to accelerate the adoption of UN-ITU KPIs for Smart Sustainable Cities"
			• *instructs* the TSB Director in collaboration with the BDT Director and Radio Bureau Director
			  ○ to implement a training program "to form city auditors" to assist cities in " implementation of ITU KPI for Smart Sustainable Cities;"
			  ○ to support developing countries in organising fora, seminars and workshops on IoT and "SC&C"
			  ○ to study the " multidimensional impact of the big data utilization".
				Mainly proposes capacity building programs for IoT and Smart Sustainable Cities and support for adoption of ITU KPIs.
				
				The proposal does contain a standards work item to find the best use cases of utilizing big data.
				
				The proposal doesn't contain any items that should materially affect Internet operations.

MOD	98	Enhancing the standardization of	APT/37A28/1 (ACP 28)	This proposal contains provisions on identifiers

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
		Internet of things and smart cities and communities for global development	From Introduction to contribution: "A variety of IoT technologies that are used to automate and accelerate different key industries such as Industrial Internet, Internet of Vehicles, Smart Oceans and Seas, Smart Supply Chain, Smart Home, digital transformation, digital economy, etc., have also been added to the list which can be covered by Resolution 98. Further, due to the requirements of frugality in the IoT device ecosystem proliferation of IoT services, a need is felt to develop a framework for provision of trusted services using the network layer security infrastructure. Such requirements, as well as promotion of the framework by the member states, can also be covered by Resolution 98 to ensure a smooth implementation and interoperability across underlying network technologies." Summary • Adds smart cities and communities (SC&C) and areas such as Industrial Internet of Things, Internet of Vehicles, Smart Oceans and Seas, Smart Supply Chain, and Smart Home, digital transformation, and digital economy to standardization work on IoT • Removes text implying for ITU-T plays a lead role in IoT and SC&C standards (deletes *considering* i). • Emphasizes that different regions or countries have different levels of development and needs that need to be considered in standards. • Promotes use of IoT in industrial digitalization, vertical industries and in response to crises • Promotes use of globally unique identifiers for security • Ties IoT into achieving SDGs • Encourages enhanced collaboration with ITU-R, ITU-D and other SDOs.	(see below) that could affect Internet activities on identifiers (and GSMA/3GPP). While this proposal seems to add a lot of new areas of work, most of these areas have already been started in SG20. The proposal supports SG20's work in new technology areas and new markets. Adds a need for globally unique identifiers for devices and applications. This could reopen the debate on the development of an identifier system for IoT.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	98	Enhancing the standardization of Internet of things and smart cities and communities for global development	ARB/36A29/1 (AST) Summary • Adds reference to the United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) initiative. • *instructs* the TSB Director "to accelerate the adoption of UN-ITU KPIs for Smart Sustainable Cities" • *instructs* the TSB Director in collaboration with the BDT Director and Radio Bureau Director to implement a training program "to form KPI auditors" to assist cities in " implementation of UN-ITU KPI for Smart Sustainable Cities;"	Mainly proposes capacity building programs for IoT and Smart Sustainable Cities and support for adoption of ITU KPIs. The proposal doesn't contain any items that should materially affect Internet operations
MOD	98	Enhancing the standardization of Internet of things and smart cities and communities for global development	IAP/39A23/1 (IAP 23) From Introduction to contribution: "With the exponential growth of the IoT ecosystem around the world and the number of IoT devices connected to the network, its necessary to study the IoT security aspects to guarantee the stability and security of the networks and the users of these devices. Additionally, considering the various verticals where IoT are being used to deploy new creative solutions (such as smart cities, e-health and education), it is important to study these proposals and how they can assist ITU members fulfil the SDG and how the IoT Ecosystem can improve the economy and life of the population, especially in developing countries. Finally, some editorial changes are made to clarify the involvement of study groups in IoT studies." https://gss.itu.int/programme/ Summary: • Supports study of security aspects of IoT • Considers vertical applications of IoT and how they can be used to achieve the SDGs • Clarifies involvement of study groups other than SG20 in IoT studies, especially SG2, SG12 and SG17 in their respective areas. • Emphasizes cooperation between ITU sectors, capacity building and tie in achievement of SDGs. • Emphasizes assistance to developing countries.	This proposal should not have much impact on the Internet. It emphasizes cooperation by SG20 with other SGs in carrying out its work. Proposed changes emphasize cooperation between ITU sectors, capacity building and tie in achievement of SDGs.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	98	Enhancing the standardization of Internet of things and smart cities and communities for global development	EUR/38A31/1 (ECP 31) From Introduction to contribution: "encourages the strengthening of the assistance that the ITU can provide to Member States. It recognises the role of the ITU in supporting SDG 11. It emphasises the importance of IoT being open and adaptable, the relevant and related work of the different ITU sectors and the importance of drawing on multi-stakeholder expertise." Summary: • Removes references to ITU-T Rec. Y.4000/Y.2060 (f) and Y.4702 (g). • Ties work into SDG 11. • Recognizes work in ITU-D, ITU-R and the UN's United for Smart Sustainable Cities" (U4SSC) initiative. • Supports capacity building in developing countries. • Adds collaboration with U4SSC.	The changes proposed should have no major impact on operation of the Internet. It supports capacity building in developing countries and collaboration with other sectors.

WTSA-20 A-series Recommendations

(back to top)

Type	Rec.	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
NOC	A.7	Focus Groups	ARB/36A12-R1/1 This contribution proposes that no change be made to Recommendation A.7.	This position opposes by default any changes proposed by other regions.
MOD	A.7	Focus Groups	EUR/38A19/1 (ECP 19) From Abstract to contribution: "outlines that all proposals for establishing a focus group should be submitted first to TSAG who will decide whether such a focus group should be established and, if so, which group--be it TSAG or other study group(s)--should be the parent group." Summary: • Gives TSAG more control over focus groups. Creation of focus groups,	This proposal concerns internal operation of the ITU-T and shouldn't have a direct impact on Internet operations. It should provide more transparency and TSAG control over creation and operation of Focus Groups. Provides more oversight of creation and operation of Focus Groups by TSAG.

Type	Rec.	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			modification of terms of reference, extension of term of focus group, appointment of management team would all require approval of TSAG instead of only parent group. • Term of focus group can only be extended once for a maximum of 12 months. • Provides for more transparency into financing and administration of focus groups. • Requires focus groups to perform a gap analysis. • Proposes that focus groups should follow normal ITU-T procedures. • Emphasizes cooperation and coordination with the appropriate study groups instead of just the parent group. • Adds requirement on focus group creation that its work doesn't overlap with work of other focus groups. • External experts will no longer be able to be vice chair • Clarifies that normal A-series procedures are followed when creating a new work item or new Question based on focus group output.	Would prevent continued extension of Focus Groups which has increased over last couple of study periods. Requires focus groups to create a gap analysis between its work and ITU-T Recommendations as well as work (e.g., standards) from other organizations. This could reduce overlap. This change injects needed process in focus group operation, but could negatively affect the ability for non-members to participate in a focus group. Could use clarification which procedures are used.
MOD	A.7	Focus Groups	IAP/39A20/1 (IAP 20) From Proposal section of contribution: "strengthen the criteria for the establishment of ITU-T Focus Groups and clarify the process by which Focus Group deliverables are transferred to, and handled by, the parent group, as well as improve the logical flow of the text through structural reorganization." Summary: • Clarifies establishment of a Focus Group to "address a well-defined topic requiring solutions that directly advance the work of ITU-T study groups" and should have a "broad level of industry interest and market maturity"	These changes aim to keep the work of a focus group within the mandate of the ITU-T and prevent duplication of work in other organizations.. Also moves the informative Appendix into the main body of the text, making it an integral part of the Recommendation. Aims to prevent ill-defined topics outside the scope of work of the ITU-T

Type	Rec.	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			• Aims to avoid duplication of work in other organizations forums or consortia.. • Allows for Associates and Academia to be counted in support for establishing a focus group. • Requires a gap analysis before creation of a focus group. • The term length of a Focus Group should not exceed 9 to 12 months but can be extended by the parent group. • Adds that the focus group will send all its deliverables to the parent group for consideration. They will be submitted as contributions in accordance with A.1 and A.2.	Introduces the criteria that the topic can't be addressed via an "alternative mechanism" which is left open-ended.
NOC	A.7	Focus Groups	RCC/40A27/8 (RCC 27) This contribution proposes that no change be made to Recommendation A.7.	

New Draft WTSA-20 Resolutions

(back to top)

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
ADD		Information and Communication Technologies role in the early detection of global pandemics	AFCP/35A32/1 (AFCP 32) From Abstract: "ATU proposes a draft new Resolution to recognize the huge potential of ICTs and promote further the use of ICTs including the new emerging technologies in predicting and monitoring epidemics before being transformed to global pandemics." This proposal is essentially a subset of ARB/36A31/1.	This proposal doesn't shouldn't directly affect Internet operations. The proposal is pretty open-ended and could be used to generate a wide range of activities.
ADD		ITU-T's role in facilitating the use of ICTs to prevent the spread of global pandemics	APT/37A29/1 (ACP 29): From the Abstract: "To facilitate the use of ICTs for preventing the spread of global pandemics, the draft Resolution	An open-ended proposal to generate work related to the use of ICTs to

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			proposes ITU-T's roles including the development of standardization roadmap to facilitate better deployment of future ITU-T deliverables and systematically organize and initiate work on potential Recommendations on relevant telecommunications/ICTs. Also, the draft Resolution proposes to establish appropriate working groups to fulfil the proposed roles of ITU-T." Summary: • Directs collection and analyses of best practices and identify potential Recommendations. • *Instructs* the TSB Director to create a working group based on the above. • *Instructs* the Study Groups to "discover new work items"	prevent the spread of global pandemics.
ADD		Information and Communication Technologies role in combating global pandemics	ARB/36A31/1 (AST) Summary: • Includes the preamble clauses promotion of ITU's role in combating global pandemics as well as the role of ICTs in general and AI and big data specifically. • Includes in the operational clauses support for further work by TSB Director, ITU Secretary-General, BDT Director, Study Groups and members in utilizing ICTs to combat global pandemics. • There are no specific standards-making proposals included.	Similar to **APT/37A29/1** and **AFCP/35A32/1.**
ADD		A Common Emergency Number for Africa	AFCP/35A31/1 (AFCP 31) Summary: • Proposes "112" as a " single primary emergency number" and "911" as a " secondary alternative emergency number" • *resolves* that African Member States implement ITU-T Recommendation E.161.1.	Shouldn't have a direct impact on the Internet, though could affect VoIP providers.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD		Proposed new Question on OTTs according to APPENDIX I (to Resolution 1 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016)) Information for submission of a Question	AFCP/35A33/1 (AFCP 33) This is not a new Resolution, but a proposal for a new Question "for consideration of international regulatory, policy and technical aspects of OTTs." The areas proposed for study include: • " compliance to domestic data protection and privacy legislation" (consumer protection) • " compliance to regional/domestic antitrust standards" • " appraisal of the current OTT-Cellular Operator partnerships". " OTT business models present a skewed revenue share framework against African infrastructure providers." • " Assessment of net-neutrality obligations" • " Develop proposals for OTT infrastructure support" (universal infrastructure obligations). • " OTTs and domestic taxation regimes." " Africa receives nil tax revenues from foreign domiciled OTT revenues"	This work could affect the Internet, particularly Over the Top providers and services in a wide range of areas. It mainly focuses on policy, regulatory and business issues. The proposal does not specify a Study Group, but the topic is most closely aligned with the work of SG3 which is already working on topics related to OTTs (Q9/3)
ADD		Artificial Intelligence	ARB/36A30/1 (AST) Summary: • Supports continued work on AI in general in the study groups. No specific area is mentioned. • Supports contributing to other global efforts on AI. • *instructs* the TSB Director to organize (with BDT) capacity building activities on AI, especially for developing countries. • *instructs* the TSB Director to develop a framework of ethical principles related to AI including " transparency, privacy, trust, open source, and justices" [sic] • *invites* members "to consider opening public sector datasets in order to enable AI innovation..."	This proposal doesn't contain any provision on application of AI to any particular market or technology, so it could be used to support or justify new work in all areas of ITU-T work.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
ADD		Development of Open Networks including Standardization of Open Access Networks	ARB/36A33/1 (AST) Summary: • *resolves* " to strengthen and accelerate the standardization activities related to the development of systems based on open source and open access networks technologies and solutions (including the non-radio aspects of Open RAN based IMT systems), as well as to conduct relevant studies on the development of relevant specifications (e.g. IMT-2020 and beyond);" • Proposes to develop " recommendations, supplements, and technical reports", and "establish focus groups and conduct workshops." • Includes collaboration with the BDT and RB as well as other SDOs.	This proposal could affect aspects of Internet access, specifically calling out the non-radio aspects of the Radio Access Network (RAN). It could overlap work in IETF in these areas, e.g., NETCONF.
ADD		SMART submarine cable systems	EUR/38A26/1 (ECP 26) From the Abstract: " developed in the framework of the Joint Task Force SMART cables, established by the ITU and two other organizations of the UN family: the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO/IOC) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Summary: • Encourages JTF SMART Cables to continue its work and promotes the concept of SMART Cables. • *instructs* TSAG to coordinate the activities of JTF SMART Cables with ITU-T Study Groups, other SDOs and organizations. • *instructs* Study Groups " to cooperate with the JTF SMART Cables to develop appropriate Recommendations"	Should not directly affect the Internet operations, but could affect submarine cable vendors and operators. Potential work could occur in TSAG and SGs based on work in JTF SMART Cables.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
ADD		Use of hexadecimal numbering for definition of MSISDN and IMSI	RCC/40A18/1 (RCC 18) From Abstract A new WTSA Resolution is proposed on the use of hexadecimal numbering for the definition of MSISDN and IMSI Summary: • Preamble references o ITU-T Rec. Y.3031 and E.164 o Numbering for IoT and M2M o non-IP traffic delivery o SG2 work on the "future of numbering" o " emerging issues concerning administrative control for international telecommunication service-based numbers" • Proposes to expand the international numbering plan by allowing use of hexadecimal numbers. • Proposes to include manufacturers and service providers in the numbering plan • Promotes cooperation with other SDOs • Invites Member States and Sector Members to participate in regional groups studying the issue.	While the title references MSISDN and IMSI, the operative clauses don't mention them. The expansion could affect more than just MSISDN and IMSI in the international numbering plan (E.164, E.212, etc.). The proposal could greatly affect the mobile industry and the work in 3GPP. The text seems to apply only to non-IP traffic, and thus shouldn't directly affect the Internet; however, the work should be monitored.
ADD		Towards a more effective, efficient, fit for purpose, and inclusive ITU Standardization Sector	IAP/39A13/1 (IAP 13) From the Introduction: "...calls for a review process that would consider both quantitative metrics and qualitative policy-oriented questions. An independent external consultant will be retained to collect and analyze data based on the metrics and questions. Based on the analysis and findings, the consultant is proposed to prepare a report with recommendations for TSAG and the Council for further consideration."	No direct impact on Internet operation. Proposes a fairly wide-ranging review of ITU-T standardization activities " with a view to further evaluating ITU-T's structure, working methods, objectives and goals". Could conceivably result in significant restructuring, but that would probably not be until the next study period, if ever.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
ADD		Importance of Industry Engagement in the Work of ITU-T	**EUR/38A25/1 (ECP 25)** From Abstract of contribution: "... intended to highlight that the work of ITU-T is most relevant when industry, in partnership with governments and all other stakeholders, is fully engaged." Summary: • Ensures that Sector Members can "engage in all global and regional matters which fall within the purview of ITU-T". • Encourages participation of industry in leadership positions. • *instructs* the TSB Director " to organize and expand meetings for industry executives that represent a diverse stakeholder view other than the current CTO/CXO group meetings, in order to assist in identifying and coordinating standardization priorities and subjects and to report to TSAG," • Consider options of creation under TSAG " of an industry-led group whose objective is to identify key issues and actions to ensure the continued and increased industry engagement in the work of ITU-T at the global and regional level,"	Shouldn't affect the Internet to any great extent. This proposal supports participation of Sector Members in ITU-T Regional meetings. Creation of groups in addition to the CTO/CXO group meetings could cause confusion if not clearly communicated.
ADD		The Importance of industry engagement in the work of the ITU-T	**IAP/39A17/1 (IAP 17)** From Abstract: "CITEL proposes a draft new resolution that highlights that the work of ITU-T is most relevant when industry, in partnership with governments, is fully engaged." Summary: Proposal emphasizes the importance of participation of industry, including from developing countries, and supports continuation of the CTO meetings.	Aligns with ECP25.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
ADD		An analysis of Organizational Reform of ITU Standardization Sector study groups	ARB/36A32/1 (AST) Summary: • Proposes to initiate a review of the structure of ITU-T to enhance operational efficiency and effectiveness, open to Member States and Sector Members. • The review will be conducted by TSB Director and will report to each TSAG, to Council and to WTSA-24. • The output of the review will be advisory and implementation will not be mandatory. • No specific proposals are included, but it references TSAG-TD717 from the TSB Director entitled "Food for thought on SG structure in preparation for WTSA-20"	This shouldn't have any direct impact on the Internet in this study period. It is likely no changes would be made until WTSA 2024.
ADD		Use of in-person and virtual options on an equal footing in the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	IAP/39A32/1 (IAP 32) From Abstract: "it is proposed that in-person and virtual options should be used indiscriminately to ensure that electronic working methods are equal to, simultaneous to and fully integrated with in-person working methods." Summary: • Proposes that ITU-T members attending via virtual/remote access be able to participate on an equal footing to in-person attendees for all ITU-T work activities. • *instructs* the TSB Director to provide support for this and to work with BDT Director and RB Director to investigate expanding this to all work of ITU.	This covers internal ITU-T operations and shouldn't affect the Internet. The resolution does provide any guidelines or procedures for how voting will be managed or how consensus is determined via virtual methods. The proposal would cover regional group meetings as well as other types of meetings.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
ADD		Development of standards that are machine applicable, readable and transferable (SMART) in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	EUR/38A35/1 I(ECP 3) From Abstract: "This resolution asks ITU-T to support the development of technical standards that are machine applicable, readable and transferable (SMART) including working with other international SDOs to develop common architectures and protocols for SMART standards." Summary: • *resolves to instructs* TSAG to work with IEC and ISO to develop architectures and protocols for "SMART standards." • *instructs* the TSB Director to assist TSAG in its work and to involve the ad hoc group on IPR. • *invites* the members to participate in the ad hoc group.	This proposal involves internal operations of the ITU-T and shouldn't affect the Internet.

Note on ITU resolutions: ITU resolutions generally follow the form of UN resolutions. They consist of a heading, preamble clauses and operative clauses. See https://research.un.org/en/docs/resolutions. The preamble clauses generally end in -ing (e.g., recognizing, noting) and provide background and context for the resolution. They are also not numbered, but use letters to order the sub-clauses. The operative clauses generally begin with a verb (e.g., resolves, instructs, invites), use numbered sub-clauses and provides actions to be taken. Although the preamble clauses don't contain actions to be taken they can be referenced as justification in arguments to initiate work or take action in other meetings (e.g., study groups).