

# Terms and Acronyms in Status

Acronym/ Term	Definition	Explanation	Web Resources
AAP	Alternative Approval Procedure	A permanent procedure agreed by ITU RA in 2003 in Resolution ITU-R 45-1: "Application of an alternative approval procedure (AAP) for Recommendations" and enables Sector Members to be consulted and take part in the approval procedure for ITU-R recommendations. This procedure is a "fast track procedure".	
BR	Radiocommunication Bureau	The ITU Radiocommunication Bureau organises and co-ordinates the work of the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R).	
CCV	Coordination committee for vocabulary	Committee under ITU-R responsible for coordination and approval in close collaboration with the Radiocommunication Study Groups, the General Secretariat (Conferences and Publications Department) and other interested organizations concerning vocabulary, including abbreviations and initials, and related subjects (quantities and units, graphical and letter symbols).	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=study-groups&amp;link=rccv&amp;lang=en">http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=study-groups&amp;link=rccv&amp;lang=en</a>
CPM	Conference Preparatory Meeting	Function set up to assist ITU-R in its work and prepare for the World Radiocommunication Conference.	
IMT-2000	International Mobile Telecommunications 2000	The global standard for third generation (3G) wireless communications, defined by a set of interdependent ITU Recommendations. IMT-2000 provides a framework for worldwide wireless access by linking the diverse systems of terrestrial and/or satellite based networks. It will exploit the potential synergy between digital mobile telecommunications technologies and systems for fixed and mobile wireless access systems.	<a href="http://www.itu.int/home/imt.html">http://www.itu.int/home/imt.html</a>
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	On 17 May 1865, the first International Telegraph Convention was signed in Paris by the 20 founding members, and the International Telegraph Union (ITU) was established to facilitate subsequent amendments to this initial agreement. It changed name to the International Telecommunications Union in 1934. From 1948 a UN body with approx. 200 member countries. It is the top forum for discussion and management of technical and administrative aspects of international telecommunications.	<a href="http://www.itu.int">http://www.itu.int</a>
ITU-R	International Telecommunication Union Radiocommunication Sector	A sector of the ITU whose mission is, inter alia, to ensure rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using satellite orbits, and to carry out studies and adopt recommendations on radiocommunication matters. It was created on 1 March 1993, replacing the former International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR).	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-R">http://www.itu.int/ITU-R</a>
ITU-T	International Telecommunication Union – Standardization Sector	A sector of the ITU, which mission is to ensure an efficient and on-time production of standards (Recommendations) covering all fields of telecommunications. It was created on 1 March 1993, replacing the former International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT).	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/">http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/</a>
PP-02	Plenipotentiary Conference 2002, Marrakesh	ITU's Plenipotentiary Conference – PP – is the top policy-making body of the ITU and meets every four years. The PP is the key event at which ITU Member States decide on the future role of the organisation, drawing up a strategic plan and deciding on the budget. The PP is an intergovernmental conference where only sovereign Member States of the ITU have the right to send delegations. Each Member State has one vote. A number of international organisations and Sector Members may attend the PP as observers. The PP-02 was hosted by Morocco and was held in Marrakesh from 23 September till 18 October 2002. See also report in <i>Teletronikk</i> 99 (1), 2003.	<a href="http://www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/index.html">http://www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/index.html</a> , <a href="http://www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/2002/PP-02.html">http://www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/2002/PP-02.html</a> , <a href="http://www.telenor.com/teletronikk/volumes/pdf/1.2003/Page_138-153.pdf">http://www.telenor.com/teletronikk/volumes/pdf/1.2003/Page_138-153.pdf</a>

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PSAA	Procedure for Simultaneous Adoption and Approval	“Fast track” procedure for adopting and approving ITU-R Draft recommendations. See also TAP.	
RA	Radiocommunication Assembly	Radiocommunication Assemblies (RA) are responsible for the structure, programme and approval of radiocommunication studies. They are normally convened every three or four years and may be associated in time and place with World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRCs). The Assemblies assign conference preparatory work and other questions to the Study Groups; respond to other requests from ITU conferences; suggest suitable topics for the agenda of future WRCs; approve and issue ITU-R Recommendations and ITU-R Questions developed by the Study Groups; set the programme for Study Groups, and disband or establish Study Groups according to need.	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=conferences&amp;rlink=ra&amp;lang=en">http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=conferences&amp;rlink=ra&amp;lang=en</a>
RAG	Radiocommunication Advisory Group	According to the ITU Constitution and Convention, the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) is tasked to review the priorities and strategies adopted in the Sector; monitor progress of the work of the Study Groups; provide guidance for the work of the Study Groups; recommend measures to foster cooperation and coordination with other organizations and with the other ITU Sectors. The RAG provides advice on these matters to the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau. Radiocommunication Assemblies may refer specific matters within its competence to RAG.	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=conferences&amp;rlink=rag&amp;lang=en">http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=conferences&amp;rlink=rag&amp;lang=en</a>
RRC	Regional Radiocommunication Conference	Regional Radiocommunication Conferences (RRC) are conferences of either an ITU Region or a group of countries with a mandate to develop an agreement concerning a particular radiocommunication service or frequency band. Such conferences cannot modify the Radio Regulations, unless approved by a WRC, and the Final Acts of the conference are only binding on those countries that are party to the agreement.	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/conferences/rrc/index.html">http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/conferences/rrc/index.html</a>
SG	Study Group	Groups with specialists, from telecommunication organizations and administrations throughout the world concerned with drafting Technical bases for Radiocommunication Conferences; developing Draft Recommendations and compiling Handbooks. The ITU-R has currently defined six Study Groups.	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=study-groups&amp;rlink=rsg&amp;lang=en">http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=study-groups&amp;rlink=rsg&amp;lang=en</a>
TAP	Traditional Approval Procedure	A written approval procedure of the ITU-R based on a two-step process whereby the Study Group concerned adopts the draft Recommendation and the Member States approve the Draft Recommendation by written consultation.	
WRC	World Radiocommunication Conference	ITU-R's World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) is an intergovernmental conference where ITU's Member States participate. The WRC meets every three to four years and reviews and revises the Radio Regulations (RR), the international treaty governing the use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geo-stationary satellite and non-geo-stationary satellite orbits.	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=conferences&amp;rlink=wrc&amp;lang=en">http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/index.asp?category=conferences&amp;rlink=wrc&amp;lang=en</a>