**APT View   
for   
ITU-T SG REstructuring principles**

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| **Abstract:** |  |

The seven high-level SG structure principle generated by WTSA-16 was selected as a general criteria for discussion in last TSAG meeting (TSAG-TD730).

This document provides APT members’ view on ITU-T SG structure principles to enhance the implementation of seven high-level SG structure principle, which is expected be submitted to the interim meeting of TSAG RG-WP in 8th Dec. and interregional meeting for preparation of WTSA-20 in 8th Jan.2021.

Introduction

The APT view on ITU-T SG restructuring principles includes the following two aspects:

1. **APT Members’ Common Position on ITU-T SG Resturcturing Principles**

The ITU-T SG restructuring should enhance ITU-T’s important role in ICT standardization in the digital transforming world, and serve for the five objectives of ITU-T stated in PP-18 Res.71“Strategic plan for the Union for 2020‐2023”, which are emphasized the responsibilities of ITU-T including the development of standards, bridging the standards gap, effective management of telecommunication resources, knowledge-sharing and cooperation with standardization bodies, etc. ITU-T SG restructure should be conducive to realize these objectives and further promote the development of ITU-T, consolidate and enhance ITU-T’s authority in the international standardization ecosystem.

1. **APT Members’ view on ITU-T SG Resturcturing Principles**

APT members support to use seven high-level SG structure principle generated by WTSA-16 as a general criteria for discussion, and propose to enhance the implementation of them with detailed principles listed in Table 1 of Annex in this document, which could be used for the evaluation of SG restructuring proposals during the TSAG meeting and WTSA meeting.

Proposal

APT members’ common postion and view on ITU-T SG restructuring principle is proposed as following,

1. The ITU-T SG restructuring should enhance ITU-T’s important role in ICT standardization in the digital transforming world, and serve for the five objectives of ITU-T stated in PP-18 Res.71“Strategic plan for the Union for 2020‐2023”.
2. APT members support to use seven high-level SG structure principle generated by WTSA-16 as a general criteria for discussion, and propose to enhance the implementation of them with detailed principles listed in Table 1 in Annex of this document, which could be used for the evaluation of SG restructuring proposals.

| High level SG structure principles | ITU-T SG structure principles |
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| A: Optimized structure | A-1) To ensure an optimized structure, there should be comprehensive analysis on statistics metrics of each Study Groups participants, contributions, published Recommendations, outputs of both the Study Groups and Rapporteur Groups, and their influence to the industry in 2017-2020, provided by TSB and TSAG could be undertaken to facilitate this principle. The proposals on modification of WTSA Res.2 agreed by SGs should be taken into account.  A-2) The strengthening of the current active Study Groups should be undertaken based on the analysis of metrics. The internal restructuring within these Study Groups are an important driving force of ITU-T’s success.  A-3) Where appropriate, adjust the individual Study Groups that are not active due to a decline in participants, contributions and published Recommendations for the last study period after an appropriate analysis and review has been carried out to determine the Study Group’s feasibility.  A-4) To ensure the stable operations of the Study Groups, excessive merger and reorganization should be prevented, if appropriate. |
| B: Clear mandates | B-1) Each Study Group should have the responsibility to develop a clear mandate with leading Study Group roles, avoiding overlap with the other Study Groups.  B-2) TSB and TSAG should strengthen the analysis of each Study Group’s mandates by comprehensive review of WTSA Resolution 2, and make appropriate adjustment based on the collaboration of related Study Groups. |
| C: Enhanced coordination and cooperation | C-1) In emerging ICT areas that promote the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to facilitate the development of the global ICT standardization ecosystem, ITU-T should look to strengthen the cooperation between Study Groups and also with other standardization organizations, in order to bridge the standardization gap, enhance the standardization influence, promote the prosperity and society through ICT technologies and services.  C-2) Enhance the coordination and cooperation between ITU-T Study Groups and other international, regional and national SDOs through arrangements such as a JCA and other appropriate activities on common interested ICT topics, sharing standardization progress, and establish more effective and robust international collaboration between ITU-T Study Groups with other SDOs for Global ICT standardization. |
| D: Cost-effectiveness and attractiveness | D-1) Ensure that the Study Groups structure maintain and attract industry participation, and contribute to the standardization work by many standard activities.  D-2) Optimize the organization, procedure and experience of ITU-T virtual meetings (e-meetings) will improve remote-participation, which can lead to reduced cost for both members and the ITU-T.  D-3) Ensure the effective and productive Study Groups’ leadership and management teams on standarization strategy and working mechanisms.  D-4) The management of the meetings, participation of the members and logistical related operating issues due to the large size of the Study Groups that lead to more Working Parties, should be solved and optimized. |
| E: Efficient and productive working methods | E-1) Each Study Group should provide technical experts with optimized organization of Working Parties and Questions to meet the requirements of members and related industry, and effective working methods to develop ITU-T Recommendations in a professional and productive way.  E-2) Strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the internal operations of the Study Groups can assist with this principle. It’s suggested Study Groups should learn and refer to the best practices from other SDOs to improve working methods. |
| F: Timely identification of standardization needs | F-1) ITU-T Study Groups should optimize internal organization to adapt to the development trends of ICT technologies, respond to the needs of industry, and meet the demands of ITU-T members;  F-2) The mechanism of Focus Group is a successful practice and need to be well managed to strengthen the study of Study Groups on new emerging ICT technologies and applications.  F-3) SDGs and inter-operability of Telcom/ICT related requirements from members should be taken into account, by adjustment of the work priorities of the ITU-T. |
| G: Support for bridging the standardization gap | G-1) Encourage the participation of the members from the developing countries and SME according to WTSA Res.44 and PP Res. 209.  G-2) Enhance the training on bridging the standardization gap through ITU-T website and regional groups. |