

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

ERICSSON INC. AND TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON
Petitioners,

v.

KONINKLIJKE KPN N.V.
Patent Owner.

Case No. IPR2023-00526

Patent No. 9,210,590

DECLARATION OF CRAIG BISHOP

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I. INTRODUCTION

I, Craig Bishop, declare as follows:

1. I have been retained as an independent expert witness on behalf of Ericsson Inc. and Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (“Petitioners”) related to Inter Partes Review (“IPR”) of U.S. Patent No. 9,210,590 (“the ’590 patent”).

2. I am being compensated for my work in this matter at my accustomed hourly rate. I am also being reimbursed for reasonable and customary expenses associated with my work and testimony in this investigation. My compensation is not contingent on the results of my study, the substance of my opinions, or the outcome of this matter.

3. I have been asked to opine on the date of public accessibility for four 3GPP deliverables: TS 36.300 v8.11.0 (Ex.1005); TS 36.331 v8.9.0 (Ex.1006); TS 24.301 v8.5.0 (Ex.1008).

4. In doing so I have also considered my own academic background, knowledge, and professional experiences in the field of wireless communications and 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) standards-development, as described below.

5. Whilst I have attempted to organize the information presented in this declaration into helpful sections and/or divisions, my opinions are supported by the information in the declaration in its entirety.

II. QUALIFICATIONS

6. My complete qualifications and professional experience are described in my *curriculum vitae*, a copy of which has been attached as Appendix 1. The following is a summary of my relevant qualifications and professional experience.

7. I earned my Bachelor of Electronic Engineering degree with Honors from Polytechnic of Central London in 1989. In 2005, I earned my MSC in Computer Science with Distinction from the University of Kent.

8. After graduating with my first degree, I worked as an operations engineer at the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) for 4 years, then as a civil servant at the UK Radiocommunications Agency until 1996, during which time I became involved in telecommunications standardization in the European Telecommunication Standards Institute (“ETSI”), working in particular in Technical Committee Radio Equipment and Systems (TC RES2) concerned with the standardization of Private Mobile Radio (PMR). From 1994 through 1996, I acted as Rapporteur for voice and data related PMR standards ETS 300 113, ETS 300 219 and ETS 300 390. I participated as the only TC RES2 delegate on behalf of the UK Radiocommunications Agency, generating proposals in support of UK administration and business requirements, downloading and reviewing other meeting input documents, and proposing changes as necessary to ensure input documents and the resulting specifications were in line with said requirements.

9. In 1996, I joined Samsung Electronic Research Institute as a Senior Standards Engineer where I worked for 16 years, eventually becoming Director of Standards and Industry Affairs in 2011. My work at Samsung mainly focused on the standardization of Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)/ General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), the IP Multimedia subsystem (IMS), and Long-Term Evolution (LTE)/ Evolved Packet System (EPS) systems. Initially, I participated in ETSI Special Mobile Group (SMG) committees SMG1, SMG2, SMG4, SMG5, and SMG9, and relevant UMTS related sub-committees, working on the air interface radio access network protocols, service, and terminal aspects of UMTS and GSM/GPRS until 1999. In particular, I was a participant in the ETSI SMG2 meetings leading up to selection of Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) as the radio access technology for the Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) mode of UMTS.

10. Beginning in 1998, I worked as a Principal Standards Engineer on the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) on UMTS. I have been involved with 3GPP since its inception. I attended the inaugural 3GPP Technical Specification Group (TSG) meetings held in December 1998, and I began attending Working Group (WG) meetings in 1999. Specifically, I was a regular participant in Radio Access Network (RAN) WG1, Services & System Aspects (SA) WG1, Terminals (T) WG2, but I also attended TSG RAN and T plenary meetings and sometimes

other Working Groups and covering similar technical aspects as in my previous work in ETSI. As an example, SA WG1 was, and is, a Working Group responsible for the specification of the Service Requirements for the latest wireless cellular standards. As part of this work, I would prepare meeting contributions in support of Samsung's research and development activities. Also, by way of preparation for each meeting, I would download all contributions and review those of interest to Samsung, and where necessary, prepare additional input to the meeting based on said review.

11. Beginning in 2000, I acted as project manager and then as system engineering manager at Samsung, providing technical requirements for the team working on Samsung's UMTS modem development. This involved scrutiny of ongoing standardization work, particularly in RAN WG1, RAN WG2, and TSG Core Network (CN) WG1, from which I would download, and assess the impact of, contributions on Samsung's development projects, ensuring that Samsung's development team was kept informed about the latest developments as layers 2 and 3 of the UMTS standard were stabilized.

12. During this period, in addition to authoring and presenting technical contributions for the 3GPP standard, and producing technical requirements for the radio modem, I acted as Rapporteur for 3GPP Technical Reports covering User Equipment ("UE") capability requirements (3GPP TR 21.904) from 1999–2000, and the Evolution of the 3GPP System (3GPP TR 21.902) in 2003 (the first Study Item

to consider the 3GPP system beyond UMTS towards LTE/EPS).

13. In 2005, I became Head of Advanced Technologies, Standards and Regulation (ATSR) at Samsung. In addition to my managerial duties which included responsibility for standards, research, and regulatory engineers including three standards engineers who were regularly attending 3GPP RAN WG2 and Core Network and Terminals (CT) WG1 Working Groups, I personally continued to work on 3GPP standardization issues. From 2005 until 2008, I regularly attended and participated in SA WG2 meetings, mainly focusing on IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) including voice over IMS but also looking at wider Evolved Packet System (EPS) related issues. From 2008 until 2011, I regularly attended and participated in SA WG1 meetings. I also attended SA plenary meetings from 2008 until I left Samsung in 2013. As well as generating contributions in support of Samsung's research and development as preparation for each meeting, I would download and review documents from other 3GPP members, identifying those of interest to Samsung and, where necessary, preparing additional contributions on behalf of Samsung. The work required a sound working knowledge of the broader 3GPP system to ensure effective management of the ATSR team, effective participation in meeting discussions, expert assessment of third-party standards contributions, and provision of implementation guidance to Samsung developers.

14. From 2005 until I stopped attending SA WG1 meetings in 2011, I

authored and presented over 100 contributions to SA WG2 and SA WG1 meetings at 3GPP and appeared as an author/co-author on 18 patent applications related to User Equipment operation in the IMS and the 3GPP Core Network.

15. In 2011, I became Director of Standards and Industry Affairs at Samsung, and in November of that year I was elected to the Board of ETSI on which I served for a term of 3 years until November 2014. In this position I gained further perspective on the organisation, management, and activities of ETSI and its Technical Committees.

16. Since leaving Samsung in January 2013, I have formed my own consulting company which is a member of ETSI, and as part of various projects undertaken, I have continued to regularly access the ETSI and 3GPP document servers, and to keep abreast of ETSI and 3GPP document handling and publication practices.

17. Through my extensive work in ETSI and on 3GPP standardization issues over the years, I have become very familiar with ETSI and 3GPP practices for when and how the technical standards (including revisions thereto) and other standards-related contributions are made publicly available, including in the 1999-2011 timeframe when I was attending or monitoring various 3GPP Working Groups including RAN WG2 and CT WG1.

18. For purposes of my analysis in this declaration, I have been informed

that a person of ordinary skill in the art (“POSITA”) in the field of the ’590 patent at the time of the alleged invention of the ’590 patent would have had a degree in electrical engineering or a similar discipline, with at least three years of relevant industry or research experience, including designing or developing cellular systems. This definition is approximate, and more education may substitute for industry experience or vice versa. I was a POSITA on May 4, 2011, based on my education and experience, which are described above and in my attached CV.

III. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF 3GPP TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS TO POSITAS

19. Based on my years of experience working in various capacities in 3GPP and on 3GPP standards issues, I am familiar with the regular business practices of the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) relating to technical documents including specifications, draft standards and proposals, and standards-related technical contributions, as well as the business practices through which 3GPP makes these documents public.

A. Prominence and Purpose of 3GPP

20. 3GPP was inaugurated in December 1998 to produce Technical Specifications and Technical Reports for the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), a 3G Mobile System based on evolved GSM core networks and a new radio access network known as UTRA (UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access). Appendix 2 at 2,3 (3GPP Partnership Project Description); Appendix 3 at 1;

Appendix 4 at 5. At that time, various standards organisations agreed to cooperate to produce a “complete set of globally applicable Technical Specifications” that would then be transposed into standards by the relevant standardization bodies (also known as Organizational Partners). Appendix 2 at 3, 5 (3GPP Partnership Project Description). 3GPP “attracted a very strong commitment from organisations and companies around the world, reflecting the truly global nature of the project.” Appendix 4 at 7.

21. 3GPP is a global initiative partnership made up of Organizational Partners, Market Representation Partners, and Individual Members. Appendix 5 at 7 (3GPP Working Procedures, 1999); Appendix 2 at 10. Today, 3GPP unites seven telecommunications standard development organisations (“Organizational Partners”) from around the world: the Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB) and the Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC) from Japan, the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) from China, the Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI) from India, the Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA) from Korea, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), and the Alliance for

Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) from the United States.¹ These Organizational Partners are regional standards organisations that have the authority to define, publish, and set standards for their respective regions. Appendix 2 at 12. 3GPP also includes “Market Representation Partners” that represent various industry perspectives and offer market advice. Appendix 5 at 7, 8 (3GPP Working Procedures, 1999, “Market Representation Partnership”); Appendix 2 at 14; Appendix 4 at 5. Additionally, 3GPP includes individual member companies (“Individual Members”) that participate in 3GPP through their membership in a 3GPP Organizational Partner. Appendix 5 at 8 (3GPP Working Procedures, 1999, “Individual Membership”); Appendix 6 at 5 (textbook including a chart showing 3GPP structure at the time of publication); Appendix 8 at 9, 10. As an example of how prominent 3GPP was and remains in the industry, there were 372 participating Individual Members by October 2009. Appendix 7 at 10 (3GPP Project Coordination Group document showing 3GPP membership growth 2004 to 2009). There are 801 individual members as of January 2023. Appendix 18.

22. As noted in paragraph 20, a primary goal of 3GPP is to provide an environment to produce technical specifications and technical reports that define and

¹ The number, and some of the names, of Organizational Partners that make up 3GPP have changed over time.

standardize technologies covering cellular telecommunications networks, including User Equipment or Mobile Device (UE) technologies, Radio Access Network (RAN) technologies, Core Network (CN) technologies, and service and system capabilities such as codecs, security and quality of service. The specifications also provide hooks for interworking with non-3GPP networks including but not limited to Wi-Fi networks.

23. Given the prominence of 3GPP in the wireless communication industry, beginning in 1999 and continuing through today, interested POSITAs were tracking the developments of the latest 3GPP specifications and reports to ensure timely development of products and services by their companies that were consistent with the standards being developed. In other words, it is my opinion that a POSITA would have to be familiar with 3GPP and with the specification-related documents produced as part of the 3GPP process in order to properly perform his or her job. Without access to and knowledge of the 3GPP documentation, including for example the substantive contents of 3GPP technical specifications, an engineer could not develop products that were interoperable with the worldwide 3G, 4G (and later 5G) standards. Because 3GPP documents were an important aspect of a POSITA's professional experience, textbooks and articles about cellular communications commonly directed readers to the 3GPP website for information regarding standards development. Appendix 4 at 9 (directing readers to the 3GPP website at the

conclusion of the chapter on the success of 3GPP in the standards development process). As a POSITA myself, I would regularly visit the 3GPP website for the latest developments in 3G standards setting and refer colleagues involved in the development of 3G devices to the 3GPP website as a valuable reference.

24. My personal experience at Samsung confirms 3GPP's prominence in the wireless industry. For example, engineers and managers at Samsung who were responsible for implementing 3GPP compliant modem software (and who were not attending 3GPP meetings or involved with development of the 3GPP standard in any direct way) would often enquire as to which version of a given 3GPP specification they should be developing. Further, between 2000 and 2004, part of my role at Samsung involved advising software engineers implementing the 3GPP standard on the correct interpretation of the specifications, and ensuring that they were made aware of any changes and proposals made during the 3GPP standards development process that would impact their work. I also for a time maintained an internal company database that tracked changes that had been approved by 3GPP, to help the software engineers at Samsung implementing the 3GPP standard more readily stay informed as to changes that would impact their work. The database also included links to relevant 3GPP documents so that engineers could access the documents directly. In short, the technical output of 3GPP was well known at Samsung, even for engineers who were not directly involved with elaborating the 3GPP system or

contributing to the 3GPP standard process.

B. 3GPP Document Policies and Practices

25. 3GPP's policy was to make 3GPP documents available to the public, including to interested POSITAs. The free availability of 3GPP documents to any interested member of the public was widely recognized in the industry. As an example of the prominence of 3GPP and its place in the wireless standards industry, I note that textbooks directed readers to the 3GPP website for information about relevant standards. For example, Appendix 6 at 6, 9 "The latest specifications can be obtained from 3GPP [9]", "[9] <http://www.3gpp.org>". Appendix 8 at 10 "3GPP TSs and TRs are publicly available at the 3GPP web site at either of the following URIs: <http://www.3gpp.org/specs/specs.htm> <http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/>". Because the purpose of 3GPP was worldwide adoption of a common standard, no restrictions on distribution or discussion were placed on 3GPP documents. Appendix 9 at 9 "No password is needed to access any information on the 3GPP Web site, all information is openly published".

C. 3GPP Structure and Standards Development Process

26. Within 3GPP, responsibility for producing specifications was delegated to the Technical Specification Groups (TSGs). Appendix 5 at 11 (3GPP Working Procedures, 1999, "TSG tasks"). At its inception, 3GPP was divided into four

Technical Specification Groups (TSGs), each covering a particular category of technology. Appendix 2 at 31 (3GPP Partnership Project Description); Appendix 6 at 5, 6 (textbook listing four TSGs and noting the subsequent addition of a fifth TSG); Appendix 4 at 6, 11, 12. Each TSG is further divided into a number of Working Groups (WGs). Appendix 8 at 8, 9; Appendix 4 at 5; *see also* Appendix 5 at 21 (3GPP Working Procedures, 1999, defining “Working Group”). Two of the TSGs from 1999 are still in existence in 2023: TSG Radio Access Networks (RAN) and TSG Service & Systems Aspects (SA). The activities of two other TSGs, TSG Core Networks (CN) and TSG Terminals (T), were amalgamated under Core Network and Terminals (CT) following the closure of TSG T in 2005, with responsibility for terminal test specifications being moved to a RAN working group (RAN WG5). The fifth TSG, GSM EDGE Radio Access Networks (GERAN), was responsible for evolution of the GSM radio technology from 2000 until that TSG closed in 2016 and its work was transferred to a RAN working group (RAN WG6) which was itself closed in July 2020.

27. The TSGs held quarterly plenary meetings² where members’ contributions, draft specifications/reports, and other documents that had been agreed

² Except in 1999 when 5 meetings were held.

upon by the Working Groups were presented for discussion and approval. Appendix 5 at 18 (3GPP Working Procedures, “Deliverable types,” stating that Technical Specifications and Technical Reports are “drawn up by the TSGs” and are approved by TSGs). Appendix 8 at 10 “3GPP Deliverables”. Once a Technical Specification was, or Change Requests creating a new version of a Technical Specification were, formally approved by TSG plenary, the latest version of said Technical Specification would be created by the Mobile Competence Centre (MCC³) and uploaded to the file server. Appendix 9 at 6. In that way, the conclusion of 3GPP TSG plenary meetings serves as notice that new versions of specifications incorporating Change Requests approved by the TSG meetings will shortly be made available on the public 3GPP server.

28. As part of the standards development process, delegates could submit contributions on behalf of the Individual Members. Members had an incentive to stay updated on 3GPP developments because those members usually wanted to contribute to the standard and make suggestions as to what technology and/or features should (or should not) be included. Delegates also attended 3GPP meetings to keep their employers abreast of developments related to the standards that would

³ Part of the ETSI secretariat supporting 3GPP activities.

ultimately apply to those members and the products those members (e.g., companies) produced. 3GPP members around the world’ and the interested POSITAs employed by them’ would have been motivated to stay up to date regarding 3GPP technology evolution to ensure their research and development programmes remained relevant to the systems being specified and that their products were compliant with the published 3GPP specifications. In light of this need to follow the standards development process, delegates often distributed 3GPP-related documents far beyond the attendees at 3GPP meetings. This was certainly my experience at Samsung.

D. 3GPP Specifications and Reports

29. The technical specifications and reports developed by 3GPP were, and are, driven by the technical contributions of 3GPP members. As part of that development process, various types of documents were produced. The 3GPP process involved the consideration of temporary⁴ documents (“TDocs,” also referred to as

⁴ The term “temporary” is used to designate documents that are submitted to and dealt with by 3GPP TSGs and WGs in the process of elaborating the standards, but do not constitute permanent 3GPP deliverables such as Technical Specifications

“contributions,”), many of which constituted technical proposals for how the system should be implemented and some of which were adopted as the basis for parts of the technical specifications.

30. As I noted in paragraphs 20 and 22, a primary purpose of 3GPP is to prepare, approve, and maintain globally applicable Technical Specifications and Technical Reports. Appendix 5 at 6 (3GPP Working Procedures, “Purpose”). A “Technical Specification,” as defined by 3GPP, is “[a] 3GPP output document containing normative provisions approved by a Technical Specification Group.” Appendix 5 at 21. 3GPP would (and still does) periodically freeze a complete set of standards (referred to as a “Release”⁵), and each set would include many new specifications. Appendix 9 at 6. 3GPP would also make publicly available draft

and Reports. Temporary documents are permanently archived by and freely available from 3GPP once they have been submitted.

⁵ As denominated by the major version field (see paragraph 35). E.g. v4.x.x versions are part of release 4, v8.x.x versions are part of release 8. The exception to the matching major version field number and the release number is v3.x.x versions, which are part of Release 99 (rather than release 3, to be consistent with the GSM release designation).

specifications that would usually be included as part of the next Release once approved.

31. It was widely known that Technical Specifications (and Technical Reports) were publicly available on 3GPP's website. It was also well known that the latest version of a given specification that was under change control would be made available following each TSG Plenary meeting responsible for that specification, and that TSG Plenary meetings usually occur four times per year. Appendix 9 at 6.

32. Latest and previous versions of technical specifications could be easily accessed from the 3GPP website. The specifications page provided direct links to the specifications area in the 3GPP website's file repository. Appendix 11 at 1. In the 2010 timeframe, the specifications page listed the specifications by the date of the approval of the latest versions reflecting the TSG plenary meeting date. Appendix 11 at 1.

33. Additionally, the 3GPP specifications followed a clear numbering scheme to help the public, including interested POSITAs, identify the subject matter of each specification. Appendix 12 at 1. As described on the 3GPP Numbering Scheme webpage, all 3G and GSM specifications had a specification number of 4 or

5 digits,⁶ where the first two digits defined the series. Appendix 12 at 1. The Numbering Scheme webpage included a table showing the subject matter corresponding to each series. Appendix 12 at 1. For example, the “36 series” focused on the evolved UTRA aspects of the system. Appendix 12 at 1. I note that three of the specifications referenced in this Declaration are 36 series specifications focussing on evolved UTRA aspects. An interested POSITA could also narrow down the relevant specifications based on whether the specification applied to only evolved UTRA, to 3G, to GSM, or to GSM, 3G and evolved UTRA (GSM only specifications were transferred from ETSI to 3GPP in July 2000). For a specification in the 21–35 series, this could be determined based on the third digit of the specification number, where a “0” would indicate that the specification applied to GSM and other 3GPP systems. Appendix 12 at 1. Specifications outside the 21–36 series in 2008⁷ applied only to GSM systems. Appendix 12 at 1.

34. The specifications were stored on the 3GPP website’s file repository as zipped files, where the filenames followed the structure: SM[-P[-Q]]-V.zip. This

⁶ Four-digit specification numbers were used for GSM specifications transferred from ETSI, *i.e.*, pre-3GPP Rel-4.

⁷ Series 37, and 38 specifications now cover other radio access technologies 5G.

format corresponded to the numbering scheme discussed in paragraph 33. “S” represented the series number; “M” represented the mantissa (the part after the series number); “P” represented an optional part number; “Q” represented an optional sub-part number; and “V” represented the version number (without the separating dots). Appendix 12 at 1, 2.

35. The Working Groups would create incremental versions of the draft specifications⁸ (*e.g.*, V0.2.1, V1.0.0, V1.1.0, etc.). These versions were made available on the 3GPP website’s file repository which is accessible from the 3GPP specifications page. The version numbering scheme for Technical Specifications and Technical Reports was standardized by 3GPP. The version number included three fields: the major version field, the technical version field, and the editorial version field. Appendix 13 at 1. The major version field reflects the stage of the specification, with “0” representing an immature draft and a value of “3” or greater representing a specification that has been approved by the relevant TSG and thus had been moved

⁸ This was prior to the versions receiving formal approval by the relevant Technical Specification Group upon being deemed sufficiently complete. After that, they are placed under change control, and each subsequent version is based on Change Requests approved by the relevant Technical Specification Group.

to change control. Appendix 13 at 1. The technical version field begins at zero and is incremented every time a technical change is made to the specification (either as part of the drafting process or as part of an approved change request). Appendix 13 at 1. The editorial version field begins at zero and is incremented each time a non-technical change is made to the specification (*e.g.*, to fix a typo or formatting issue). Appendix 13 at 1.

36. The first document on which I opine in this Declaration is a version of the technical specification with the following label: “V8.11.0.” Consistent with the 3GPP version numbering scheme, the specification has a major version field value of “8” which means it represents a specification approved by the applicable TSG, as part of 3GPP Release 8. The second field value, “11” means that an eleventh technical change⁹ had been approved for the technical specification since that specification’s initial approval. And the third digit, “0” means that no non-technical (editorial) changes had been made to the technical specification since the latest version had been approved by the TSG plenary group (TSG RAN in this case).

37. I understand that the alleged invention in the ’590 patent relates to cellular telecommunications, and more particularly to activating inactive cells of a telecommunications infrastructure. Any POSITA interested in activating inactive

⁹ Or set of technical changes.

cells of a telecommunications infrastructure would have been monitoring 3GPP's activities in this area and would probably have been already participating as a full or associate member or observer in the standard development process or would have at least known that information regarding the proposed revisions to the technical specifications under discussion were available through 3GPP.

E. The 3GPP Online File Repository

38. 3GPP makes TDocs, draft and approved technical specifications, technical reports, and other materials freely available to interested POSITAs (and to any interested member of the public) through the public file repository on the 3GPP website. Interested POSITAs would have been well aware of 3GPP and of the 3GPP website in the 2008 to 2010 timeframe.

39. As described in paragraph 25, 3GPP documents were accessible to any member of the public through the 3GPP website. Any interested individual, including interested POSITAs, could have downloaded documents from the 3GPP website's file repository without providing any login credentials or other exclusive access criteria. Appendix 9 at 9 "No password is needed to access any information on the 3GPP website, all information is openly published."

40. An interested POSITA could have also accessed the 3GPP file repository directly through the web address www.3gpp.org/ftp. Regardless of how an individual initially accessed the public files, the indexed navigation of the files

followed a clear pattern: the top two levels of indexing within the file repository are based wholly on subject matter, as reflected by the division of subject matter. Appendix 14. As shown in the archived pages of Appendix 14, the 3GPP file repository organized “Specs” (commonly understood as shorthand for “Technical Specifications”).

41. 3GPP’s public file repository provides a reliable mechanism for identifying the date a document was uploaded to the website. When a document is uploaded, the file server automatically assigns the document a time stamp, an accurate and automatically computer-generated electronic record of when the document was uploaded, as part of the regular business practices of 3GPP. “[T]he time stamp of the Zip file can be relied upon to indicate when the upload occurred.” Appendix 10, at 5 (3GPP FAQs (added emphasis)). This has always been the practice regarding uploading documents to the file repository, and my personal experience further confirms that the time stamps have always been a reliable way to indicate when a file was uploaded to the 3GPP website. In my experience, whilst the servers used for 3GPP file repository have been updated since 1999 and responsibility for the GSM standard has moved from ETSI to 3GPP in 2000, the original upload date for files including specifications has always been preserved, providing a true and accurate indication of their earliest availability for download.

IV. EXHIBIT 1005 (“TS 36.300 V8.11.0”)

42. 3GPP TS 36.300 v8.11.0 (Ex. 1005) is a Technical Specification titled “3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); Overall description; Stage 2 (Release 8).” Ex. 1005 at 1. The specification states that it was produced by 3GPP in December 2009. Ex. 1005 at 1. To obtain this document, I directed a web browser to the URL: https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/36_series/36.300. Appendix 15. I selected the link for “36300-8b0.zip” and downloaded a zip file of the same name. The zip file contained a Microsoft Word document, titled “36300-8b0.doc.” A true and correct copy of the Word document within the zip file (36300-8b0.doc), in PDF form, is provided as Ex. 1005.

43. TS 36.300 v8.11.0 was available to download from 3GPP’s public file on January 5, 2010, as evidenced by the upload date corresponding to that file:

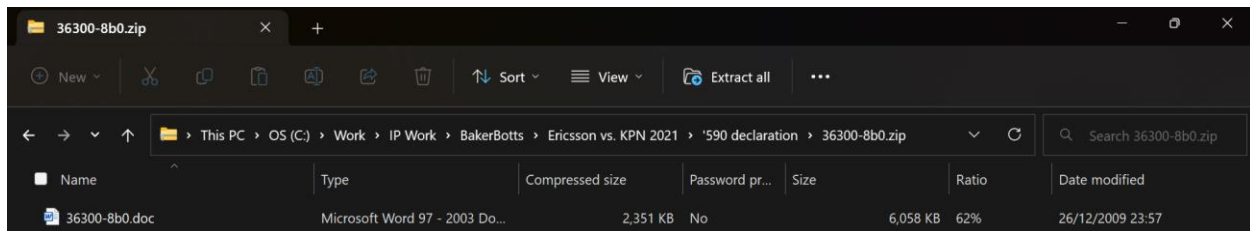
 36300-8a0.zip	2009/09/22 12:08	2363,7 KB
 36300-8b0.zip	2010/01/05 23:04	2351 KB
 36300-8c0.zip	2010/04/20 9:05	2377 KB

Appendix 15, at 1.

44. The word document within the zip file “36300-8b0.doc” has a date stamp of “26/12/2009.” (European data format). An excerpt of the zip file directory

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is provided below. Selecting the link for “36300-8b0.doc” with a date stamp of “26/12/2009” I have confirmed that the technical contents of the file “36300-8b0.doc” are the same as those provided in TS 36.300 v8.11.0. A true and correct copy of the Microsoft Word document titled “36300-8b0.doc” is the TS 36.300 v 8.11.0 that is provided in Ex. 1005.



45. As I described above in paragraphs 25, 31-33, 38-40, technical specifications were readily available through the 3GPP website in the 2008-2010 time period. Interested POSITAs would have been well aware of 3GPP and of the 3GPP website, and they would have known that 3GPP documents were available to the public. ¶¶ 23–25, 31-33. As specifically explained in paragraphs 31-33, the specifications area of the 3GPP file repository was accessible from the 3GPP website’s specifications page (which, in turn, was directly accessible from the 3GPP Home Page through the “Specifications” link). Additionally, the Specifications page provided a direct link to versions of technical specifications grouped according to their approval date. ¶ 31-33. As described in paragraphs 38-40, an interested POSITA had the ability to narrow the relevant specifications of interest based on the subject matter covered by each Working Group, as well as the specification

numbering scheme.

46. With that knowledge, to download TS 36.300 v8.11.0, an interested POSITA could have navigated to the specifications area of the file repository via the direct link on the specifications page. Appendix 11 at 1. As described in paragraph 40, that navigation structure was simple, as it was based on the filename structure. Thus, an interested POSITA would have been capable of navigating to relevant 3GPP specifications on the 3GPP website using reasonable diligence.

47. As I described in paragraph 41, the upload time stamp indicates that 36.300-8b0.zip was uploaded to 3GPP's publicly available website on January 5, 2010, and that any member of the public could have downloaded the zip file, extracted the Word document enclosed, and viewed the contents of the Word document without restriction on that date, and anytime thereafter. As I described in paragraph 41, based on my personal knowledge and experience, this time stamp accurately reflects the date the document was uploaded to the 3GPP public file repository, and I have no reason to believe this time stamp is inaccurate. I have therefore determined that TS 36.300 v8.11.0 was available for any member of the public to download from the 3GPP website as of January 5, 2010. Further, as described in paragraph 25, 3GPP documents were freely available and were not burdened by any confidentiality requirements or restrictions on further dissemination.

48. It is my opinion, therefore, that by May 4, 2011, an interested POSITA using reasonable diligence could have located TS 36.300 v8.11.0 on the 3GPP website, downloaded the reference without providing any credentials, and disseminated the reference to others without restriction.

V. EXHIBIT 1006 (“TS 36.331 V8.9.0”)

49. 3GPP TS 36.331 v8.9.0 (Ex. 1006) is a Technical Specification titled “3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification (Release 8).” Ex. 1006 at 1. The specification states that it was produced by 3GPP in March 2010. Ex. 1006 at 1. To obtain this document, I directed a web browser to the URL: https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/36_series/36.331. Appendix 16. I selected the link for “36331-890.zip” and downloaded a zip file of the same name. The zip file contained a Microsoft Word document, titled “36331-890.doc.” A true and correct copy of the Word document within the zip file (36331-890.doc), in PDF form, is provided as Ex. 1006.

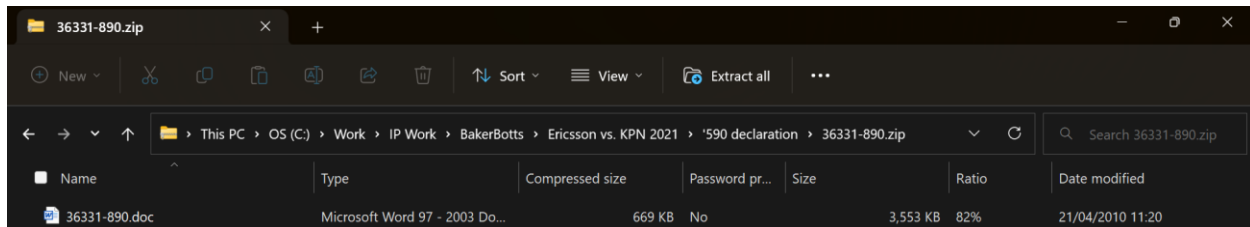
50. TS 36.331 v8.9.0 was available to download from 3GPP’s public file on April 21, 2010, as evidenced by the upload date corresponding to that file:

Declaration of Craig Bishop
In Support of Petition for *Inter Partes* Review of
U.S. Pat. No. 9,210,590

 36331-880.zip	2010/01/02 21:17	646,7 KB
 36331-890.zip	2010/04/21 8:21	668,7 KB
 36331-8a0.zip	2010/06/15 17:04	654,6 KB

Appendix 16, at 1.

51. The word document within the zip file “36331-890.doc” has a date stamp of “21/04/2010.” (European data format). An excerpt of the zip file directory is provided below. Selecting the link for “36331-890.doc” with a date stamp of “21/04/2010” I have confirmed that the technical contents of the file “36331-890.doc” are the same as those provided in TS 36.331 v8.9.0. A true and correct copy of the Microsoft Word document titled “36331-890.doc” is the TS 36.331 v 8.9.0 that is provided in Ex. 1006.



52. As I described above in paragraphs 25, 31-33, 38-40, technical specifications were readily available through the 3GPP website in the 2008-2010 time period. Interested POSITAs would have been well aware of 3GPP and of the 3GPP website, and they would have known that 3GPP documents were available to the public. ¶¶ 23–25, 31-33. As specifically explained in paragraphs 31-33, the specifications area of the 3GPP file repository was accessible from the 3GPP

website's specifications page (which, in turn, was directly accessible from the 3GPP Home Page through the "Specifications" link). Additionally, the Specifications page provided a direct link to versions of technical specifications grouped according to their approval date. ¶ 31-33. As described in paragraphs 38-40, an interested POSITA had the ability to narrow the relevant specifications of interest based on the subject matter covered by each Working Group, as well as the specification numbering scheme.

53. With that knowledge, to download TS 36.331 v8.9.0, an interested POSITA could have navigated to the specifications area of the file repository via the direct link on the specifications page. Appendix 11 at 1. As described in paragraph 40, that navigation structure was simple, as it was based on the filename structure. Thus, an interested POSITA would have been capable of navigating to relevant 3GPP specifications on the 3GPP website using reasonable diligence.

54. As I described in paragraph 41, the upload time stamp indicates that 36.331-890.zip was uploaded to 3GPP's publicly available website on April 21, 2010, and that any member of the public could have downloaded the zip file, extracted the Word document enclosed, and viewed the contents of the Word document without restriction on that date, and anytime thereafter. As I described in paragraph 41, based on my personal knowledge and experience, this time stamp accurately reflects the date the document was uploaded to the 3GPP public file

repository, and I have no reason to believe this time stamp is inaccurate. I have therefore determined that TS 36.331 v8.9.0 was available for any member of the public to download from the 3GPP website as of April 21, 2010. Further, as described in paragraph 25, 3GPP documents were freely available and were not burdened by any confidentiality requirements or restrictions on further dissemination.

55. It is my opinion, therefore, that by May 4, 2011, an interested POSITA using reasonable diligence could have located TS 36.331 v8.9.0 on the 3GPP website, downloaded the reference without providing any credentials, and disseminated the reference to others without restriction.

VI. EXHIBIT 1008 (“TS 24.301 V8.5.0”)

56. 3GPP TS 24.301 v8.5.0 (Ex. 1008) is a Technical Specification titled “3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Network and Terminals; Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for Evolved Packet System (EPS); Stage 3 (Release 8)”. Ex. 1008 at 1. The specification states that it was produced by 3GPP in March 2010. Ex. 1008 at 1. To obtain this document, I directed a web browser to the URL: https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/24_series/24.301. Appendix 17. I selected the link for “24301-850.zip” and downloaded a zip file of the same name. The zip file contained a Microsoft Word document, titled “24301-850.doc.” A true and

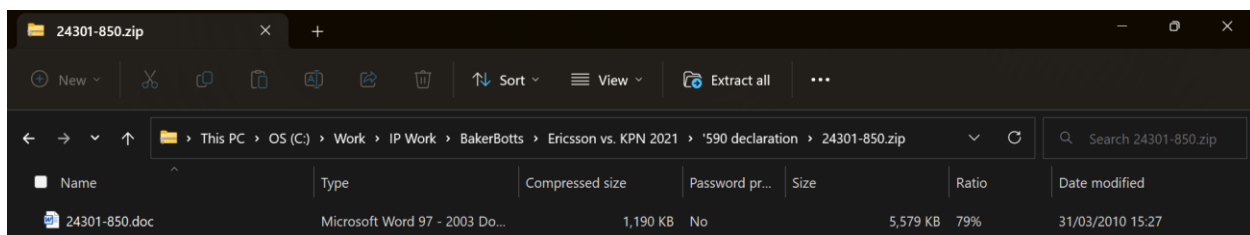
correct copy of the Word document within the zip file (24301-850.doc), in PDF form, is provided as Ex. 1008.

57. TS 24.301 v8.5.0 was available to download from 3GPP's public file on March 31, 2010, as evidenced by the upload date corresponding to that file:

	24301-840.zip	2009/12/17 13:28	1083,8 KB
	24301-850.zip	2010/03/31 12:27	1189,4 KB
	24301-860.zip	2010/06/14 12:41	1115,4 KB

Appendix 17, at 1.

58. The word document within the zip file “24301-850.doc” has a date stamp of “31/03/2010.” (European data format). An excerpt of the zip file directory is provided below. Selecting the link for “24301-850.doc” with a date stamp of “31/03/2010” I have confirmed that the technical contents of the file “24301-850.doc” are the same as those provided in TS 24.301 v8.5.0. A true and correct copy of the Microsoft Word document titled “24301-850.doc” is the TS 24.301 v8.5.0 that is provided in Ex. 1008.



59. As I described above in paragraphs 25, 31-33, 38-40, technical specifications were readily available through the 3GPP website in the 2008-2010

time period. Interested POSITAs would have been well aware of 3GPP and of the 3GPP website, and they would have known that 3GPP documents were available to the public. ¶¶ 23–25, 31–33. As specifically explained in paragraphs 31–33, the specifications area of the 3GPP file repository was accessible from the 3GPP website’s specifications page (which, in turn, was directly accessible from the 3GPP Home Page through the “Specifications” link). Additionally, the Specifications page provided a direct link to versions of technical specifications grouped according to their approval date. ¶ 31–33. As described in paragraphs 38–40, an interested POSITA had the ability to narrow the relevant specifications of interest based on the subject matter covered by each Working Group, as well as the specification numbering scheme.

60. With that knowledge, to download TS 24.301 v8.5.0, an interested POSITA could have navigated to the specifications area of the file repository via the direct link on the specifications page. Appendix 11 at 1. As described in paragraph 40, that navigation structure was simple, as it was based on the filename structure. Thus, an interested POSITA would have been capable of navigating to relevant 3GPP specifications on the 3GPP website using reasonable diligence.

61. As I described in paragraph 41, the upload time stamp indicates that 24301-850.zip was uploaded to 3GPP’s publicly available website on March 31, 2010, and that any member of the public could have downloaded the zip file,

extracted the Word document enclosed, and viewed the contents of the Word document without restriction on that date, and anytime thereafter. As I described in paragraph 41, based on my personal knowledge and experience, this time stamp accurately reflects the date the document was uploaded to the 3GPP public file repository, and I have no reason to believe this time stamp is inaccurate. I have therefore determined that TS 24.301 v8.5.0 was available for any member of the public to download from the 3GPP website as of March 31, 2010. Further, as described in paragraph 25, 3GPP documents were freely available and were not burdened by any confidentiality requirements or restrictions on further dissemination.

62. It is my opinion, therefore, that by May 4, 2011, an interested POSITA using reasonable diligence could have located TS 24.301 v8.5.0 on the 3GPP website, downloaded the reference without providing any credentials, and disseminated the reference to others without restriction.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

63. As described under section IV of the present document, it is my opinion that 3GPP TS 36.300 v8.11.0 titled “3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); Overall description; Stage 2 (Release 8).” and provided as Ex. 1005, was

publicly available on the 3GPP file server no later than January 5, 2010. Further an interested POSITA exercising reasonable diligence could have downloaded the zip file, extracted the Word document enclosed, viewed the contents of the Word document, and further disseminated said document without restriction on January 5, 2010 and thereafter.

64. As described under section V of the present document, it is my opinion that 3GPP TS 36.331 v8.9.0 titled “3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification (Release 8) and provided as Ex. 1006, was publicly available on the 3GPP file server no later than April 21, 2010. Further an interested POSITA exercising reasonable diligence could have downloaded the zip file, extracted the Word document enclosed, viewed the contents of the Word document, and further disseminated said document without restriction on April 21, 2010 and thereafter.

65. As described under section VI of the present document, it is my opinion that 3GPP TS 24.301 v8.5.0 titled “3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Network and Terminals; Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for Evolved Packet System (EPS); Stage 3 (Release 8)” and provided as Ex. 1008, was publicly available on the 3GPP file server no later than March 31, 2010. Further an interested POSITA exercising reasonable diligence could have

downloaded the zip file, extracted the Word document enclosed, viewed the contents of the Word document, and further disseminated said document without restriction on March 31, 2010 and thereafter.

VIII. DECLARATION

Pursuant to Section 1746 of Title 28 of United States Code, I that the foregoing is true and correct and that the foregoing is based upon personal knowledge and information and is believed to be true, and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States code.

Executed on March 2, 2023.

By:  _____
Craig Bishop

Appendix 1

Curriculum Vitae

Name: Craig Bishop
Contact Tel No.: +44 (0)7984 564949 (mobile)
Email: craig@bishopcom.co.uk
Current job title: Independent Consulting Engineer, CEO
Address: 43 Ospringe Street, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8TW

Key Skills and Experience

- 33 years Telecoms, Radio and Broadcast experience
- 26 years experience of 2G/3G/4G telecoms standardisation
- Extensive knowledge of 3GPP and ETSI specifications and procedures including document handling and publication practices
- Sound understanding of 3GPP systems, including Radio Access Interfaces and Networks, Access Stratum protocols, Core Networks, Non-Access Stratum protocols, and IMS
- Experience of ETSI role from regulatory perspective (harmonised standards, mandates, spectrum, etc)
- Depositions, reports, and declarations as expert witness in cases on 3GPP technologies and on 3GPP & ETSI practices and procedures.
- Intellectual property analysis including prior art search and evaluation of patent essentiality
- Application of data analytics and machine learning techniques to standards and IP data
- Programming in Java, Python, C, Octave (Matlab)

Career History

Bishop Communications Ltd.

01/13 –

Independent Telecommunications Standards and Intellectual Property Consultant

Company is a full ETSI member

Activities have included:

- Provision of expertise for EC funded ETSI Specialist Task Force (STF489) to produce implementation guidelines for Total Conversation for emergency services. Project delivered on time / budget and well received. Output published March 2016 as ETSI TR 103 201.
- Provision of expertise for ETSI Specialist Task Force (STF555) assessing the impact on existing standards of communications involving IoT devices in all types of emergency situations. Project delivered on time / budget and well received. Output published July 2019 as ETSI TR 103 582.
- Provision of expert support for IPR litigation from standards landscape analysis / background technical reports to expert testimony reports / declarations and depositions on matters including the public availability of 3GPP and ETSI prior art.
- Intellectual property analysis assessing strengths and weaknesses of patents and patent portfolios, conducting searches for prior art, evaluating patent essentiality, and acquiring relevant documentation.
- Provision of standards consultancy services for Samsung Electronics in ETSI including membership of the ETSI Board until November 2014

Technologies covered in patent related work include: 3GPP GSM, UMTS, LTE radio interface technologies (Phy, MAC, RLC, RRC), 3GPP access and core networks (GPRS/UMTS & EPC NAS), IMS. Organisations covered include 3GPP & ETSI.

Clients served during last 10 years include: Addy Hart LLP, Alston & Bird LLP, AT&T, Baker Botts LLP, Banner Witcoff LLP, DLA Piper LLP, European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI),

Fish & Richardson P.C., Gibson Dunn LLP, Haynes and Boone LLP, Hillebrand-CE GmbH (working for third party clients as Consulting Engineer for Hillebrand-CE), Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton, Kirkland & Ellis LLP, K&L Gates LLP, Morgan, Lewis & Bokius LLP, MckoolSmith LLP, PV Law LLP, Paul Hastings LLP, Perkins Coie LLP, Powell Gilbert LLP, Sidley Austin LLP, Samsung Electronics Research & Development Institute UK (SRUK), Taylor Wessing LLP, Williams & Connolly LLP, WilmerHale LLP.

Expert testimony through deposition:

- *Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. vs. T-Mobile US, Inc., et al.*, Case Nos. 2:16-cv-0052-JRG-RSP, 2:16-cv-0055-JRG-RSP, 2:16-cv-0056-JRG-RSP, and 2:16-cv-0057-JRG-RSP (E.D. Tex.). On behalf of T-Mobile US Inc.
- *T-Mobile US, Inc., et al. v. Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.*, Case Nos. IPR2017-00696 and IPR2017-00697 (PTAB). On behalf of T-Mobile US Inc.
- *LG Electronics, Inc., v. Koninklijke KPN N.V.*, Case No. IPR2018-00558 (PTAB). On behalf of LG Electronics, Inc.
- *Nokia of America Corp. and Ericsson Inc. v. IPCOM, GMBH & Co.*, Case No. IPR2021-00533 (PTAB). On behalf of Ericsson Inc.
- *IPCom, GmbH & Co., Plaintiff, v. AT&T Inc., et al, Defendant, Nokia of America Corp., Intervenor, Ericsson Inc., Intervenor.*, Civil Action No. 2:20-CV-322-JRG, and *IPCom, GmbH & Co., Plaintiff, v. Verizon Communications, et al., Defendant, Nokia of America Corp., Intervenor, Ericsson Inc., Intervenor.*, Civil Action No. 2:20-CV-323-JRG. On behalf of Ericsson Inc.
- *Ericsson Inc. v. Koninklijke KPN N.V.*, Case No. IPR2022-00069 (PTAB). On behalf of Ericsson Inc.

Expert testimony in court:

- *Between IPCom GmbH and Vodafone, et al.*, Claim No. HP-2018-000030 Claim No. HP-2018-000031, High Court of Justice, Business & Property Courts of England and Wales, Intellectual Property List (ChD), Patents Court. Retained by Vodafone.
- *Between (1) Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (2) Sisvel International SA and Oneplus Mobiletech UK Limited, Oppo Mobile UK Ltd, Xiaomi Technology UK Limited, et al.*, Claim No. HP-2019-000014, High Court of Justice, Business & Property Courts of England and Wales, Intellectual Property List (ChD), Patents Court. Retained by Oneplus, Oppo, and Xiaomi (trial held remotely due to COVID-19 restrictions)

Samsung Electronics Research Institute (SERI)

12/96 – 01/13

Director Standards and Industry Affairs

03/11 – 01/13

Mission and Tasks as for previous role plus:

- Proactive member of ETSI Board following election as Board member in November 2011
- Worked with Samsung internal and external legal counsel in response to EC investigation into Samsung suspected abuse of Standards Essential Patents.
- Deposed by Apple as fact witness in ITC investigation 337-TA-794.

Head of Advanced Technologies Standards & Regulation

09/05 - 03/11

Mission: To help position Samsung and SERI at the forefront of mobile telecommunication developments through participation in and leadership of mobile communications standards and European regulatory affairs

Key tasks:

- Developed standards and research strategy and coordinated activities with head office, acting as official Samsung contact for the European Telecommunications Standards Institute.
- Programme managed standardisation and regulation projects covering 3GPP (RAN2, CT1, SA2, SA1, SA, RAN, CT), OMA, and mobile Broadcast strategies and technologies (DVB Forum),

European Framework projects (FP7), Spectrum Management (CEPT, ETSI EM, TFES, BRAN, ...) and European Regulatory affairs (Digital Europe, relations with European Commission, ...). - Grew department from 3 to 12 persons to cater for these activities.

- Participated and actively contributed to 3GPP SA1 (11/08 – 11/11), SA2 (10/05 – 08/11), SA and ETSI TC SCP groups on issues including IMS / CS Interworking (VCC / SRVCC, VoLTE, T-ADS, ICS), Local IP Access & Selected IP Traffic Offload (LIPA-SIPTO), MOSAP, M2M/MTC, Embedded / 4FF UICC.
- Drafted and filed communication technology related patents related to 3GPP SA2 and CT1 technologies – 18 filed, mainly IMS and 3GPP NAS related
- Supported Samsung IP team with analysis of Samsung and 3rd party communication technology related patents and claim charts including GSM/GPRS, UTRAN, NAS, and IMS patents
- Chaired SERI Patent Committee from 2007-2009 - SERI achieved patent targets for first time in 2007 and did so in every year following

Standards consultant – part time

09/04 – 09/05

(Whilst studying fulltime for MSC)

During this time, I conducted a review of the wireless communication technologies and the associated standards space, with a particular emphasis on 802.16a, as well as 3G and 802.11 evolutions. I was also involved in analysis of 3rd party patents and claim charts on request from Samsung IP team.

Technology Manager System Engineering group

06/03 – 09/04

Mission: To establish a System Engineering group within SERI to support development of SERI's dual mode GSM/UMTS radio modem platform.

Key Tasks:

- Defined and implemented System Engineering group strategy including recruitment and line management of the group which grew from 3 to 10 engineers during this period.
- Developed detailed system requirements for SERI's dual mode 2G/3G radio modem platform(s) including production of background documentation describing system wide behaviour
- Defined system test programme for platform, including example test cases using off the shelf test equipment. This project outsourced (under my supervision) to a third party company for completion.
- Provided continued support to development engineers in terms of understanding specification and system requirements, particularly with respect to Access Stratum and Non Access Stratum specifications and protocols.
- Instigated and managed studies investigating optimised system architecture for future Samsung mobile platforms.
- Analysed Samsung and 3rd party 3GPP technology related patents and claim charts on request by Samsung IP team and reported on their value and standards essentiality.

Technology Manager Standards & System Group

04/02 – 06/03

Mission: To provide Standards support to SERI development teams and Samsung's global standardisation activities.

Key Tasks:

- Devised and implemented revised strategy to improve the focus of activities and provide improved support for software developers from a system perspective.
- Attended 3GPP TSG SA plenary and occasional SA WG1 meetings - acted as rapporteur for 3GPP Evolution technical report 3GPP TR 21.902.

- Analysed 3rd party GSM/GPRS technology related patents and claim charts on request by Samsung IP team and reported on their value and standards essentiality.
- Line managed 3 engineers, ensuring that the group provided expert support for SERI SW and HW developers in terms of standards interpretation and system requirements, particularly with respect to the Radio Access Network.

Project Manager

04/00 – 04/02

Mission: To establish and manage development of a dual mode GSM/UMTS modem platform.

Key tasks:

- Defined and managed work relating to core technology development for Samsung's 3G handsets.
- Determined major technical architecture and parameters for the platform producing high level system requirements specification and project development plan.
- As a technical authority on UMTS, supported the project in terms of requirements specification and interpretation (L1, MAC/RLC, RRC, and NAS specifications), and contributed towards the training of UMTS project team members.
- Acting in a consultative capacity, interfaced with other departments in Samsung and with external customers/suppliers on issues relating to 2G and 3G technologies
- Responsible for the overall planning, work allocation and co-ordination of engineers for the project, as well as being involved in recruitment – during this period the number of engineers working on the project increased from 10 to over 40.
- Instigated, defined and managed a feasibility study involving HW and SW engineers, as essential preparation for the development of a dual mode GSM/UMTS radio modem platform.

Senior/Principal Standards Engineer

12/96 – 04/00

Mission: To support Samsung standards and development activities in ETSI and 3GPP.

Key Tasks:

- Gathered and disseminated information throughout Samsung concerning latest specifications and trends in telecommunications, providing advice to Senior Management on future strategies for telecommunications development.
- Acted as sole Samsung representative in ETSI TC SMG2 from December 1996 and during the selection phase for the UMTS Radio Access Technology providing training for Samsung engineers on elaborated technologies
- Participated in 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 (UTRA Physical Layer), and RAN WG2 (L2/3) contributing specifically in areas related to FEC, Common Packet Channel, and Transmit Diversity
- In 3GPP TSG T WG2 I initiated and acted as rapporteur for the UE capabilities work item. I also acted as liaison officer between TSG T WG2, TSG RAN WG1 and TSG SA WG1 (Service Aspects) on issues of common interest
- Acted as main spokesperson for and advisor on Samsung strategic activities in, 3GPP TSG RAN from 3GPP's creation until April 2000
- Acted in a consultative capacity advising the company on technical, commercial and regulatory issues relating to 3rd generation telecommunications development and implementation.
- Developed and promoted programme to co-ordinate standards activities throughout Samsung. – Samsung Global Standards Strategy Group established in September 1998.
- Attended ETSI TCs, SMG1, SMG4, SMG5, SMG7, SMG9 and SMG11 as required by Samsung to keep abreast of developments prior to establishment of 3GPP

HPTO Spectrum Engineer

- Responsible for the management of spectrum for use by PMR and Wireless LAN technologies.
- Defined and instigated development of an improved assignment methodology for Private Mobile Radio (PMR) channels, promoting increased quality and spectrum efficiency.
- Managed research projects involving the assessment and selection of bids from external companies, submitted under competitive tender.
- Represented the Agency in the National and International fora associated with the use of Land Mobile Radio, acting as rapporteur for PMR voice and data standards in ETSI Sub-Technical-Committee RES02, and as chairman of a sub-working group under ITU WP8A drafting the recommendation for use of the radio spectrum by Radio LANs.
- Involved in CEPT Spectrum Engineering Project Teams, dealing with spectrum for Narrow band PMR technology and co-ordination between that technology and T-DAB transmissions in Band III.
- Dispensed technical advice both within the Agency and to external customers, on national and international PMR standards, assessing requests for additional frequencies, and providing technical justification for assignments and wider spectrum policy

BBC Radio**11/89 – 05/93****Radio Operations Engineer**

- Worked on projects requiring the design, development, maintenance and testing of equipment for use within the broadcasting chain.
- Responsible for acceptance testing of new studios for Radio 5, and in particular redesign of outside source circuits for the main sports continuity studio.
- Involved in acceptance testing for NICAM transmission routers. Designed and implemented modifications to synchronise transmission feeds, resulting in seamless switching between routers.

Education

1. MSC in Computer Science from the University of Kent

Awarded (with distinction): 07/2006

Dissertation title: Roles Variables and Program Analysis – Received prize for outstanding achievement

2. B.Eng. (Hons) in Electronic Engineering from the Polytechnic of Central London

Awarded: 07/1989

3. In house and external technical and management training including: Learning Tree courses on System Analysis and Design, User Requirements, UML, and Project Management.
4. On-line courses from: Coursera, Udemy, and Zenva courses covering Machine Learning, Python, Data Science, and Natural Language Processing

Appendix 2

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THIRD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT (3GPP)

PARTNERSHIP PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**During the meeting held in
Copenhagen, 2 - 4 December 1998
ARIB, ETSI, T1, TTA and TTC agreed this
Partnership Project Description.**

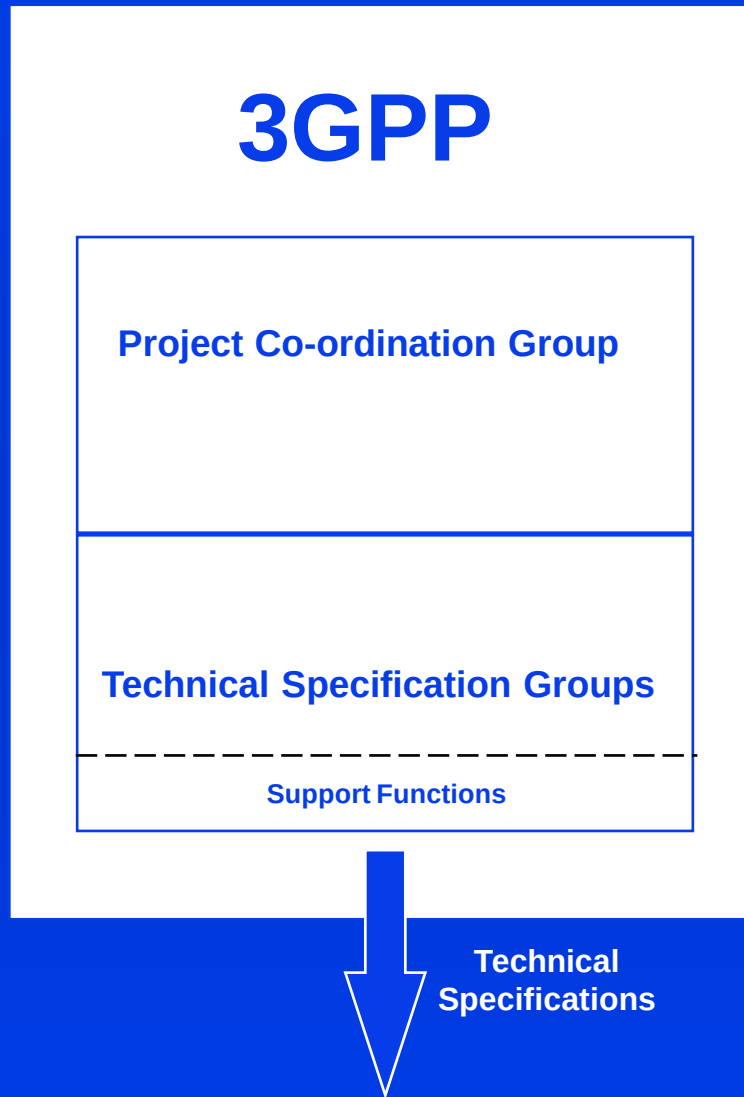
Preamble

Standards organizations and other related bodies have agreed to co-operate for the production of a complete set of globally applicable Technical Specifications for a 3rd Generation Mobile System based on the evolved GSM core networks and the radio access technologies supported by 3GPP partners (i.e., UTRA both FDD and TDD modes).

The Project is entitled the “Third Generation Partnership Project” and may be known by the acronym “3GPP”.

3GPP has been established for the preparation and maintenance of the above mentioned Technical Specifications, and is not a legal entity.

3GPP Overview



Definition of the Third Generation Partnership Project

3GPP will provide globally applicable Technical Specifications for a 3rd Generation Mobile System based on the evolved GSM core network, and the Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA), to be transposed by relevant standardization bodies (Organizational Partners) into appropriate deliverables (e.g., standards).

Scope and objectives (1)

The Technical Specifications will be developed in view of global roaming and circulation of terminals.

The 3rd Generation Mobile System and its capabilities will be developed in a phased approach. Initially, 3GPP will elaborate, approve and maintain the necessary set of Technical Specifications for the first phase of a 3rd Generation Mobile System including:

- UTRAN (including UTRA; W-CDMA in Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) mode and TD-CDMA in Time Division Duplex (TDD) mode)**
- 3GPP Core Network (Third Generation networking capabilities evolved from GSM . These capabilities include mobility management and global roaming.)**
- Terminals for access to the above (including specifications for a UIM)**
- System and service aspects**

Scope and objectives (2)

The set of global specifications for the first phase of the 3GPP core network and the specifications for the GSM core network should be common to the largest extent possible and should not be needlessly different.

The results of the 3GPP work will form the basis of member contributions to the ITU in accordance with existing procedures.

3GPP will take account of emerging ITU recommendations on interworking between IMT-2000 family members.

In the framework of agreed relationships, 3GPP will elaborate Technical Specifications that will form the basis of standards, or parts of standards, of the Organizational Partners.

Characteristics of 3GPP (1)

3GPP is characterized by the following attributes:

- **Minimum production time for Technical Specifications from conception to approval**
- **Fast, electronic based approval process**
- **Maximum use of modern (electronic) working methods**
- **Minimum number of hierarchical levels with decision making taking place at the lowest appropriate levels**

Characteristics of 3GPP (2)

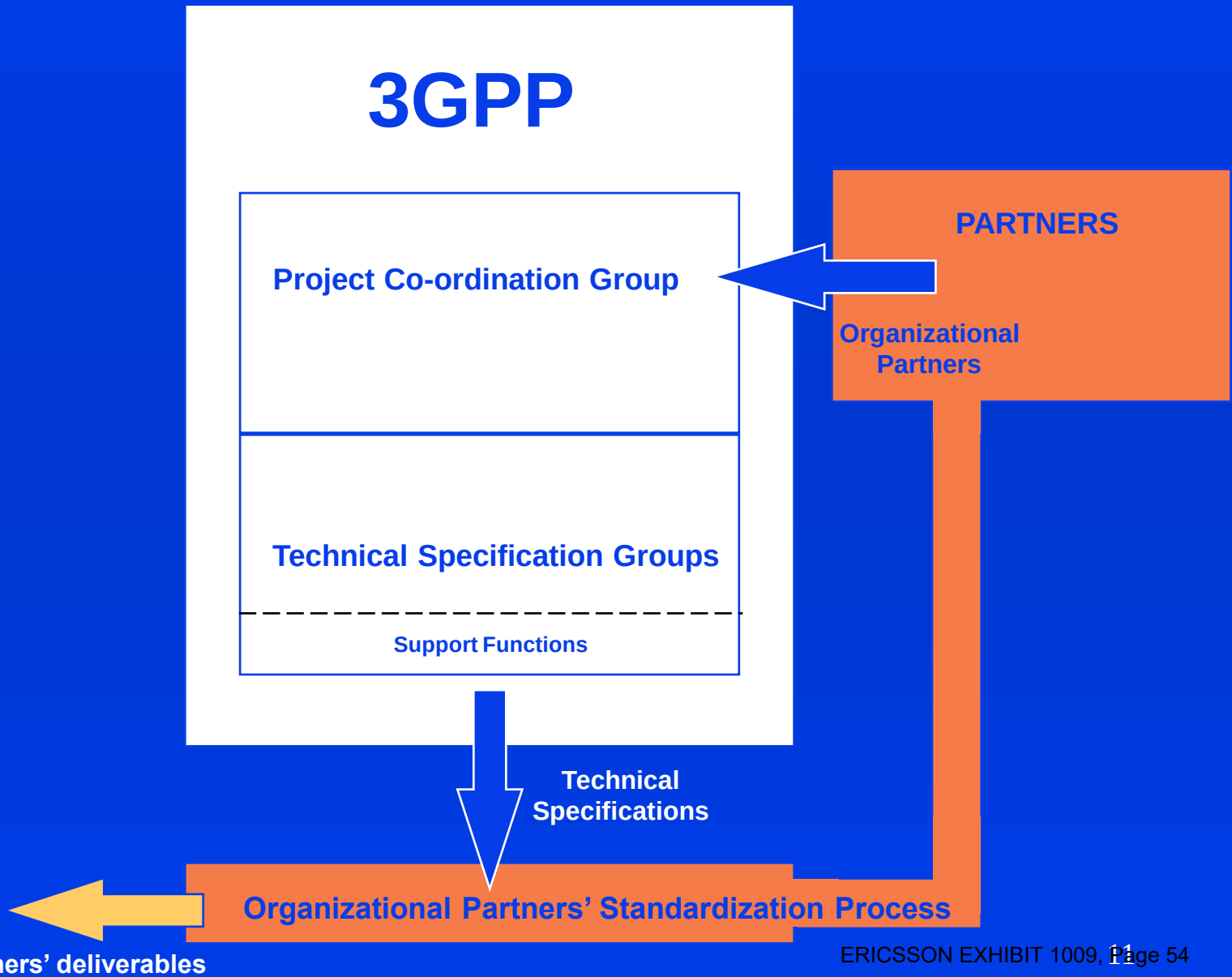
- **A Project Co-ordination function and a Technical Specification function**
- **Task oriented, ensuring that on completion of the tasks the future of the project is re-evaluated**
- **Cost effective use of financial/human resources provided by Partner Organizations (if required)**

Partnership and Membership

3GPP comprises of:

- **Partners:**
 - **Organizational Partners**
 - **3GPP is open to all standards organizations irrespective of the geographical location.**
 - **Market Representation Partners**
- **Individual Members**

Organizational Partners (1)



Organizational Partners (2)

An Organizational Partner is:

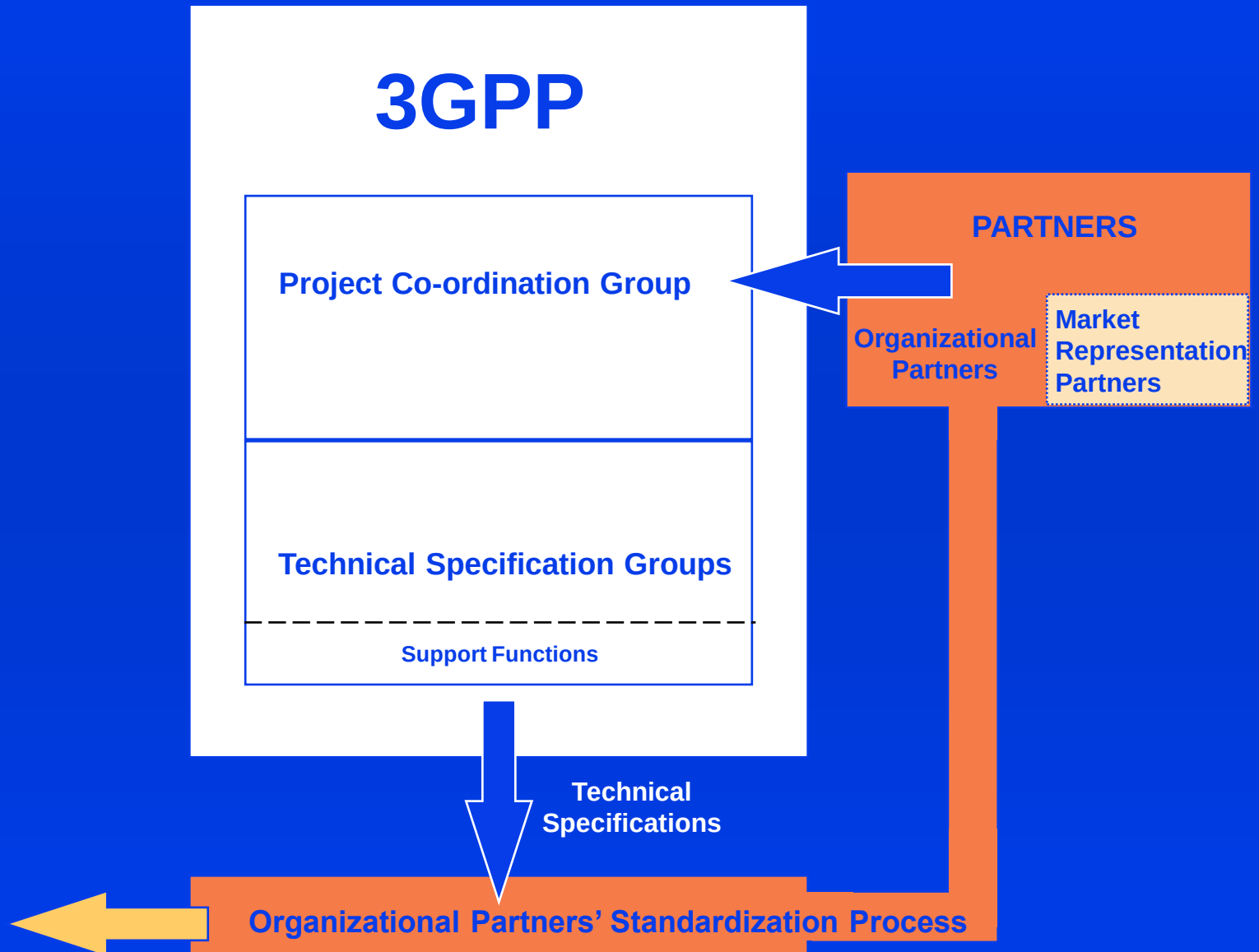
An open standards organization with a national, regional or other officially recognized status (in their country or region)

that:

- has the capability and authority to define, publish and set standards nationally or regionally and**
- has signed (or whose sponsor has signed) the Partnership Project Agreement**

Organizational Partners will meet as appropriate and make decisions by consensus.

Market Representation Partners (1)



Organizational Partners' deliverables

Market Representation Partners (2)

Standardization should meet market needs.

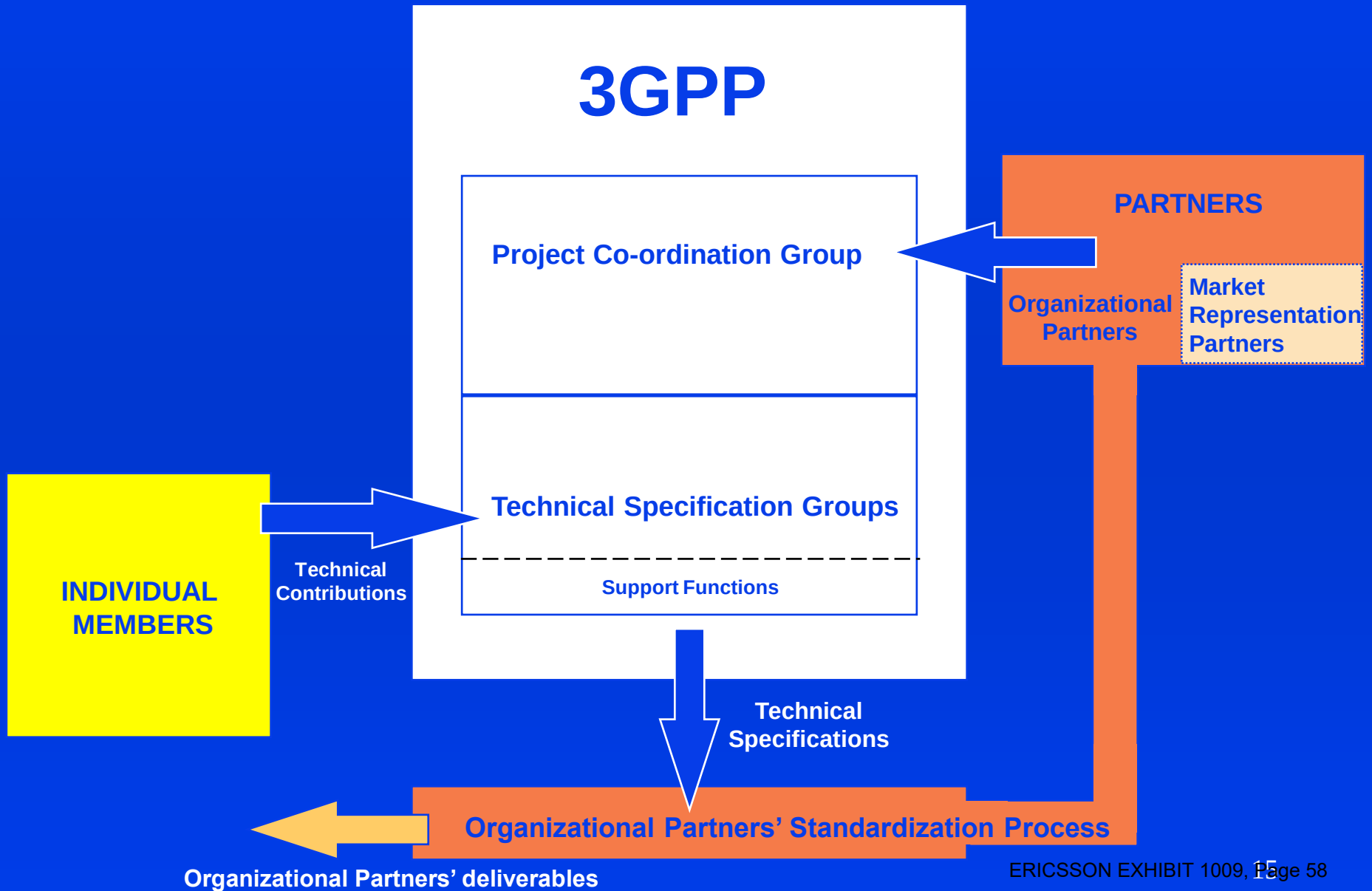
In order to identify market requirements, the high competence of Market Representation Partners should be used.

A Market Representation Partner is an organization invited to participate by the Organizational Partners to offer market advice to 3GPP and to bring into 3GPP a consensus view of market requirements (e.g. services, features and functionality) falling within the 3GPP scope.

A Market Representation Partner:

- does not have the capability and authority to define, publish and set standards nationally or regionally**
- has signed (or whose sponsor has signed) the Partnership Project Agreement**
- has committed itself to the 3GPP scope**

Individual Members (1)



Individual Members (2)

Membership in an Organizational Partner is a prerequisite for Individual Membership in 3GPP.

Individual Membership is open to legal entities committed to support 3GPP and to:

- **contribute technically or otherwise to one or more of the Technical Specification Groups within the 3GPP scope**
- **use the 3GPP results to the extent feasible**

Individual Membership in 3GPP will be terminated by dissolution, abolition, resignation or expulsion from the related Organizational Partner.

Individual Members (3)

All entities registered as members of an Organizational Partner and eligible for participation in the technical work of that Partner, can become Individual Members of 3GPP. Individual members shall apply to their Organizational Partner to participate in 3GPP.

Individual Members act in the 3GPP in their own right; they carry the full responsibility for their contributions.

Individual Membership applicants residing in a country/area without an Organizational Partner can apply for membership in an Organizational Partner according to the rules of each Partner. (e.g. ETSI Associate Membership is available)

Observership

In order to ensure globally applicable Technical Specifications, the status of “Observer” may be granted by the Organizational Partners to an entity which has the qualifications to become a future Organizational Partner. The status of “Observer” includes obligations to:

- identify as early as possible any regulatory requirements that may lead to options within Technical Specifications**
- make their IPR policy available for consideration**
- contribute to the common objective of the 3GPP and avoid duplication of work related to the 3GPP**

The participation rights of an Observer will be decided on a case by case basis.

The following 3 documents describe 3GPP:

- **The Partnership Project Agreement**
- **The Partnership Project Description
(this present document)**
- **The Partnership Project Working Procedures**

The Partnership Project Agreement (1)

The Partnership Project Agreement is a concise legal document signed by participating Partners (or their sponsor).

It contains the minimum legal text necessary for 3GPP to function correctly.

The Partnership Project Agreement refers to the Partnership Project Description and the Partnership Project Working Procedures.

The Partnership Project Agreement (2)

The Partnership Project Agreement includes obligations on Organizational Partners to commit themselves to the 3GPP scope:

- to encourage their members to contribute to the common set of Technical Specifications and to avoid duplication of work**
- to convert / transpose / adopt all relevant Technical Specifications resulting from 3GPP into their own relevant deliverables through their normal processes**
- to identify as early as possible, any national / regional regulatory requirements that may lead to options within the Technical Specifications**
- to make their IPR Policy available for consideration**

The Partnership Project Agreement (3)

The Partnership Project Agreement includes obligations on Market Representation Partners to identify market and service requirement of 3GPP and to contribute to:

- **the promotion of 3GPP**
- **the definition of 3GPP System and Service scenarios**

The Market Representation Partners should also encourage their members to contribute to the common objectives of 3GPP and to avoid duplication of work.

Ownership of the Partnership Project results

The Organizational Partners of 3GPP will have joint ownership (including copyright) of the Technical Specifications.

Contributions to ITU

International
Recommendations

ITU

IMT 2000
Contributions
via existing
processes

INDIVIDUAL
MEMBERS

3GPP

Project Co-ordination Group

Technical Specification Groups

Support Functions

PARTNERS

Organizational
Partners

Market
Representation
Partners

Technical
Contributions

Technical
Specifications

Organizational Partners' Standardization Process

Organizational Partners' deliverables

Submission of 3GPP results to ITU

3GPP will not contribute directly to the ITU.

Formal contributions to ITU Study Groups are made by ITU members following existing national/regional processes.

Regulators / Governments

International
Recommendations

ITU

IMT 2000
Contributions
via existing
processes

INDIVIDUAL
MEMBERS

3GPP

Project Co-ordination Group

Technical Specification Groups

Support Functions

Technical
Contributions

Technical
Specifications

Regulators/
Governments

Mandates

PARTNERS

Organizational
Partners

Market
Representation
Partners

Organizational Partners' Standardization Process

Organizational Partners' deliverables

National / regional regulatory requirements

Variations imposed by national / regional regulatory requirements will be included in the Technical Specifications as defined by the Technical Specification Groups.

Resource requirements for establishing 3GPP

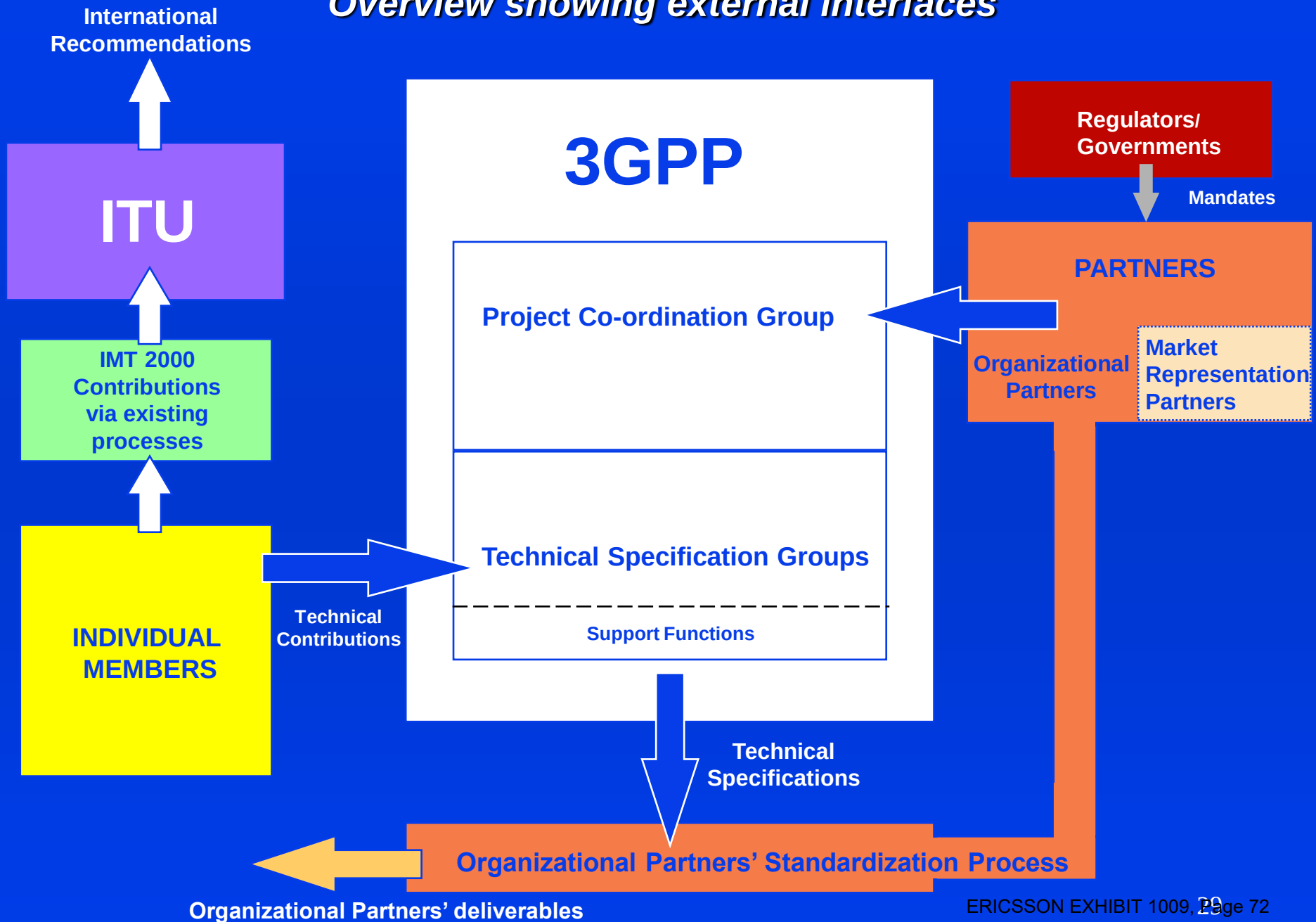
ETSI will absorb the initial cost of establishing the 3GPP, if required.

Thereafter, the costs will be shared by the Organizational Partners. There will be no direct 3GPP membership fee for Individual Members.

Partners and Individual Members may provide support functions to the extent that they are able (eg hosting of meetings and provision of Secretariat support).

The longer term financial requirements are for further study.

Overview showing external interfaces



Internal structure of 3GPP (1)

3GPP consists of a Project Co-ordination Group (PCG) and Technical Specification Groups (TSGs).

To assist in the co-ordination of the technical activities, the TSGs are encouraged to meet at the same time and place, as and when appropriate (e.g. twice per year).

Internal structure of 3GPP (2)

3GPP

Project Co-ordination Group

TSG

Radio
Access
Network

TSG

Core
Network

TSG

Terminals

TSG

Service and
System
Aspects

Technical Specifications

Work areas to be covered by the Radio Access Network TSG

- **Radio Layer 1 specification**
- **Radio Layer 2 specification**
- **Radio Layer 3 RR specification**
- **Iub specification**
- **Iur Interface**
- **Iu Interface**
- **UTRAN O&M requirements**
- **Base station radio performance specification**
- **Conformance test specification for testing of radio aspects of base stations**
- **Specifications for radio performance aspects from the system point of view**

Work areas to be covered by the Core Network TSG

- **Mobility management, call connection control signalling between the user equipment and the core network**
- **Core network signalling between the core network nodes. the signalling supports functionality such as user location information, subscription information and control of network services**
- **Definition of interworking functions between the core network and external networks**
- **Packet related questions such as mapping of QoS (e.g. transparency for IP domain applications, general for bearer types, special for optimized applications such as Voice over IP)**
- **Core network aspects of the lu interface**
- **Core network O&M requiremnents**

Work areas to be covered by the Terminal TSG

- **Service capability protocols**
- **Messaging**
- **Services end-to-end interworking**
- **USIM to Mobile Terminal interface**
- **Model/framework for terminal interfaces and services (application) execution**
- **Conformance test specifications of terminals, including radio aspects**

Work areas to be covered by the Service and System Aspects TSG

- **Service capabilities**
 - Definition of services and feature requirements
 - Development of service capabilities and a service architecture for cellular, fixed (and cordless) applications
- **Stage one and two descriptions for:**
 - Charging and accounting
 - Network Management
 - Security Aspects
- **Architecture**
 - Definition, evolution, and maintenance of overall architecture, including assignment of functions to particular sub-systems and identification of key information flows
 - In co-operation with other TSGs, define required services, service capabilities and bearer capabilities offered by the different sub-systems
- **Codec aspects**
 - Principles for definition of end-to-end transmission
 - Definition, evolution and maintenance of relevant specifications
- **Project co-ordination**
 - High level co-ordination of the work performed in other TSGs and monitoring of progress

Primary responsibilities of PCG and TSGs (1)

The primary responsibilities of PCG, TSGs and Organizational Partners are given in the following tables:

	Function	Org Partners collectively	PCG	TSGs
1	Approval of new Partners for 3GPP	X		
2	Approval of Organizational Partner funding requirements and contributions	X		
3	Allocation of human and financial resources provided by Partners to PCG	X		
4	Allocation of resources to TSGs		X	
5	Allocation of resources within TSGs			X

Primary responsibilities of PCG and TSGs (2)

	Function	Org Partners collectively	PCG	TSGs
6	Allocation of voluntary human and financial resources by Market Representation Partners and Individual Members		X	X
7	Handling of appeals from Individual Members on procedural matters	2 nd step	1 st step	
8	Handling of appeals from Individual Members on technical matters		2 nd step	1 st step
9	Determine overall time frame and manage overall work progress		X	

Primary responsibilities of PCG and TSGs (3)

	Function	Org Partner collectively	PCG	TSGs
10	Detailed time frame and manage detailed work progress			X
11	Approval of Technical Specifications			X
12	Proposal and approval of work items within the agreed scope and terms of reference			X
13	Final adoption of work items within the agreed scope and terms of reference		X	
14	Management of work items			X

Primary responsibilities of PCG and TSGs (4)

	Function	Org Partners collectively	PCG	TSGs
15	Technical Co-ordination (System Aspects TSG will play a role here)			X
16	Appointment of Org Partners meeting Chairman (provided by host on a rotational basis)	X		
17	Appointment of PCG Chairman (for one year term)		X	
18	Election of TSG Chairman and Vice Chairmen			X
19	Creation of TSGs and approval of their terms of reference	X		

Primary responsibilities of PCG and TSGs (5)

	Function	Org Partners collectively	PCG	TSGs
20	Creation of TSG working groups and approval of their terms of reference			X
21	Election of TSG Working Group Chairmen and Vice Chairmen			X
22	Confirmation of individual member participation rights	X		
23	Approval of 3GPP scope and terms of reference	X		
24	Maintain Partnership Project Agreement, Project Description and Working Procedures (consensus agreement by all Partners)	X		

Participation rights in PCG and TSGs

The following have a right to participate in the PCG:

- **Representatives of participating Organizational Partners**
- **Representatives of participating Market Representation Partners**
- **Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the TSGs, as ex-officio members**

The following have a right to participate in the TSGs :

- **Representatives of members of participating Organizational Partners (i.e. Individual Members)**
- **Representatives of participating Organizational and Market Representation Partners**

Principles for decision making within 3GPP

Decision making within PCGs

- **By consensus amongst the Organizational Partners**
- **By vote amongst the Organizational Partners in unavoidable cases**

Decision making within TSGs

- **By consensus amongst the Individual Members**
- **By vote amongst the Individual Members in unavoidable cases**

The Organizational Partners will conduct a fairness review of the decision making process six months after 3GPP start-up, taking into account all concerns raised

(Note: voting will not be permitted on National/Regional regulatory requirements)

Principles for voting within TSGs

The following principles will be applied for voting within the TSGs

- **One “Individual company Member”, one vote**
- **Organizational Partners to interpret “ Individual company Member” according to its own rules of membership**
- **The PCG will maintain a register of eligible voters for the TSGs**
- **Each Individual Member may carry the proxy for up to five other Individual Members**

Working language for 3GPP

The working language for 3GPP shall be English

- **Meetings of the PCG and TSGs shall be conducted in English**
- **3GPP Technical Specifications shall be prepared in English**

Relationship with other groups

3GPP will establish and maintain good relationships with groups working on standards for other IMT-2000 family members.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Principles (1)

The Individual Members of 3GPP are bound by the IPR Policies of their respective Organizational Partner.

Individual Members are encouraged to declare at the earliest opportunity, any IPRs which they may have and believe to be essential, or potentially essential, to any work ongoing within 3GPP.

After comparing their respective IPR policies, ARIB, ETSI, T1, TTA and TTC have agreed that their IPR policies share common principles are quite similar and have agreed on the following additional principles to maximize the success of 3GPP.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Principles (2)

- (i) To encourage their respective members' declaration of willingness to grant licences on fair, reasonable terms and conditions on a non-discriminatory basis, and consistent with the respective Organizational Partners' IPR policies.
- (ii) To encourage their respective members who may have IPR which they believe to be essential, or potentially essential, and are unwilling to license such IPR, that early indication of such unwillingness be provided to their respective Organizational Partners.
- (iii) To understand that essential IPRs mean essential IPRs relative to any or all parts of the content of the 3GPP technical specifications.
- (iv) A mechanism for exchanging information associated with the patent statement among the Organizational Partners will be introduced so that such information may be used when adopting relevant standards in each Partner Organization.

Appendix 3



📍 About / Introducing 3GPP

Introducing 3GPP



The 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) unites seven telecommunications standard development organizations (ARIB, ATIS, CCSA, ETSI, TSDSI, TTA, TTC), known as “Organizational Partners” providing their members with a stable environment to produce the Reports and Specifications that define 3GPP technologies.

3GPP specifications cover cellular telecommunications technologies, including radio access, core network and service capabilities, which provide a complete system description for mobile telecommunications. The 3GPP specifications also provide hooks for non-radio access to the core network, and for interworking with non-3GPP networks

The Project's Scope

The original scope of 3GPP (1998) was to produce Technical Specifications and Technical Reports for a 3G Mobile System based on evolved GSM core networks and the radio access technologies that they support (i.e., Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA) both Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) and Time Division Duplex (TDD) modes).

The scope was subsequently amended to include the maintenance and development of the Technical Specifications and Technical Reports for evolved 3GPP technologies, beyond 3G.

- The latest 3rd Generation Partnership Project Agreement (Annex 42).
- The discussions that led to the signing of the [3GPP Project Agreement](#) were recorded in a series of slides called the “[Partnership Project Description](#)” that describes the basic principles and ideas on which the project is based. The document has not been maintained since its first creation, but the principles within do still remain valid.

Organizing the work

The **3GPP Working Procedures** are the rule book of 3GPP, with sections covering:

- Description, Purpose, Scope and objectives
- Participation
- Structure
- Partners' collective responsibilities
- Project Coordination Group (PCG)
- Technical Specification Groups (Incl. Elections)
- Work Programme & technical co-ordination
- Deliverables (Technical Specifications and Technical Reports)
- Reporting

The 3GPP production of specifications and studies (TRs) are contribution-driven, by member companies, in Working Groups and at the Technical Specification Group (TSG) level. The Technical Specification Groups in 3GPP are:

- Radio Access Networks (RAN)
- Services & Systems Aspects (SA)
- Core Network & Terminals (CT)

The Working Groups, within the TSGs, meet regularly and come together for their quarterly TSG Plenary meeting, where their work is presented for information, discussion and approval. The last meeting of the week of TSG Plenary meetings is TSG SA, which also has responsibility for the overall coordination of the technical work and for the monitoring of its progress.

Generational Approach

The 3GPP technologies from these groups are constantly evolving through Generations of commercial cellular / mobile systems (see table below). With LTE and 5G work, 3GPP has become the focal point for the vast majority of mobile systems beyond 3G.

Although these Generations have become an adequate descriptor for the type of network under discussion, real progress on 3GPP standards is measured by the milestones achieved in particular Releases. New features are 'functionality frozen' and are ready for implementation when a Release is completed. 3GPP works on a number of Releases in parallel, starting future work well in advance of the completion of the current Release. Although this adds some complexity to the work of the groups, such a way of working ensures that progress is continuous & stable.

Backward Compatibility

The major focus for all 3GPP Releases is to make the system backwards and forwards compatible where possible, to ensure that the operation of user equipment is uninterrupted.

For 5G, many operators are starting with dual connectivity between LTE and 5G NR equipment – using the ‘Non-Standalone’ work completed early in Release 15. In the process of completing the early drop of 5G NR care has been taken to build ‘forward compatibility’ into Non-Standalone NR equipment, to ensure that it will be fit for use on Standalone 5G NR systems.

For details of the contents of each Release, see the appropriate ‘Release Description’ document or go to our dedicated Release page.

Details of all 3GPP Work Items are in the [3GPP Work Plan](#), which provides details of the cooperation between all of the 3GPP groups on “Features”, defined as ‘new or substantially enhanced functionality which represents added value to the existing 3GPP system’.

[⬅ Previous](#)[Next ➡](#)

Appendix 4

 WILEY

GSM AND UMTS

The Creation of Global Mobile Communication

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Edited by **Friedhelm Hillebrand**



Includes CD-ROM

GSM and UMTS

The Creation of Global Mobile Communication

Edited by

Friedhelm Hillebrand

Consulting Engineer, Germany

With contributions from 37 key players involved in the work for GSM and UMTS



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Baffins Lane, Chichester,
West Sussex, PO19 1UD, England
National 01243 779777
International (+44) 1243 779777

e-mail (for orders and customer service enquiries): cs-books@wiley.co.uk
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Reprinted January 2002.

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Jin Xing Distripark, Singapore 129809

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

GSM and UMTS : the creation of global mobile communications / [edited by] Friedhelm Hillebrand.
p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-470-84322-5

1. Global system for mobile communications. I. Hillebrand, Friedhelm.

TK5103.483 .G7496 2001

384.5'35--dc21

2001045565

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 0470 84322 5

Typeset in Times by Deerpark Publishing Services Ltd, Shannon, Ireland.
Printed and bound in Great Britain by T. J. International Ltd, Padstow, Cornwall.

This book is printed on acid-free paper responsibly manufactured from sustainable forestry, in which at least two trees are planted for each one used for paper production.

Chapter 9: The Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)

Section 1: The Creation of 3GPP

Karl Heinz Rosenbrock¹

Having read the title, it should not surprise you that this section deals with the creation of the Partnership Project for the standardisation of a Third Generation Mobile Communications System (3GPP).

Why, you may ask, in a history book about the GSM and UMTS development, do I want to talk about the establishment of a partnership project? Isn't it the most natural thing to do? This is, of course, a stance an insider can take today – after nearly 30 months of 3GPP's creation and the smooth and successful running of this project.

As this section will eventually show, it took quite some time, filled with tough and even passionate discussions, before the goal was achieved. Approaching this idea from a rather philosophical point of view, one should not be too surprised about the big efforts needed, because already the old Greek ancestors knew that "prior to being successful the Gods will demand some sweat"...

This section starts with some general considerations leading the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) membership towards a global approach in standardisation and then deals with the establishment of an ad hoc group of the ETSI Board (UGG = UMTS Globalisation Group) to address the matter of global standardisation in this context and the related meetings and discussions. Afterwards, the 3GPP will be described in a rather general manner, highlighting how it works, who the stakeholders are and dealing with the results achieved so far. The section is rounded up with the relationship towards the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other initiatives as well as a few concluding remarks.

9.1.1 First Approaches to Globalisation

The re-engineering process ETSI, the "Excellent" Telecommunications Standards Institute in Europe, undertook in the years 1995/1996 – only 7 years after its creation – resulted in among others a kind of mission statement for the Institute: "Making international standards happen first in Europe".

¹ The views expressed in this section are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of his affiliation.

² One of my cruel translations of a German idiom "Vor den Erfolg haben die Götter den Schweiß gesetzt"...

- unanimously requested the ETSI Board (through its UMTS Globalisation Group) to complete the negotiations with potential partners and to oversee the creation of the Partnership Project;
- unanimously requested the ETSI Board to agree and maintain on behalf of ETSI the final versions of the Partnership Project Description, the Partnership Project Working Procedures, and the Partnership Project Agreement;
- unanimously authorised the director-general to sign the Partnership Project Agreement.

9.1.2.4.14 Happy End in Copenhagen

It was in Copenhagen where the last 3GPP preparatory meeting with all six OPs took place on 2–4 December 1998.

Here, the final fine-tuning of the 3GPP documentation was achieved. In addition, the 3GPP agreement⁸ was signed (in a nice framework provided by the host, TeleDenmark) by the following OPs: ARIB, ETSI, T1, TTA, and TTC.

Unfortunately, the partners from CWTS (China) were not authorised to sign the 3GPP agreement yet. Furthermore, owing to the fact that the UMTS Forum was unable to participate in Copenhagen, they were prevented from co-signing the 3GPP agreement as a first Market Representative Partner (MRP).

During that Copenhagen meeting, another discussion ensued about the role the MRPs should play. Finally, it was concluded that the high competence of MRPs should be used in order to identify market requirements, thus enabling 3GPP standardisation to meet the needs of the market. An MRP is an organisation invited by the OPs to participate in 3GPP with the objective of offering market advice to 3GPP and to bring into 3GPP a consensus view of market requirements.

9.1.3 What is 3GPP?

The 3GPP is a global standardisation initiative created in December 1998. Its task was to develop a complete set of globally applicable Technical Specifications for a third generation (3G) mobile telecommunications system based on the evolved GSM core network and an innovative radio interface known as UTRA. The Project is based on a concept devised by ETSI aimed at facilitating better co-operation between regional standards organisations, first and other industry groupings. 3GPP is a collaborative activity between officially recognised SDOs, with the participation of other industry groups and individual members.

Partnership in 3GPP is open to all national, regional or other SDOs, irrespective of their geographical location – within the project the participating SDOs are referred to as OPs. The OPs may invite MRPs to participate; these may be any organisation from anywhere in the world that can offer market advice to 3GPP and bring a consensus view of market requirements that fall within the project's scope. Individual membership is open to companies and organisations within the communications industry that are active members of one of the OPs. The truly global nature and the breadth of the market interest in the task of specifying this 3G system is evident from the identity of the 3GPP partners (see further in sub-paragraph 9.1.3.2) and all agree that 3GPP is proving a highly successful initiative.

⁸ The 3GPP Agreement and the 3GPP Project Description can be found on the attached CD-ROM in 8-10.

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- TSG C
- TSG R
- TSG S
- TSG T

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OPs. The form all the OPs.

The 3GPP has no legal status. Ownership (including copyright) of the specifications and reports it produces is shared between the partners. The 3GPP process includes a conversion (transposition) of the project's output into official standards and reports by one or more of the OPs.

The specifications being prepared by 3GPP are evolved in part from the enormously successful GSM standard, which is currently (February 2001) serving over 400 million subscribers in more than 140 countries. Building on this massive installed base, the system being specified by 3GPP will be an attractive upgrade path for existing operators and users. It also has an assured compatibility with GSM – good news for both operators and users who are unable, or unwilling, to upgrade to 3G.

Paramount among the 3GPP specifications is the definition of UTRA, the innovative radio access technology that is the key to the new system's high data rates and dramatically improved performance. UTRA is spectrum-efficient and supports FDD and TDD modes. This interface has been accepted by ITU as a member of the IMT-2000 family – or more correctly, as *two* family members: IMT-DS, the FDD mode; and IMT-TC, the TDD mode. IMT-2000 family membership requires the ability for users to roam globally and seamlessly, which implies interoperability with other family members: 3GPP thus co-operates closely with the 3GPP2 project which is specifying another family member, a 3G CDMA system based on an evolution of the ANSI-41 architecture.

9.1.3.1 How Does 3GPP Work?

3GPP has been designed to minimise delays and inefficiencies. As a result, it has a "flat" organisational structure and a large degree of distributed autonomy. Overall project planning and co-ordination is the responsibility of the PCG, with input primarily from the OPs, guided by the MRPs. It is mainly at this level that regulatory requirements, provided by the telecommunications administrations and governments around the world, are taken into account.

The development of the specifications is performed by TSGs and their subordinate working groups. Here, the main participation is by technical experts from the individual members of the OPs. Individual members in their capacity as ITU members are also responsible for carrying the results of the 3GPP work to the ITU.

At the time of the creation, 3GPP had structured around four principal aspects of the 3G system being defined as TSGs:

- TSG CN: core network
- TSG RAN: radio access network
- TSG SA: services and systems aspects
- TSG T: terminals

Each TSG is authorised to develop and approve specifications and reports within its scope, and TSG SA also has a role of co-ordinating the work of the TSGs at a more detailed level than the PCG. The result is a process that is able to rapidly produce and approve specifications and reports in response to the needs of the market, although it is important to note that the deliverables do not have a formal status until they have been transposed by one or more of the OPs.

The formal status is necessary for regulatory and other purposes in the various regions, and all the OPs have committed themselves to complete this process rapidly. Each OP will apply

its own procedures, appropriate to their respective regions. As the official European SDO within 3GPP, ETSI recognises the 3GPP output as ETSI Technical Specifications and ETSI Technical Reports without a need for any further endorsement within the Institute. This means that the 3GPP documents are published – within a matter of a few weeks – as identical text directly as ETSI deliverables. In addition, ETSI is transposing, i.e. adapting, a few of the initial 3GPP specifications into ENs for specific European regulatory requirements. This is happening in parallel with the publication of the initial Technical Specifications and will not impede the implementation of 3G in Europe.

9.1.3.1.1 Electronic Working

3GPP has taken a leading role in changing the traditional ways of standards making. A very heavy dependence is now placed on electronic working, both outside and within meetings, advancing a trend that started in ETSI a year or two ago. This means that paper copies of draft documents have been almost entirely eliminated, saving time and expense, and making a significant contribution to the environment.

Given that 3GPP has participants from all over the world, the use of the Internet, e-mail exploders and other such facilities have proved invaluable for distributing and sharing information, working drafts and so on. Delegates to meetings had already become used to downloading working documents from the Internet and having updates to the documents distributed in meetings on CD-ROM. But in recent months, in meetings around the world participants have experienced the benefits of a local area network (LAN) solution as the latest step in improving working methods. ETSI's headquarters premises already have LANs in all its meeting rooms, but most other venues currently rely on temporary LANs (wired or radio), using equipment and support kindly donated by individual members.

Such facilities permit delegates to access all the meeting documents electronically from their laptop computers. As a result, the huge burden of producing paper copies (as many as 10 000 pages per delegate for some meetings) can be eliminated. Delegates can access new documents as soon as they are available, rather than having to wait for paper copies to be made or for the documents to be distributed by other means, such as diskette or CD-ROM.

9.1.3.1.2 Project Support

For administrative and support purposes the 3GPP Partners have established a Mobile Competence Centre (MCC) which is hosted by ETSI at its premises in Sophia Antipolis, Southern France. The MCC was created in March 1999 to provide support not only to the 3GPP but also to ETSI's own studies in mobile technologies. A full description of MCC including the financing is given in Chapter 15, Section 3.

9.1.3.2 Who are the Stakeholders in 3GPP?

3GPP has attracted a very strong commitment from organisations and companies around the world, reflecting the truly global nature of the project. There are currently six OPs (in alphabetical order):

- The Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB), Japan

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being TD-SCDMA, proposed by CWTS. A similar group, 3GPP2, is preparing the cdma2000 specifications, UWC-136 TDMA specifications are being developed principally by UWCC, and DECT specifications are defined by a set of ETSI standards (Figure 9.1.1).

Since the UWCC and ETSI are both partners in 3GPP (as an MRP and OP respectively), there is direct liaison between the Project and these two sources of specifications for other IMT-2000 family members.

When 3GPP and 3GPP2 were created it was felt that the interests of each group were sufficiently different to require them to remain separate but here again many of the OPs and MRPs are common to both groups, so there are natural channels for information exchange. Particular instances of formal co-operation between the groups were the two joint 3GPP-3GPP2 workshops held in 1999 to address the "Hooks and Extensions" issue aimed at ensuring interworking between the respective technologies.

In addition to all this, the 3GPP TSGs and their working groups are encouraged to liaise directly with relevant technical bodies within the Project as well as among the Partners.

9.1.6 Conclusions

The attentive reader, and let's assume that you are one, may still be astonished to learn what big efforts have been necessary in order to establish 3GPP.

In the meantime, i.e. in the course of year 2000 nearly the whole work of the former ETSI TC SMG has been incorporated into 3GPP, to a large extent within the new TSG GERAN.

Well, our Japanese friends were not happy about this shift because they feared that it could result in delays in the 3G introduction in their country. They accepted this because a separate TSG for the GSM work was created.

Trying to recall the heated discussions within ETSI about the scope of 3GPP from 1998, one has to admit that such a move would have been violently rejected by a lot of ETSI members, maybe even by the majority. Using a philosophic approach, one can, of course, state that time helps healing (even wounds).

Today, i.e. February 2001, we can conclude from ETSI's point of view that all standardisation work related to further evolution of the second generation mobile system, i.e. GSM, and to UMTS is being done well within 3GPP. Thus, the objective to avoid parallel work within ETSI TBs and 3GPP has been fully achieved.

The ability of organisations and individuals around the world to co-operate and make available a full set of stable, agreed 3GPP specifications in 1 year is a remarkable achievement, one that is unprecedented in the world of standardisation. 3GPP meetings have taken place in many parts of the world, emphasising the strong commitment of the SDOs from China, Europe, Japan, Korea and the US. The MRPs have also lent very strong support to the work. Thanks to this widespread and determined commitment it has been possible to meet the very aggressive targets for 3G.

But Release 99 was only the first step – the workload has continued to intensify this year, as the initial specifications are refined and many new ones added, opening the path to full, seamless, global 3G services, changing forever the way that people communicate.

In the meantime, 3GPP has changed the designation of the releases and dropped to mention the year in order to avoid irritations and wrong expectations. Release 99 was first established in December 1999 and got its maturity in the course of year 2000. In 2000, more than 5700 change requests were implemented. The next big event will be Release #4 as a result of the

series of TSG meetings scheduled for March 2001 in Palm Springs, US. This will obviously result in a further stabilisation and extension of the UMTS specifications.

3GPP is running very well. The individual members from the six OPs seem to be very satisfied with this arrangement – and the production line is in full swing.

Without exaggeration, one can give 3GPP the attribute of a success story. One may quote again here Mr Ed Roney who even addressed the 3GPP concept – prior to its realisation – as a “paradigm shift”.

As the results of the GSM and UMTS related standardisation work represent a great part of ETSI's deliverables, it might be justified to note here that during the year 2000, ETSI published more than seven new deliverables each working day (Monday through Friday), i.e. one deliverable per hour!

Further information may be found on the 3GPP website at <http://www.3gpp.org>.

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Chapter 9: The Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)

Section 2: UMTS in 3GPP (December 1998–May 2001)

Niels Peter Skov Andersen¹

9.2.1 A Change of Environment

In the period 1982 until end of 1998 the work on the GSM standard, and in the later part of the period on UMTS, had been performed in the same environment, starting under CEPT and later transferred into ETSI. The Technical Committee GSM, during this period renamed to SMG, and its working groups (Sub Technical Committees) had continuously existed and evolved. The same was the case for the working methods and procedures used within the work. Over time with the success of the GSM system more and more interested parties became involved in the work including parties from outside the original CEPT area. However, this was all a relatively slow evolution and no major revolutions in the organisation or the working methods occurred in this period.

After all these years of continuity in the work the discussions around the creation of 3GPP and the decision to establish 3GPP for the initial phase of UMTS² naturally created some uncertainty amongst the members of SMG. Especially the resulting split of the GSM standardisation, with the responsibility for the GSM core network transferred to 3GPP, but the responsibility for the GSM radio access Network maintenance remained in ETSI in SMG. This caused some concern amongst many delegates. Also the internal structure for the technical work within 3GPP was different from the well-known structure in SMG. SMG was based on a technical plenary with a number of working groups (SMG1, SMG2, ..., SMG12) performing the detailed technical work. The SMG plenary was the approving authority for the results of the work performed by the working groups. Also the plenary was the group responsible for approval of all new work items and the content of the releases. The structure for the work in 3GPP, as agreed by the partners, was quite different. The project

The views expressed in this section are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of his affiliation company.

The term UMTS is throughout this section used to keep consistency of terminology with the other chapters and partners. The term UMTS do not appear in the in 3GPP agreement, which defines the system as a third generation mobile system based on an evolved GSM core network and UTRAN (including UTRAN (FDD and TDD modes)).

was organised with four equal Technical Specification Groups (TSGs), who had complete autonomy for their area of responsibility, i.e. they were responsible for approval of new work items and final approval of deliverables. The four technical groups originally defined were:

TSG-CN	Responsible for the core network development
TSG-RAN	Responsible for the radio access network based on UTRAN (FDD and TDD modes)
TSG-SA	Responsible for services and system aspects
TSG-T	Responsible for Terminal and UIM

In addition to the technical groups the 3GPP organisation has a Project Coordination Group (PCG). However, the role of this PCG cannot be compared to the role the SMG plenary played. The SMG plenary was an open technical group with the approving authority in all technical questions including approval of new work items. The 3GPP PCG is a closed group with a defined membership consisting of a limited number representative of each of the partners (SDOs, MRPs) and the leadership (chairman and two vice-chairmen) of each TSG. Thus as a closed group the role of the PCG becomes more like a board overlooking the overall well being of the project.

This structure made many long-term SMG delegates concerned about how the overall coordination of the project could be ensured. This new structure was not introduced to overcome known deficits of the SMG organisation, but in my opinion, by political considerations to ensure that no single individual, individual member, organisational partner could obtain a controlling position in the project.

9.2.2 The First Two TSG Meetings

The inauguration meeting of the 3GPP TSGs was held in December 1998 in Sophia Antipolis, France. In the process of creation of 3GPP this was the first time that the 3GPPs real work force – the technical experts – met. The main objectives for this first meeting was to get the work started. One of the elements of the meeting was a presentation from the different partners on the status of their work on the third generation mobile system, the work, which they now were in the process of handing over to 3GPP.

Listening to the presentations and the discussions during the breaks it was very obvious that the background for standardization amongst the delegates was quite different. As an example, I remember that during the coffee break just after I, as chairman of ETSI SMG2, had presented the status of the UMTS radio work in ETSI, and had ended my presentation by stating that the UMTS radio work would only be on the agenda of one more meeting of ETSI SMG2. This was in order to complete the documentation to be handed over to 3GPP and then the work on UMTS radio in ETSI would cease, a small group of non-ETSI delegates came to me and asked "if all work on UMTS radio in ETSI ceases, how do the Europeans then coordinate their views on 3GPP?" Coming from the ETSI SMG background this was a completely unexpected question, as the working procedures for 3GPP were very similar to those of ETSI, it was clear to me that the contributions to 3GPP in general should come from the individual members – the companies, regulators etc. – in their own name and not as regional contributions. I explained this, but I also understood that for delegates with a background in international standardization from, e.g. ITU this was the normal way of thinking. During the

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Annex 2: Organisation Evolution of the Technical Groups

Section 3: 3GPP

Adrian Scrase¹

A2.3.1 December 1998 to Mid-1999

During the preparatory talks that led to the creation of 3GPP, many discussions took place to find the optimum organizational structure. The ETSI TC SMG model had worked well for many years and it was very tempting to adopt a similar structure and just widen the sphere of participation. However, some voices called for a more radical approach in order to streamline the structure and to reduce the time taken for specifications production. As a result of these discussions, the following key principles were established on which 3GPP was structured:

- Minimum number of hierarchical levels;
- Large degree of distributed autonomy;
- Clear separation of technical activities from political and administrative activities.

When 3GPP was created, four Technical Specification Groups (TSGs) were formed to undertake the preparation of technical specifications. The four TSGs were as follows:

- TSG CN – core network
- TSG RAN – radio access network
- TSG SA – services and system aspects
- TSG T – terminals

Each of the TSGs was authorized to develop and approve specifications and reports within its terms of reference. This represented a departure from the more traditional approach where a single entity (i.e. a plenary) within a project has the authority to approve a project's output. It was believed that by distributing the approval authority, the time taken to produce specifications would be reduced since this effectively removes one level of hierarchy from the approval procedure. However, it was apparent from the outset that distributing the approval of specifications would lead to a greater requirement for technical co-ordination and thus TSG SA was tasked to perform a co-ordination role across all TSGs. This co-ordination role

¹ The views expressed in this section are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of his affiliation entity.

Appendix 5

Third Generation Partnership Project

3GPP

Working Procedures

7 July 1999

Foreword

These Working Procedures of the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) are effective from 7 July 1999.

An electronic version of these Partnership Project Working Procedures is available from the following address:

<http://www.3gpp.org>

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SECTION A: GENERAL

Article 1: Description

The Partnership Project is not a legal entity but is a collaborative activity between the following recognized Standards Development Organizations:

ARIB (Japan)
CWTS (China)
ETSI (Europe)
T1 (US)
TTA (Korea)
TTC (Japan)

The Partnership Project is entitled the “THIRD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT” and may be known by the

Article 2: Purpose

The purpose of 3GPP is to prepare, approve and maintain globally applicable Technical Specifications and Technical Reports for a 3rd Generation Mobile System based on the evolved GSM core network, and the Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA), to be transposed by the Organizational Partners into appropriate deliverables (e.g., standards).

Article 3: Scope and objectives

The 3rd Generation Mobile System and its capabilities shall be developed in a phased approach. Initially, 3GPP shall prepare, approve and maintain the necessary set of Technical Specifications and Technical Reports for the first phase of a 3rd Generation Mobile System including:

- UTRAN (including UTRA; W-CDMA in Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) mode and TD-CDMA in Time Division Duplex (TDD) mode);
- 3GPP Core Network (Third Generation networking capabilities evolved from GSM . These capabilities include mobility management and global roaming);
- Terminals for access to the above (including specifications for a UIM);
- Service and system aspects.

The Technical Specifications and Technical Reports shall be developed in view of global roaming and circulation of terminals.

The set of 3GPP Technical Specifications and Technical Reports for the first phase of the 3GPP core network and the specifications for the GSM core network should be common to the greatest extent possible and should not be unnecessarily different.

The results of the 3GPP work may form the basis of member contributions to the ITU in accordance with existing procedures.

3GPP shall take account of emerging ITU recommendations on interworking between IMT-2000 family members.

In the framework of agreed relationships, 3GPP shall prepare Technical Specifications and Technical Reports that are intended to form the basis of standards, or parts of standards, of the Organizational Partners.

SECTION B: PARTICIPATION

Article 4: Categories

Participation in 3GPP shall be classified into one of the following categories:

- Partners;
- Individual Members.
- Observers and Guests

Article 5: Partnership

Partners in 3GPP shall be classified into one of the following two categories:

- Organizational Partners;
- Market Representation Partners.

Article 6: Organizational Partnership

Organizational Partnership is open to any Standards Organization, irrespective of its geographical location, which has:

- a national, regional or other officially recognized status and the capability and authority to define, publish and set standards within the 3GPP scope, in that nation or region;
- an Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy which is compatible with those of the Organizational Partners;
- committed itself to all or part of the 3GPP scope;
- signed the Partnership Project Agreement.

Standards Organizations may apply to become an Organizational Partner by writing to any of the existing Organizational Partners.

Article 7: Market Representation Partnership

The Organizational Partners may invite Market Representation Partners to take part in 3GPP.

An invitation for Market Representation Partnership is open to any organization, irrespective of its geographical location, which:

- has the ability to offer market advice to 3GPP and to bring into 3GPP a consensus view of market requirements (e.g. services, features and functionality) falling within the 3GPP scope;
- does not have the capability and authority to define, publish and set standards within the 3GPP scope, nationally or regionally;
- has committed itself to all or part of the 3GPP scope;
- has signed the Partnership Project Agreement.

Organizations may apply to become Market Representation Partners by writing to any of the existing Partners.

Article 8: Individual Membership

Membership in an Organizational Partner is a pre-requisite for Individual Membership of 3GPP. All entities registered as members of an Organizational Partner and eligible for participation in the technical work of that Organizational Partner, can become Individual Members of 3GPP if they are committed to support 3GPP and:

- to contribute technically or otherwise to one or more of the Technical Specification Groups within the 3GPP scope;
- to use the 3GPP results to the extent feasible.

An Individual Member has the right to participate in the work of 3GPP by attending meetings of the Technical Specification Groups and subtending groups.

Applications for Individual Membership of a Technical Specification Group shall be made in writing to the relevant Organizational Partner using the form given at **Annex C**.

Individual Members act in 3GPP in their own right and carry the full responsibility for their contributions.

Article 9: Termination of Individual Membership

Individual Membership of 3GPP may be terminated by dissolution, abolition, resignation or expulsion from the related Organizational Partner.

Article 10: Observership and Guests

The status of Observer may be granted by the Organizational Partners to an entity which has the qualifications to become a future Partner.

An Observer may send a single representative to an Organizational Partners or PCG meeting. An Observer may also have representatives at TSG meetings. Representatives of Observers may participate in discussions, receive and contribute documents but may not take part in decision making or hold any leadership positions.

Additional participation rights of an Observer shall be decided by the Organizational Partners on a case-by-case basis.

The status of Guest may be granted for a limited period, by the Organizational Partners to an entity which has the qualifications to become a future Individual Member. The limited period shall be decided by the Organizational Partners on a case-by-case basis.

A Guest may have representatives at TSG and subtending group meetings. Representatives may participate in discussions, receive and contribute documents but may not take part in decision making or hold any leadership positions.

SECTION C: STRUCTURE

Article 11: Structure of 3GPP

3GPP shall consist of a Project Co-ordination Group (PCG) and Technical Specification Groups (TSGs). The Technical Specification Groups may establish Working Groups if required.

The Organizational Partners may decide to call a meeting of the full 3GPP membership if required.

SECTION D: PARTNERS' COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 12: Organizational Partners' Collective Responsibilities

The Organizational Partners shall determine the general policy and strategy of 3GPP.

In addition the Organizational Partners shall perform the following tasks:

- approval and maintenance of the 3GPP scope;
- maintenance the Partnership Project Description
- taking decisions on the creation or cessation of Technical Specification Groups, and approving their scope and terms of reference;
- approval of Organizational Partner funding requirements;
- allocation of human and financial resources provided by the Organizational Partners to the Project Co-ordination Group;
- acting as a body of appeal on procedural matters referred to them.

Article 13: Collective responsibilities of all Partners

Organizational Partners and Market Representation Partners shall perform the following tasks:

- maintenance of the Partnership Project Agreement
- approval of applications for 3GPP partnership;
- taking decisions relating to the dissolution of 3GPP.

SECTION E: PROJECT CO-ORDINATION GROUP (PCG)

Article 14: PCG tasks

The PCG shall perform the following tasks:

- appointment of PCG Chairman and Vice Chairmen;
- allocation of human and financial resources provided by Organizational Partners to TSGs;
- allocation of voluntary human and financial resources provided by Market Representation Partners and Individual Members;
- management of the 3GPP Support Team;
- handling of appeals from Individual Members on procedural matters referred to them;
- propose and approve modifications to the Partnership Project Working Procedures
- handling of appeals from Individual Members on technical matters referred to them;

- determination of the overall time frame and manage overall work progress;
- final adoption of new and stopped work items proposed by the TSGs within the agreed 3GPP scope and objectives;
- when a work item is outside the scope of the 3GPP, and where a common global solution is desired, recommend how to achieve a global solution;
- appointment or dismissal of TSG Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, as proposed by TSGs based on election results. (The proposed candidate shall be appointed unless there are extraordinary reasons that prevent such an appointment, e.g., severe company or geographical imbalance within 3GPP. In such cases the TSG shall be requested to elect an alternative candidate. The decision not to appoint a candidate shall be made by consensus.);
- authorizing requests from the TSGs for approval to liaise with external organizations, and maintain a list of approved requests
- maintenance of the register of Individual Members eligible to participate in 3GPP;
- maintenance of the register of IPR declarations relevant to 3GPP, received by the Organizational Partners;

The PCG may decide to call a meeting of the full 3GPP membership if required.

Article 15: PCG participation

The following shall have a right to participate in the PCG:

- Three representatives of each Organizational Partner;
- Three representatives of each Market Representation Partner;
- The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the TSGs as ex-officio members.
- One representative of each Observer

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Article 16: PCG appointment of Chairman and Vice Chairman

The PCG shall appoint their Chairman and Vice Chairmen from amongst the Organizational Partner representatives.

The Chairman and Vice Chairmen shall be appointed for a one year term of office.

The Chairman and Vice Chairmen shall normally serve one term of office. If no other candidates are available, the Chairman or Vice Chairmen may be appointed for a further term.

Successive Chairmen and Vice Chairmen should not be from the same Organizational Partner, the same region or from the same group of companies, unless no other candidate is available.

Article 17: PCG Chairman Responsibilities

The PCG Chairman is responsible for the overall management of the co-ordination work within 3GPP.

The Chairman has the overall responsibility to ensure that the Partnership Project Agreement, Partnership Project Description and Partnership Project Working Procedures are followed.

The Chairman may nominate officials to assist in the work.

The Chairman may be assisted by the Support Team.

The Chairman may delegate tasks to the Vice Chairmen.

In performing his tasks, the Chairman and Vice Chairmen shall maintain strict impartiality and act in the interest of the 3GPP.

Article 18: PCG meetings

A meeting of the PCG shall be held at least twice per year.

At least thirty days before the due date, a calling notice, draft agenda and supporting documents shall be issued.

Article 19: PCG decision making

In any meeting of the PCG, the quorum required for decision making shall be 50% of the total number of Organizational Partners. Proxies shall not be permitted.

The PCG shall endeavour to reach consensus on all issues. The views and opinions of the Market Representation Partners and the Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the TSGs shall be taken into account during the consensus building process. If consensus cannot be achieved, the Chairman can decide to take a vote. The vote may exceptionally be performed by a secret ballot if decided by the PCG.

Each Organizational Partner shall have one vote. A proposal shall be deemed to be approved if 71% of the votes cast are in favour. Abstentions or failure to submit a vote shall not be included in determining the number of votes cast.

SECTION F: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION GROUPS

Article 20: TSG tasks

The TSGs shall prepare, approve and maintain the 3GPP Technical Specifications and Technical Reports.

The TSGs shall also perform the following tasks:

- Propose to the PCG for appointment TSG Chairman and Vice Chairmen based on election results;
- Creation of TSG Working Groups and approval of their terms of reference;
- When a new Working Group is created, the appointment of TSG Working Group Convenor ;
- Allocation of resources within the TSG;
- Allocation of voluntary human and financial resources provided by Market Representation Partners and Individual Members;
- Handling of appeals from Individual Members on technical matters;
- Preparation of a detailed time frame and management of detailed work progress;
- Management of work items;
- Technical Co-ordination;
- Proposal and approval of work items within the agreed scope and terms of reference of the TSG.
- Where a work item is outside the scope of the 3GPP, but a common global solution is desired, recommend an approach to the PCG;

- Assignment of work to Partners. (Specification development may be accomplished using various methods, including the assignment of work to Partners.)
 - Maintenance of the list of Individual Members eligible to vote within the TSG (Voting Members).
-

Article 21: TSG participation

The following shall have a right to participate in the TSGs:

- Representatives of members of participating Organizational Partners (i.e. Individual Members);
 - Representatives of Organizational Partners
 - Representatives of Market Representation Partners.
 - Representatives of Observers and Guests
-

Article 22: TSG and WG election of Chairman and Vice Chairman

The TSG Chairman and Vice Chairmen, to be proposed to the PCG for appointment, shall be elected by the Technical Specification Group from amongst the Individual Member representatives. Each TSG shall elect a maximum of two Vice Chairmen.

The Working Group Chairman and Vice Chairmen shall be elected by the Working Group from amongst the Individual Member representatives. Each Working Group shall elect a maximum of two Vice Chairmen.

A candidate for TSG or Working Group election shall provide a letter of support from his Organization and nominations may be made up to the point when an election takes place.

The TSG Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall be appointed by the PCG on the proposal of the TSG.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen shall be appointed for a two year term of office. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen may be appointed for one further consecutive term. If no other candidates are available, the Chairman or Vice Chairmen may be appointed for a further term.

Chairman and Vice Chairmen should not be from the same region, Organizational Partner, or from the same group of companies, unless no other candidate is available.

Successive Chairmen should not be from the same Organizational Partner, the same region or from the same group of companies, unless no other candidate is available

When a new TSG is established, the Organizational Partners shall appoint a convenor for the first two TSG meetings. The initial election for TSG Chairman and Vice Chairmen shall take place at the second TSG meeting.

When a new TSG Working Group is established, the TSG shall appoint a Convenor for the first two Working Group meetings. The initial election for Working Group Chairman and Vice Chairmen shall take place at the second Working Group meeting.

Article 23: TSG Chairman responsibilities

The TSG Chairman is responsible for the overall management of the technical work within the TSG and its Working Groups. The Chairman has an overall responsibility to ensure that the activities of the TSG follow the Partnership Project Working Procedures.

The Chairman may nominate officials to assist in the work.

The Chairman may delegate tasks to the Vice Chairmen.

The Chairman may be assisted by the Support Team.

Recognizing the need to balance the requirement of rapid specification development with the limited resources of participants, the Chairman should encourage a minimum number of meetings, especially parallel meetings, and maximize the use of electronic means to advance the work.

In performing TSG tasks, the Chairman shall maintain strict impartiality and act in the interest of 3GPP.

Article 24: TSG and WG Chairman and Vice Chairmen dismissal

A secret ballot shall be taken for the proposal to dismiss a TSG or WG Chairman or Vice-Chairman because of a failure to effectively perform their duties, if requested by 30% of the TSG or WG membership list. 71% of the votes cast are required to recommend dismissal.

The PCG shall dismiss a Chairman or Vice Chairman on the proposal of the TSG.

Article 25: TSG and WG decision making

TSGs and WGs shall endeavour to reach consensus on all issues, including decisions on Technical Specifications and Technical Reports. If consensus cannot be achieved, the Chairman can decide to take a vote. The vote may exceptionally be performed by a secret ballot if decided by the TSG or WG. A vote may be conducted during a TSG or WG meeting or by correspondence.

A proposal shall be deemed to be approved if 71% of the votes cast are in favour. Abstentions or failure to submit a vote shall not be included in determining the number of votes cast.

It is the responsibility of the Chairman to ensure that questions to be voted upon are phrased in a positive yes/no manner, with 71% required to approve the question. Questions should not be phrased as the TSG shall not do something. Examples of appropriate questions are; Shall the TSG approve the Specification and send it to the SDOs? Shall the liaison be approved? Shall the new WI be approved? Shall the existing WI be stopped? If the issue is to choose option A or B, the question should be split into two questions, with the Chairman selecting the order. First, shall the TSG take option A as the way forward? If this question fails the second question is, shall the TSG take option B as the way forward?

Contributions on which decisions will be based should be made available in good time before each meeting. TSGs may establish informal guidelines for dealing with late contributions.

Article 26: TSG and WG voting during a meeting

The following procedures apply for voting during a TSG or WG meeting:

- before voting, a clear definition of the issues shall be provided by the Chairman;
- Voting Members shall only be entitled to one vote;
- if an Voting Member has more than one representative present, only one representative may vote;
- each Voting Member may only cast the vote once;
- each Voting Member may carry proxy votes for up to five other Voting Members. All proxy votes shall be accompanied by a letter of authority from the authorising Voting Member. Proxies will not be taken into account when determining the quorum;
- the quorum required for voting during a TSG or WG meeting shall be 30% of the total number of Voting Member companies on the TSG or WG membership list;
- the result of the vote shall be recorded in the meeting report.

Article 27: TSG or WG voting by correspondence

The following procedures apply for voting by correspondence:

- before voting, a clear definition of the issues shall be provided by the Chairman and disseminated to all on the TSG or WG membership list;
- Voting Members shall only be entitled to one vote;
- each Voting Member may only cast the vote once within the voting period;
- the voting period shall be 30 days;
- there are no quorum requirements;
- The result of the vote should be disseminated to everybody on the TSG or WG active participants list.

Article 28: TSG or WG voting for the election of TSG or WG Chairman and Vice-Chairman

In the case where there is more than one candidate for TSG or WG Chairman or Vice-Chairman, a secret ballot shall be used. For interpreting the result of the secret ballot the following procedure shall apply:

When, in the first ballot, no candidate has obtained 71% of the votes cast, a second ballot shall be held. In the second ballot, in cases where there are only two candidates, the candidate obtaining the higher number of votes is elected. In cases where there are more than two candidates, if none of them has obtained 71% of the votes, a third and final ballot shall be held among the two candidates who have obtained the highest number of votes in the second ballot. The candidate obtaining the higher number of votes in the third ballot is then elected.

The TSG or WG Chairman shall be responsible for the voting process and shall ensure that confidentiality is maintained.

Article 29: TSG or WG Chairman's decision appeal process

An Individual Member of 3GPP who opposes a Chairman's ruling on a vote taken within a TSG or WG may submit its case to the PCG for decision. In such cases the Individual Member shall also inform the relevant TSG or WG Chairman.

When a TSG or WG Chairman has made a ruling, his decision shall be taken as the basis for future operations, unless or until overturned by the PCG.

Article 30: TSG and WG meetings

TSGs and WGs shall meet as necessary to complete their work within the prescribed timeframe. TSGs should endeavour to hold their meetings at the same time and place to assist in the overall co-ordination of the work.

Meeting locations should reflect the geographical diversity of the TSG and WG participants.

Article 31: TSG and WG meeting invitation

The invitation to a TSG or WG meeting and the necessary logistical information shall be disseminated at least 21 days before the meeting to all on the TSG or WG membership list.

Article 32: TSG and WG meeting agenda

The draft agenda for a TSG or WG meeting shall be disseminated by the responsible Chairman to all on the TSG or WG membership list at least 21 days before a meeting. The draft agenda should indicate subject matters where voting may be required.

Article 33: TSG and WG meeting registration

Every attendee shall register on arrival at each TSG or WG meeting. Each attendee who represents an Individual Member shall declare the precise name of that Individual Member. An attendee may only register to represent one Individual Member. This information shall be used for the preparation of voting forms.

Article 34: TSG and WG meeting document and file naming

Documents for a TSG or WG meeting shall follow a consistent numbering system as shown in the following example:

3GPP/TSGx.m#y(nn)-zzz

This numbering system has four logical elements:

- 1) **3GPP**: to indicate that it is a 3GPP document;
- 2) **/TSGx**: the name of the TSG;
 where x : **R** (Radio Access Network)
 N (Core Network)
 S (Service and System Aspects)
 T (Terminals)
- 3) **m** Working Group identity (if required)
- 4) **#y**: TSG or WG meeting number
- 5) **(nn)**: to indicate the year, e.g. (99);
- 6) **zzz**: unique number of the document or its status, etc.

Electronic document files shall follow an 8+3 naming convention as follows:

Gxmnnzzz.ext

This numbering system has four logical elements:

- 1) **/Gx**: the name of the *TSG* Group;
 where x : **R** (Radio Access Network)
 N (Core Network)
 S (Service and System Aspects)
 T (Terminals)
- 2) **m** Working Group identity (if required)
- 3) **nn**: to indicate the year, e.g. (98);

- 4) **zzz:** unique number of the document or its status, etc.
- 5) **.ext:** file type extension e.g. pdf, rtf

No provision is made for the use of revision numbers. Documents which are a revision of a previous version should indicate the document number of that previous version.

Article 35: TSG and WG Participant and Membership List

Each TSG shall maintain a list of active participants and voting members. To qualify for either list it is necessary to attend TSG or WG meetings. Individuals who fail to attend three consecutive meetings of a TSG or WG without justification shall be removed from the active participants list. A member or company (or agency) which is not represented at three consecutive meetings of the TSG or WG without justification shall be removed from the voting members list. In either case, those removed shall be re-instated after attending one meeting. The right to vote is reinstated at the next meeting attended.

The active participants list shall be used for document distribution. The voting member list shall be used to establish quorum and for determining those eligible to take part in a vote.

Voting members shall designate a Principal and Alternate individual for document distribution and voting. Either of these individuals may designate a replacement in writing to represent them. This is not considered a proxy if the person designated registers as representing the same Individual Member.

Any group that wants to call an electronic meeting (audio, video, document distribution by posting or e-mail, etc) may do so, although this works best with smaller groups. Therefore, all electronic meetings are allowed and count towards attendance. However, if a meeting is designated as face-to-face, provision of bridge and speakerphone capabilities for those requesting it would be at the discretion of the host. Also, in this case for those only participating by speakerphone they would not be counted toward quorum, attendance or allowed to vote (TSG, WG).

Article 36: TSG Sub Working Groups

A Working Group may establish a Sub Working Group (SWG) with defined Terms of Reference. The Working Group shall appoint a SWG Chairman. The SWG shall work by consensus. The meeting notice requirements for a SWG meeting are the same as for TSGs and WGs.

SECTION G: WORK PROGRAMME AND TECHNICAL CO-ORDINATION

Article 37: Work Programme

The 3GPP Work Programme shall consist of Work Items defined by the TSGs.

Article 38: Work Items

A 3GPP Work Item is a specification task defined in terms of the following principle parameters:

- title;
- intended output (ie Technical Specifications or Technical Reports);
- impact on other Technical Specifications and Technical Reports;

- technical scope, including the field of application of the intended output;
 - impact on other 3GPP Work Items;
 - the schedule of tasks to be performed;
 - the identities of the supporting Individual Members;
 - the identity of the Work Item Rapporteurs.
-

Article 39: Work Item creation

Each proposed new Work Item shall be supported by at least four Individual Members, and their names shall be recorded in the Work Item definition prepared for the TSG approval. One or more persons shall be named as Rapporteur for the proposed Work Item, and the Rapporteur shall act as the prime contact point on technical matters and for information on progress throughout the drafting phases. The supporting Individual Members are expected to contribute to and progress the new work item throughout the drafting phases.

In addition to the above, TSGs shall approve new Work Items, giving all essential parameters. The proposal shall be entered into the 3GPP work programme, clearly marked as a new entry, for which a unique reference identity shall be allocated.

Article 40: Work Item adoption by PCG

The 3GPP work programme shall be made available to all Individual Members. A new Work Item shall remain flagged as "new" until the end of the month following the month during which the 3GPP work item was entered into the 3GPP work programme. A new Work Item shall be adopted by the PCG unless a substantial objection is received from an Individual Member or Partner during this period. At the end of the period, the "new" flag shall be removed (even if there is an objection) and it is the responsibility of any objecting Individual Member or Partner to discuss their objections with the TSG Chairman. If it is not possible to resolve the objection, it is the responsibility of the Individual Member or Partner to raise the issue with the PCG.

The TSGs shall ensure that the 3GPP Work Item details are maintained at regular intervals.

Article 41: Work Item stopping

Prior to completion of the intended 3GPP output, the responsible TSG may conclude that a Work Item is no longer required. Any Work Item shall automatically be considered by a TSG for stopping, if no progress has been achieved in a given period of time, typically one year. In such cases, the Work Item shall be flagged as "stopped" in the Work Programme. The proposal to stop a Work Item shall be fully justified.

The Work Programme shall be updated accordingly, and shall show the Work Item as "stopped" until the end of the month following the month during which the Work Item was initially flagged.

The Work Item will be stopped by the PCG unless substantial objection is received from an Individual Member during this period. It is the responsibility of any objecting Individual Member to discuss their objections with the TSG Chairman. If it is not possible to resolve the objection, it is the responsibility of the Individual Member to raise the issue with the PCG.

Article 42: Technical co-ordination

The PCG shall be responsible for determining the overall time frame and for managing the overall work progress. The System Aspects TSG shall have a particular responsibility for the technical co-ordination of work being undertaken within 3GPP, and for overall system architecture and system integrity. Problems encountered in performing this technical co-ordination role shall be reported immediately to the PCG.

SECTION H: DELIVERABLES

Article 43: Deliverable types

3GPP shall prepare, approve and maintain documents known as Technical Specifications and Technical Reports. Such documents shall be drawn up by the TSGs and shall, following approval at that level, be submitted to the participating Organizational Partners to be submitted to their respective standardization processes.

Article 44: Approval process

Approval of Technical Specifications and Technical reports by a TSG shall normally be by consensus.

Where consensus cannot be achieved in the TSG a vote may be taken.

When Technical Specifications and Technical Reports become sufficiently stable, they shall be put under change control of the relevant TSG. The further elaboration of these Technical Specifications and Technical Reports shall be achieved by change requests to be approved by the TSG.

Article 45: Drafting rules

The Technical Specifications and Technical Reports drafted by the TSGs shall follow the 3GPP drafting rules, using document processing facilities, format, languages and notations agreed by the Organizational Partners, and on a medium suited for electronic document handling and publishing.

Article 46: Copyright and ownership

The Organizational Partners will have joint ownership (including copyright) of the Technical Specifications and Technical Reports produced by 3GPP.

Article 47: Conversion by Organizational Partners

Organizational Partners shall use their best endeavours to convert the Technical Specifications and Technical Reports approved by the Partnership Project into national/regional deliverables in a timely manner through their normal processes.

The Organizational Partners are urged not to change the technical parts of the Technical Specifications and Technical Reports; they may add non-technical parts required by their own deliverable schemes and they may add descriptions of options selected.

Organizational Partners should ensure that all un-resolved comments raised during their public enquiry and approval phases are delivered to the appropriate TSG.

SECTION I: REPORTING

Article 48: Chairman's reporting obligations

A report shall be prepared by the Chairman following all PCG and TSG meetings.

Article 49: Changes to structure and officials

The Chairman of each TSG shall inform the PCG of all organizational changes concerning Working Groups and their officials. An up to date record of the 3GPP structure shall be maintained.

Article 50: Calendar of meetings

The PCG and TSGs shall maintain an up to date calendar of the dates and venues for future meetings.

SECTION J: EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Article 51: Relationship with the ITU

3GPP results should be submitted to the ITU as appropriate.

3GPP will not contribute directly to the ITU. Formal contributions to ITU Study Groups shall be made by Individual Members who are also members of the ITU. 3GPP Technical Specifications and Technical Reports may be taken as the technical content of such contributions.

Article 52: Relations with other groups

TSGs and WGs are encouraged to liaise directly with the relevant technical bodies within the 3GPP and Partners as appropriate.

A liaison statement shall clearly communicate what is expected from the receiver, i.e., which parts are for information, which questions are expected to be clarified and by whom (especially if there are multiple receivers), and also when an answer is needed, e.g., when is the next meeting of the group sending the liaison statement.

The PCG shall maintain a list, based on proposals received from the TSGs, of external organizations with whom the TSGs and subtending WGs are authorised to liaise directly. External liaisons can not be approved by SWGs or Ad Hoc groups.

The external liaison approval process is described in Annex D.

SECTION K: MISCELLANEOUS

Article 53: Resources

The resources for the operation of 3GPP shall be managed by the Organizational Partners. The resources are allocated to the TSGs by the PCG.

Article 54: Support Team

The Partners shall provide logistical support to, and assist in the operation of, 3GPP. The support shall be in the form of a Support Team which shall operate under the overall management of the PCG and the day to day management of TSGs.

Article 55: Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy

Individual Members shall be bound by the IPR Policy of their respective Organizational Partner.

Individual Members should declare at the earliest opportunity, any IPRs which they believe to be essential, or potentially essential, to any work ongoing within 3GPP.

Organizational Partners should encourage their respective members to grant licences on fair, reasonable terms and conditions and on a non-discriminatory basis.

The PCG shall maintain a register of IPR declarations relevant to 3GPP, received by the Organizational Partners.

Article 56: Working language

The working language for 3GPP shall be English.

Meetings of the PCG and TSGs shall be conducted in English.

3GPP Technical Specifications and Technical Reports shall be prepared in English (as defined by the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Article 57: Duration

3GPP shall be task oriented and on completion of the tasks the future of 3GPP shall be re-considered. The continuation of 3GPP shall therefore be confirmed by the Organizational Partners on an annual basis.

Article 58: Review of activities

An evaluation of the activities of 3GPP should be made by the Organizational Partners at regular intervals.

Article 59: Dissolution, winding up

In the event of a voluntary dissolution of 3GPP, the Partners shall determine the terms of liquidation by consensus. All issues shall be documented and distributed at least 30 days prior to decisions being made.

Article 60: Amendments to 3GPP Working Procedures

These Partnership Project Working Procedures may only be amended by decision taken by the PCG.

Annex A: Definitions

Attendee:	An individual taking part in a TSG/WG meeting physically or by electronic means, if not designated as a face-to-face meeting.
Consensus:	General agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interest and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments. (Note: consensus need not imply unanimity).
Conversion:	The transformation of a 3GPP output document into an Organizational Partners deliverable following the Organizational Partners' recognized processes.
Drafting Rules:	A document approved by the Organizational Partners providing rules for the drafting of 3GPP Technical Specifications and Technical Reports.
Election:	The voting process used to identify an individual from a number of individuals.
Guest:	An entity fulfilling the criteria to become a future Individual Member, which has been granted temporary participation rights in the 3GPP
Individual Member:	A member of an Organizational Partner having participation rights within that Organizational Partner and which has registered to take part in 3GPP.
Market Representation Partner:	An Partner invited by the Organizational Partners to participate in 3GPP to offer advice and to bring into 3GPP a consensus view of market requirements.
Observer:	An Organization fulfilling the criteria to become a future Partner which has been granted temporary participation rights in the 3GPP Organizational Partner: A recognized Standards Organization which has been accepted as a Partner in 3GPP.
Partner:	An Organizational Partner or a Market Representation Partner of 3GPP.
Partnership Project Agreement:	The document signed by 3GPP Partners defining their rights and obligations.
Partnership Project Description:	A document which describes the overall structure and operation of 3GPP.
Sub Working Group	A subordinate body of a Working Group.
Support Team:	A number of persons dedicated to support 3GPP.
Technical Report:	A 3GPP output document containing mainly informative elements approved by a Technical Specification Group.
Technical Specification:	A 3GPP output document containing normative provisions approved by a Technical Specification Group.
Voting Member	An Individual Member who has voting rights within a TSG/WG.
Work Item:	The documented record of a specific technical activity of 3GPP.
Work Programme:	The documented record of the all technical activities of 3GPP.
Working Group:	A subordinate body of a Technical Specification Group.

Annex B: Abbreviations

3GPP	Third Generation Partnership Project
ARIB	Association of Radio Industries and Businesses
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CWTS	China Wireless Telecommunications Standards Group
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
IMT-2000	International Mobile Telecommunication
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
PCG	Project Co-ordination Group
SWG	Sub Working Group
T1	Standards Committee T1
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TSG	Technical Specification Group
TTA	Telecommunications Technology Association
TTC	Telecommunication Technology Committee
UIM	User Identity Module
UTRA	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access
UTRAN	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network
W-CDMA	Wideband CDMA
WG	Working Group

Annex C: Individual member application form

APPLICATION FORM
for INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP
of the THIRD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT
Please complete this form and return it to your Organizational Partner

COMPANY NAME

Please indicate below which ORGANIZATIONAL PARTNER you are a member of

ARIB	
CWTS	
ETSI	
T1	
TTA	
TTC	

Please indicate below which Technical Specification Groups you wish to participate in:

Radio Access Network	
Core Network	
Terminals	
Service and System Aspects	

Signed by (Authorized Representative)	
Print name	
Position	
Date	
Telephone	
Fax	
Email	
Company Web site URL	

Contact persons family name	
Contact persons given name	
Job title	
Mailing address	
Telephone	
Fax	
Email	

ANNEX D: EXTERNAL LIAISON APPROVAL PROCESS

The following process shall be used in order for a TSG to gain approval to liaise with an external organization;

- TSG Chairman, or Vice-Chairman at the Chairmans direction, shall send a request to the PCG Secretary containing the following information:
 - (a) Name of Organization
 - (b) Contact information (including URL)
 - (c) Purpose of the liaison request (brief description)
 - (d) Urgency of decision-minimum 3 days (e.g. 3 days, 5 days, 2 weeks)
- PCG Secretary shall send request to the PCG exploder list giving deadline for negative comments
- Request shall be considered approved unless negative comments received
- PCG Secretary will inform PCG members and update the web page accordingly
- A TSG or any subtending Working Group may send individual liaisons to any external organization on that TSGs approved list without further PCG approval, except if the statement is considered "sensitive" by the TSG Chairman, in which case PCG clearance is needed.
- It is not necessary to have all external liaisons copied to the PCG and/or TSG SA. The liaison originating TSG should decide, at its own discretion, who should be copied. External liaisons that may have management implications such as schedules, organization, process, procedures, and policy shall be copied to the PCG, or approved by the PCG if "sensitive".

Appendix 6

WILEY

WCDMA FOR UMTS

Radio Access For Third Generation
Mobile Communications

Revised Edition



REVISED
AND
UPDATED
Spring 2001

Edited by Harri Holma
and Antti Toskala

WCDMA FOR UMTS

Radio Access For Third Generation
Mobile Communications

Revised edition

Edited by
Harri Holma and Antti Toskala
Both of Nokia, Finland

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Chichester • New York • Weinheim • Brisbane • Singapore • Toronto

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Baffins Lane, Chichester,
West Sussex, PO19 1UD, England

National 01243 779777
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Reprinted April 2001

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Rexdale, Ontario, M9W 1L1, Canada

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 0 471 48687 6

Typeset by Laser Words, Madras, India

Printed and bound in Great Britain by Antony Rowe Ltd, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

This book is printed on acid-free paper responsibly manufactured from sustainable forestry,
in which at least two trees are planted for each one used for paper production.

4.5.3 cdma2000

The cdma2000 air interface proposal to ITU is the result of work in TR45.5 on the evolution of IS-95 towards the third generation. The cdma2000 proposal is based partly on IS-95 principles with respect to synchronous network operation, common pilot channels, and so on, but it is a wideband version with three times the bandwidth of IS-95. The ITU proposal contains further bandwidth options as well as the multi-carrier option for downlink. The cdma2000 proposal has a high degree of commonality with the Global CDMA 1 ITU proposal from TTA, Korea.

The cdma2000 multi-carrier option is covered in more detail in Chapter 13, as being currently standardised by 3GPP2.

4.5.4 TR46.1

The WIMS W-CDMA was not based on work derived from an existing second generation technology but was a new third generation technology proposal with no direct link to any second generation standardisation. It was based on the constant processing gain principle with a high number of multicodes in use, thus showing some fundamental differences but also a level of commonality with WCDMA technology in other forums.

4.5.5 WP-CDMA

WP-CDMA (Wideband Packet CDMA) resulted from the convergence between W-CDMA N/A of TTP1 and WIMS W-CDMA of TR46.1 in the US. The main features of the WIMS W-CDMA proposal were merged with the principles of W-CDMA N/A. The merged proposal was submitted to the ITU-R IMT-2000 process towards the end of 1998, and to the 3GPP process at the beginning of 1999. Its most characteristic feature, compared with the other WCDMA-based proposals, was a common packet mode channel operation for the uplink direction, but there were also a few smaller differences.

4.6 Creation of 3GPP

As similar technologies were being standardised in several regions around the world, it became evident that achieving identical specifications to ensure equipment compatibility globally would be very difficult with work going on in parallel. Also, having to discuss similar issues in several places was naturally a waste of resources for the participating companies. Therefore initiatives were made to create a single forum for WCDMA standardisation for a common WCDMA specification.

The standardisation organisations involved in the creation of the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) [9] were ARIB (Japan), ETSI (Europe), TTA (Korea), TTC (Japan) and TTP1 (USA) as shown in Figure 4.2. The partners agreed on joint efforts for the standardisation of UTRA, now standing for Universal Terrestrial Radio Access, as distinct from UTRA (UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access) from ETSI, also submitted to 3GPP. Companies such as manufacturers and operators are members of 3GPP through the respective standardisation organisation to which they belong.

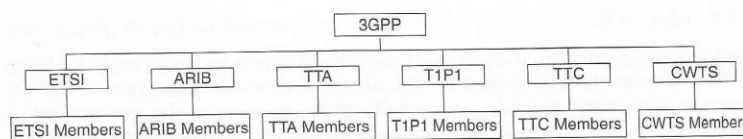


Figure 4.2. 3GPP organisational partners

Later during 1999, CWTS (the China Wireless Telecommunication Standard Group) also joined 3GPP and contributed technology from TD/SCDMA, a TDD-based CDMA third generation technology already submitted to ITU-R earlier.

3GPP also includes market representation partners: GSM Association, UMTS Forum, Global Mobile Suppliers Association, IPv6 Forum and Universal Wireless Communications Consortium (UWCC). In [9] there are up-to-date links to all participating organisations.

The work was initiated formally at the end of 1998 and the detailed technical work was started in early 1999, with the aim of having the first version of the common specification, called Release-99, ready by the end of 1999.

Within 3GPP, four different technical specification groups (TSG) were set up as follows:

- Radio Access Network TSG
- Core Network TSG
- Service and System Aspects TSG
- Terminals TSG

Within these groups the one most relevant to the WCDMA technology is the Radio Access Network TSG (RAN TSG), which has been divided into four different working groups as illustrated in Figure 4.3.

The RAN TSG will produce Release-99 of the UTRA air interface specification. The work done within the 3GPP RAN TSG working groups has been the basis of the technical description of the UTRA air interface covered in this book. Without such a global initiative, this book would have been forced to focus on a single regional specification, though with many similarities to those of other regions. Thus the references throughout this book are to the specification volumes from 3GPP.

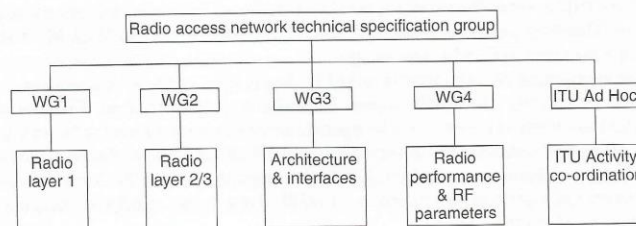


Figure 4.3. 3GPP RAN TSG working groups

During the first half of 1999 the inputs from the various participating organisations were merged in a single standard, leaving the rest of the year to finalise the detailed parameters for the first full release, Release-99, of UTRA from 3GPP. The member organisations have undertaken individually to produce standard publications based on the 3GPP specification. Thus, for example, the Release-99 UMTS specifications from ETSI are identical to the Release-99 specifications produced by 3GPP. The latest specifications can be obtained from 3GPP [9].

During 2000, further work on GSM evolution was moved from ETSI and other forums to 3GPP, including work on GPRS and EDGE. A new TSG, TSG GERAN was set up for this purpose.

4.7 Creation of 3GPP2

Work done in TR45.5 and TTA was merged to form 3GPP2, focused on the development of cdma2000 Direct-Sequence (DS) and Multi-Carrier (MC) mode for the cdma2000 third generation component. This activity has been running in parallel with the 3GPP project, with participation from ARIB, TTC and CWTS as member organisations. Recently the main concentration has been on the MC mode work, due to decisions resulting from the global harmonisation efforts.

4.8 Harmonisation Phase

During the spring of 1999 several operators and manufacturers held series of meetings to seek further harmonisation and convergence between the CDMA-based third generation solutions, WCDMA and cdma2000. For the 3GPP framework the ETSI, ARIB, TTA and T1P1 concepts had already been merged to a single specification, while cdma2000 was still on its own in TR45.5. As a result of several meetings and telephone conferences, the manufacturers and operators agreed to adopt a harmonised global third generation CDMA standard consisting of three modes: Multi-Carrier (MC), Direct Spread (DS) and Time Division Duplex (TDD). The MC mode was based on the cdma2000 multi-carrier option, the DS mode on WCDMA (UTRA FDD), and the TDD mode on UTRA TDD. The agreement was to phase in a modular approach in which both core networks could be used with all air interface alternatives, as described in Figure 1.4 in Chapter 1.

The main technical impacts of these harmonisation activities were the change of UTRA FDD and TDD mode chip rate from 4.096 Mcps to 3.84 Mcps and the inclusion of a common pilot for UTRA FDD. The work in 3GPP2 focused on the MC mode, and the DS mode from cdma2000 was abandoned. The result is that globally there is only one Direct Spread (DS) wideband CDMA standard, WCDMA.

4.9 IMT2000 Process in ITU

In the ITU, recommendations have been developed for third generation mobile communications systems, the ITU terminology being called IMT-2000 [10], formerly FPLMTS. In the ITU-R, ITU-R TG8/1 has worked on the radio-dependent aspects, while the radio-independent aspects have been covered in ITU-T SG11.

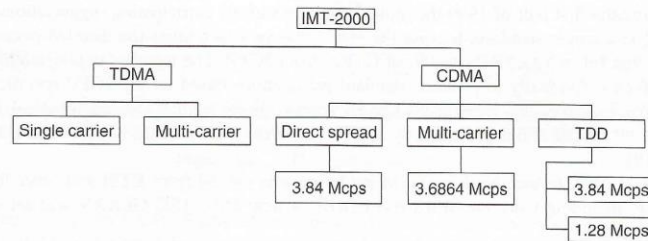


Figure 4.4. ITU-R IMT-2000 grouping

In the radio aspects, ITU-R TG8/1 received a number of different proposals during the IMT-2000 candidate submission process. In the second phase of the process, evaluation results were received from the proponent organisations as well as from the other evaluation groups that studied the technologies. During the first half of 1999 recommendation IMT-RKEY was created which describes the IMT-2000 multimode concept.

The ITU-R IMT-2000 process was finalised at the end of 1999, when the detailed specification (IMT-RSCP) was created and the radio interface specifications were approved by ITU-R [11]. The detailed implementation of IMT-2000 will continue in the regional standards bodies. The ITU-R process has been an important external motivation and timing source for IMT-2000 activities in regional standards bodies. The requirements set by ITU for an IMT-2000 technology have been reflected in the requirements in the regional standards bodies, for example in ETSI UMTS 21.01 [5], in order for the ETSI submission to fulfil the IMT-2000 requirements. The ITU-R interaction between regional standardisation bodies in the IMT-2000 process is reflected in Figure 4.5.

The ITU-R IMT-2000 grouping, with TDMA- and CDMA-based groups, is illustrated in Figure 4.4. The UTRA FDD (WCDMA) and cdma2000 are part of the CDMA interface, as CDMA Direct Spread and CDMA Multi-Carrier respectively. UWC-136 and DECT are part of the TDMA-based interface in the concept, as TDMA Single Carrier and TDMA Multi-Carrier respectively. The TDD part in CDMA consists of UTRA TDD from 3GPP and TD-SCDMA from CWTS. For the FDD part in the CDMA interface, harmonisation has been completed, and the harmonisation process is expected to continue for the CDMA TDD mode within 3GPP during 2000 and 2001.

4.10 Beyond 3GPP Release-99

Upon completion of the Release-99 specifications, work will concentrate on specifying new features as well as making the necessary corrections to Release-99. Typically such corrections arise as implementation proceeds and test systems are updated to include the latest changes in the specifications. As experience in various forums has shown, a major step forward in system capabilities with many new features requires a phasing-in period for the specifications. Fortunately, the main functions have been verified in the various test systems in operation since 1995, but only the actual implementation will reveal any errors and inconsistencies in the fine detail of the specifications.

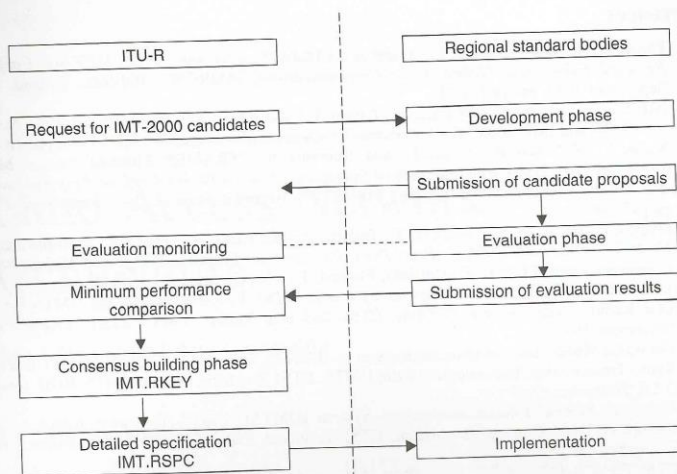


Figure 4.5. Relationship of ITU-R to the regional standards bodies

In 3GPP the next version of the specifications was originally considered as Release 2000, but since that the Release naming was adjusted so that next release is called Release 4 due to the 03/2001. Release 4 will contain only minor adjustment with respect to the Release'99. Bigger items are foreseen for inclusions in Release 5, including reaching for the data rates even up to the 10 Mbps in the downlink direction. Release 5 is due for the end of 2001. Release'99 specifications have a version number starting with 3 while Release 4 and 5 specifications have version number starting logically with 4 and 5 respectively.

During coming years, part of the process is to specify the extensions for connecting UTRA FDD to IS-41 based core networks. Work will be carried out on cdma2000 to allow connection to GSM-based core networks. This development will offer operators some degree of flexibility in selecting their third generation technology, assuming they are not aiming to launch such a service immediately, since Release-99 does not yet contain these options.

On the TDD side, further alignment is expected between the TDD mode in UTRA and the TDD mode from CWTS (China). This process is expected to continue after Release-99 is completed in 3GPP. 3GPP Release-4 is also planned to cover the lower chip rate (1.28 Mcps) TDD.

Other interesting developments are expected in the area of using IP based technology in UTRA. First step is going to be the IP based transport option in Release 4 and further releases are likely to see IP technology shaping the internal architecture of the UTRA Network (UTRAN). Also some of the protocols developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) [12], such as robust IP header compression suitable for cellular transmission, are foreseen to be adopted as part the UTRA Rel'4 specifications.

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- [9] <http://www.3gpp.org>
- [10] <http://www.itu.int/imt/>
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- [12] <http://www.ietf.org>

Appendix 7

3GPP PCG#23

Denver, US, 27 October 2009

PCG23_12



LATE CONTRIBUTION

MCC Activity Report

Source

Adrian Scrase

TM

A GLOBAL INITIATIVE

Contents

-  Organizational Changes
-  Resource Allocation
-  Workload
-  3GPP Membership
-  3GPP Meeting Participation
-  3GPP Satisfaction Survey
-  OP Improvement Actions update
-  Marketing and Communications
-  IT Service at Working Group Meetings
-  Outlook for 2009

Organizational Changes

Departures

Dr Stefania Sesia

has decided it is time to return to her original company (now called ST-Ericsson).

Stefania spent two years in MCC supporting the RAN Plenary and RAN4.

She will depart following the October 2009 RAN4 meeting but will ensure a smooth handover to her successor during the month of November.

A Call for Experts has been issued and has now closed.



Organizational Changes

Arrivals

Dr Issam Toufik

has been selected to support RAN4. Issam will work as a contractor to MCC whilst remaining with his company ST-Ericsson.

Issam has direct experience in the work of RAN4 and comes highly qualified to provide the sort of support which RAN4 has grown to expect.

He will start with MCC on or about 1 November.

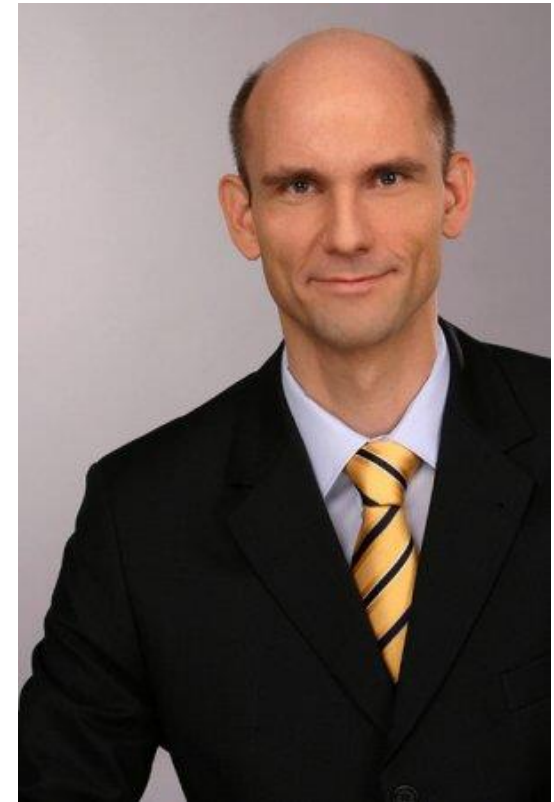


Organizational Changes

Reallocation of Work

Joern Krause

will now support the RAN Plenary as well as RAN2. Joern has considerable experience in MCC and is ideally suited to this task.



Organizational Changes

Reallocation of Work

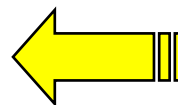
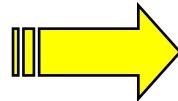
In a minor internal reshuffle to ensure the best skills fit

Gert Thomasen

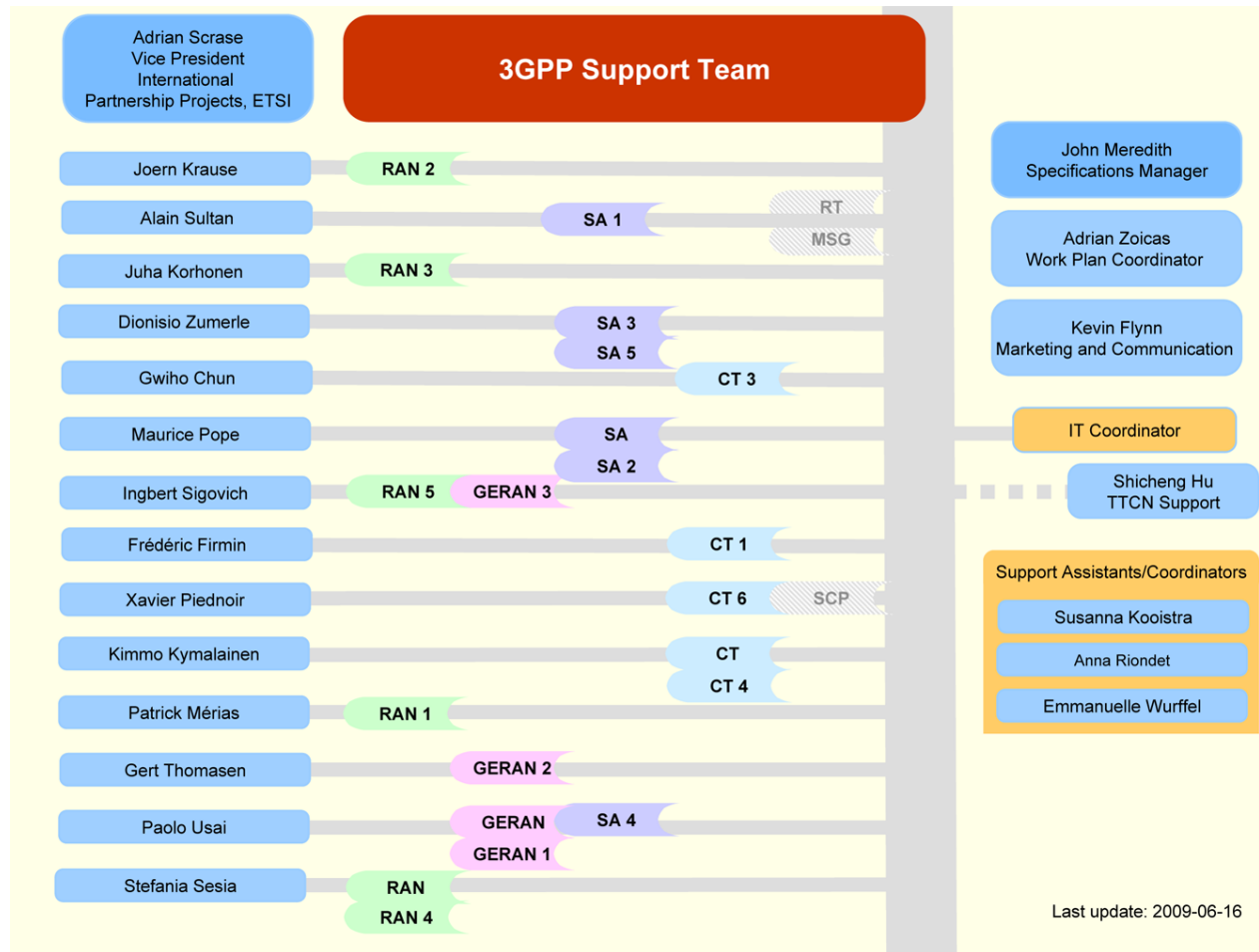
and

Juha Korhonen

have swapped groups. Gert now again supports GERAN2 and Juha supports RAN3.



Current Resource Allocation



Workload

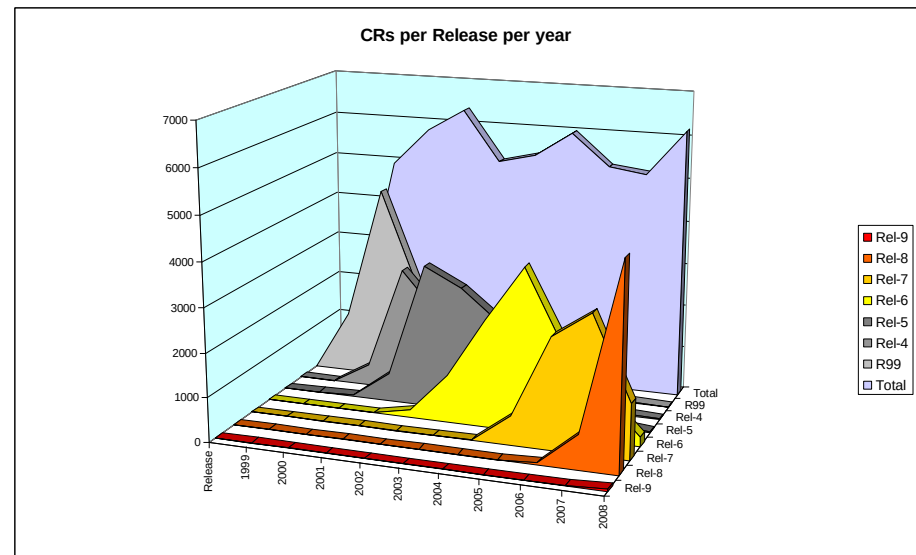
Approved CRs per Release per Year

Release	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
R99	1408	4398	2266	1004	581	512	111	42	23	5	1	10351
Rel-4		376	2828	1900	690	257	122	63	48	22	11	6317
Rel-5		27	644	3274	2842	2162	1357	509	94	25	11	10945
Rel-6				172	1088	2458	3721	2074	1078	212	36	10839
Rel-7					1	20	663	2529	3132	1262	265	7872
Rel-8								49	777	4609	3985	9420
Rel-9										49	521	570
Rel-10											1	1
Total	1408	4801	5738	6350	5202	5409	5974	5266	5152	6184	4831	56315

* To date, excluding Sept TSG meetings

Please note:

More than 2700 CRs were approved during the Sept TSG meetings



Workload

Active Specifications per Release

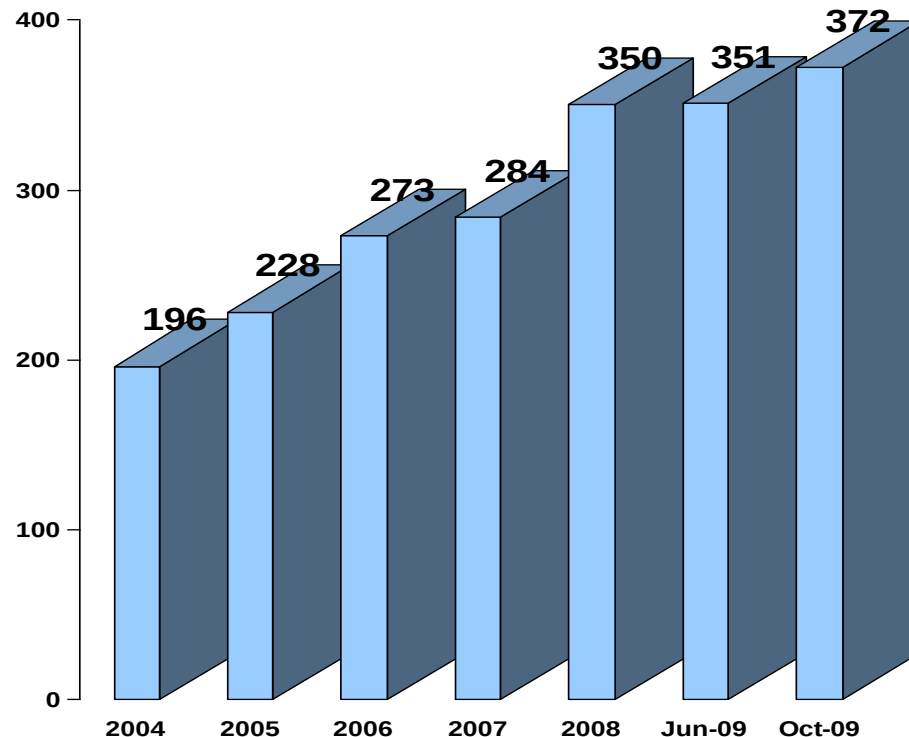
RELEASE	NUMBER OF ACTIVE SPECS *
GSM Phase 1 #	122
GSM Phase 2 #	184
GSM Phase 2+ Release 96 #	201
GSM Phase 2+ Release 97	220
GSM Phase 2+ Release 98	282
GERAN / UTRAN Release 99	447
GERAN / UTRAN Release 4	517
GERAN / UTRAN Release 5	582
GERAN / UTRAN Release 6	761
GERAN / UTRAN Release 7	878
GERAN / (E-)UTRAN Release 8	1071
GERAN / (E-)UTRAN Release 9	207
GERAN / (E-)UTRAN Release 10	7
TOTAL SPECIFICATIONS	5479

3GPP Membership

Despite economic conditions, 3GPP Membership still appears to be growing.

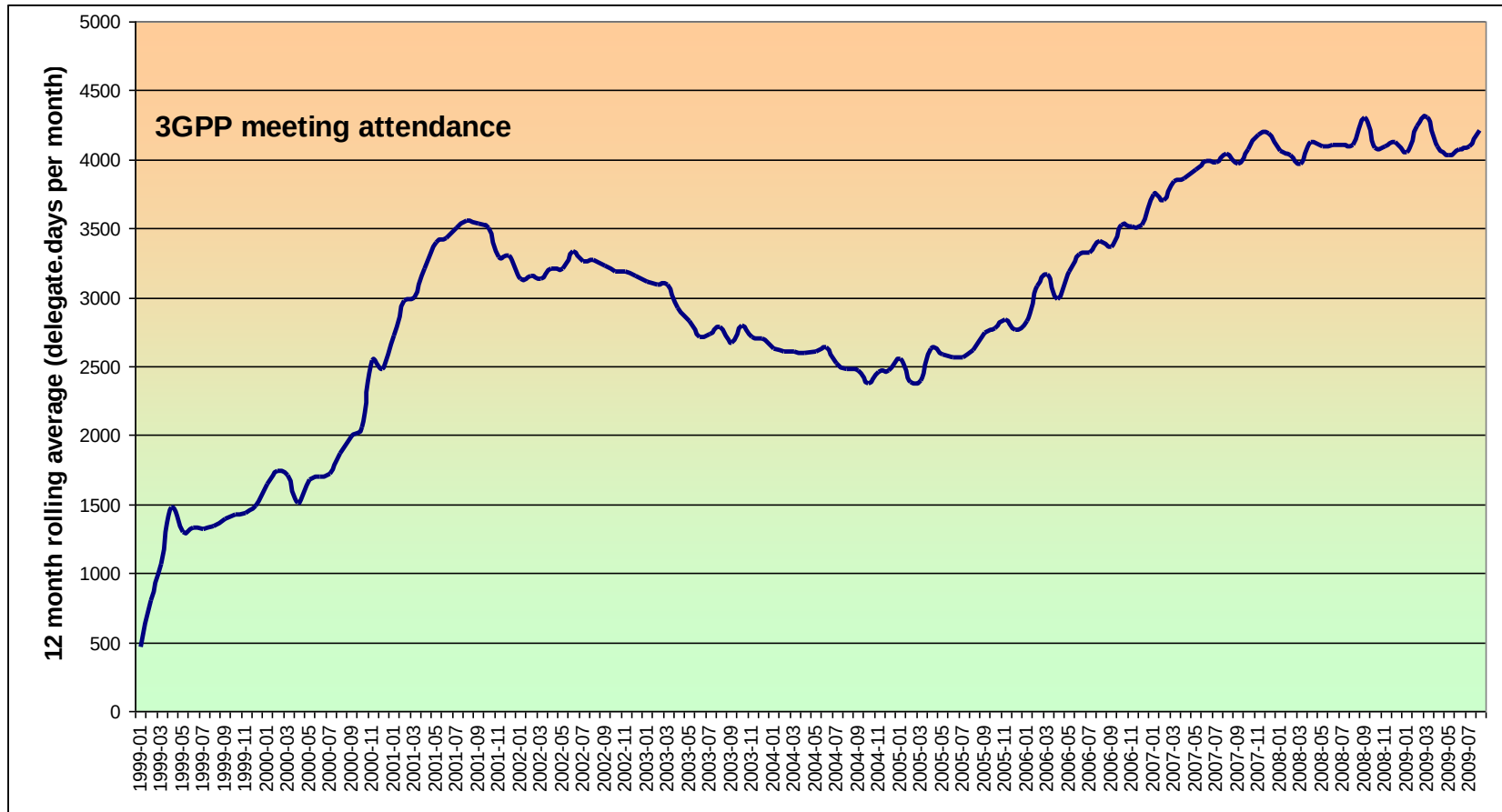
The number of Individual members has increased by 24 since PCG#22. In addition, there are 20 companies having Guest Status, which are potential IMs of the future.

Number of Individual Members in 3GPP



3GPP Meeting Participation

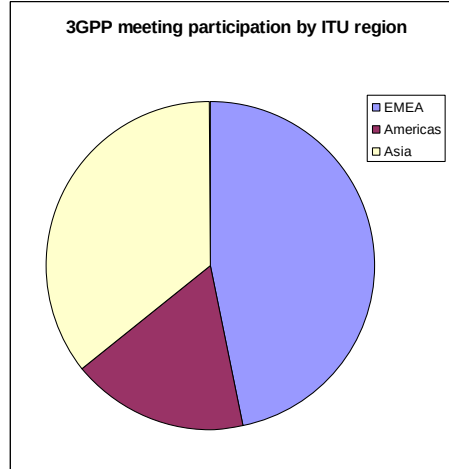
In general, current statistics show no decline in the number of delegates attending 3GPP meetings.



3GPP Meeting Participation per Region

The table shows the number of participants in TSG and WG meetings over the last year, by region*.

Region 1: Europe, Middle East,
Africa
Region 2: Americas
Region 3: Asia



body	Total_attendance	regional split		
		1	2	3
C1	597	294	128	175
C3	246	119	65	62
C4	412	225	74	113
C6	121	83	16	22
CP	303	157	52	94
G1	309	189	36	84
G2	251	145	40	66
G3new	67	45	13	9
GP	391	241	52	98
R1	1438	464	220	754
R2	1285	514	194	577
R3	548	265	91	192
R4	783	350	163	270
R5	590	302	75	213
RP	536	260	91	185
S1	338	167	62	109
S2	1264	496	299	469
S3	329	175	59	95
S4	264	166	49	49
S5	437	223	79	135
SP	508	252	92	164
all	11017	5132	1950	3935
		46,6%	17,7%	35,7%

* Based on delegates' postal addresses

3GPP Satisfaction Survey

A 3GPP Satisfaction Survey will take place during Q1 2010.

The participation of elected officials during the last survey was embarrassingly low. (Only two Chairmen responded out of a possible 84!)

The TSG and WG Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen are urged to complete the survey to help MCC determine what improvements need to be made.

Details of the survey will be announced during the December TSG meetings.

OP Improvement Actions (update)

The OP Ad Hoc activity on improvements led to a number of implications for MCC, as follows:

Leadtimes: The target of 1 week (instead of 2 weeks) for availability of specifications following each TSG meeting has been implemented in TSGs SA,CT and GERAN. Despite the peak workloads this new target is largely been met.

Electronic CR Approval tool: The requirements for such a tool are in still in the process of being prepared. A budget estimate can only be made once the requirements are established. Draft requirements were submitted to PCG22 but very little feedback has been received. It appears that enthusiasm for this tool is waning.

Marketing and Communications

The 3GPP Marketing and Communications role continues with considerable effort

PCG22 requested that a Marcoms email list be established to include one Marcoms representative from each Partner. This has been done and the list is now in active use.

A full report of these activities is given in PCG22_13

IT Service at WG Meetings



The regime of providing professional IT support, using new servers, switches and access points, for meetings involving more than 400 delegates continues. The number of days of onsite support has been reduced in accordance with the experience gained.

MCC has analysed the task of providing IT support at the expected Jumbo meetings (where approximately 12 working groups and 1200 delegates are expected to be supported.)

MCC believes that IT support can still be provided for these meetings without any significant budget increase. This belief will be reassessed after the first Jumbo meeting scheduled to take place in February 2010.

Outlook for 2010:

- Number of delegates, number of meetings, number of contributions show no sign of decline.
- Release 9 represents significant work which is to be completed before December 2009.
- Active work has already begun on Release 10.
- The MCC workload will remain high for the foreseeable future
- Global economic situation calls for financial prudence but MCC is working at full capacity with the current resources available

Appendix 8

The 3G IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS)

Merging the Internet and the
Cellular Worlds

Gonzalo Camarillo and Miguel A. García-Martín

Both of
Ericsson, Finland



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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 0470 87156 3

Typeset by the author using L^AT_EX Software.

Printed and bound in Great Britain by Antony Rowe Ltd, Chipenham, Wiltshire.

This book is printed on acid-free paper responsibly manufactured from sustainable forestry in which at least two trees are planted for each one used for paper production.

Chapter 2

The History of the IMS Standardization

In Chapter 1 we mentioned that the IMS uses Internet protocols. When the IMS needs a protocol to perform a particular task (e.g., to establish a multimedia session), the standardization bodies standardizing the IMS take the Internet protocol intended for that task and specify its use in the IMS. Still, no matter how simple this may sound the process of choosing protocols to be used in the IMS can sometimes get tricky. Sometimes, the Internet protocol that is chosen lacks some essential functionality, or does not even exist at all. When this happens the IMS standardization bodies contact the standardization body developing Internet protocols to work together on a solution. We will cover this collaboration in Section 2.5. Nevertheless, before jumping into that we will introduce in Section 2.1 all the standardization bodies involved in IMS development. We need to know who is who and which functions of the IMS each of them performs.

2.1 Relations between IMS-related Standardization Bodies

The ITU (International Telecommunication Union) IMT-2000 (International Mobile Telecommunications-2000) is the global standard for 3G (third generation) networks. IMT-2000 is the result of the collaboration between different standards bodies and aims at providing access to telecommunication services using radio links, which include satellite and terrestrial networks.

We will focus on two of the standard bodies involved in IMT-2000: 3GPP (Third Generation Partnership Project) and 3GPP2 (Third Generation Partnership Project 2). Still, they are not the only ones working within IMT-2000. Other bodies, such as the ITU-R (ITU-Radiocommunication Sector), for instance, are also involved in IMT-2000 but on different areas than the IMS.

Both 3GPP and 3GPP2 have standardized their own IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem). The 3GPP IMS and the 3GPP2 IMS are fairly similar, but, nevertheless, have a few differences (Appendix A lists the most important differences).

An important similarity between the 3GPP IMS and the 3GPP2 IMS is that both use Internet protocols, which have been traditionally standardized by the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force). Consequently, both 3GPP and 3GPP2 collaborate with the IETF in developing protocols that fulfill their requirements. The following sections introduce the IETF, 3GPP, and 3GPP2 and provide a brief history of the IETF-3GPP/3GPP2 collaboration.

In addition to the standard bodies we have just mentioned, OMA (Open Mobile Alliance [144]) will play an important role in developing IMS services in the near future. While 3GPP and 3GPP2 have standardized (or are standardizing) a few IMS services, such as basic video calls or conferencing, from now on OMA will focus on service standardization for the IMS (of course, other standard bodies and third parties besides OMA may also develop services for the IMS).

2.2 Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a loosely self-organized collection of network designers, operators, vendors, and research institutions that work together to develop the architecture, protocols, and operation of the public Internet. The IETF is a body that is open to any interested individual. The IETF is not a corporation and, therefore, does not have a board of directors, members, nor dues.

The IETF is the standardization body that has developed most of the protocols that are currently used on the Internet. The IETF does not standardize networks, architectures combining different protocols, the internal behaviour of nodes, nor APIs (Application Programming Interface). The IETF is the protocol factory for IP-related protocols.

2.2.1 Structure of IETF

Work in the IETF is organized in working groups. Each working group is chartered to perform specific tasks, such as the delivery of a precise set of documents. Each working group has from one to three chairs, who take care that the working group completes its chartered tasks in time. Working groups have a temporary lifetime; so, once they have delivered their documents, either they are rechartered or they cease to exist. Figure 2.1 shows a few, but not all, of the working groups in the IETF; there are more than 100 active working groups in the IETF. The complete up-to-date list of active working groups is available at:

<http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/wg-dir.html>

Working groups get an acronym name that identifies the chartered task. For instance, SIPPING is the acronym of “Session Initiation Protocol Investigation”, SIMPLE is the acronym of “SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging Extensions” or AAA for “Authentication, Authorization and Accounting”.

A collection of working groups form an Area Directorate. There are currently eight areas, as illustrated in Figure 2.1.

Each area has one or two area directors who, together with the IETF chairman, form the IESG (Internet Engineering Steering Group). The IESG is the technical

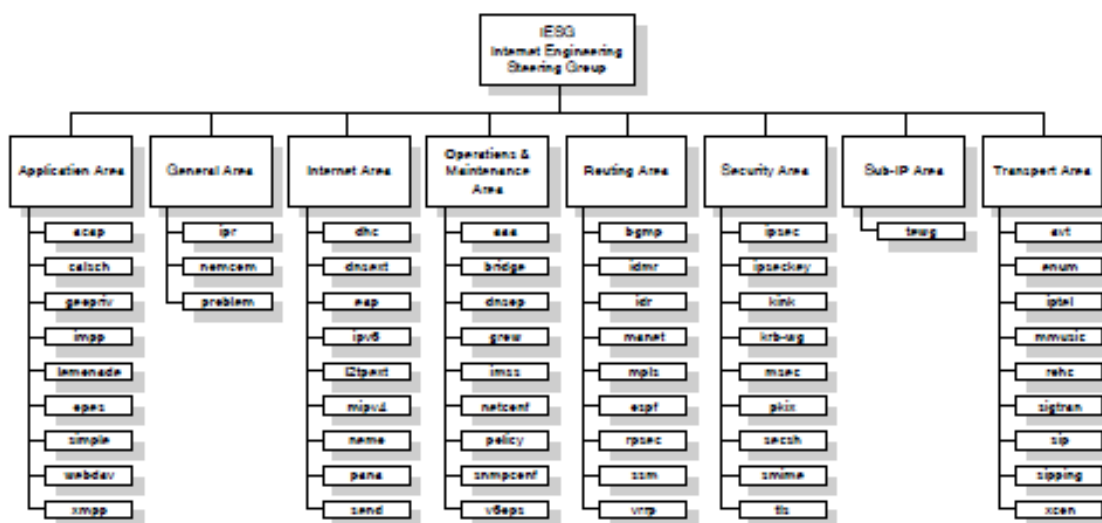


Figure 2.1: The structure of the IETF

management team of the IETF. They decide on which areas the IETF should work and review all the specifications that are produced.

The following web pages contain the complete list of the working groups of all areas and the charter of the SIPING working group respectively.

<http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/wg-dir.html>

<http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/sipping-charter.html>

The IAB (Internet Architecture Board) is the body that provides technical leadership and handles appeals. Its web page is:

<http://www.iab.org/>

2.2.2 Working Group Operations

The technical work in the IETF is done within the working groups. Working groups do not have any kind of membership; they are formed by a number of volunteers that work as individuals. That is, they do not represent their companies when working for the IETF.

Most of the technical discussions within a working group take place in its mailing list. Even the decisions made at face-to-face meetings (held three times a year) have to be confirmed in the mailing list.

The technical documents used within the working groups are called Internet-Drafts. There are two types of them: individual submissions and working group items. Individual submissions are technical proposals submitted by an individual or individuals. If the working group decides that an individual submission is a good starting point to work on a particular topic, it becomes a working group item.

Individual submissions and working group items can be distinguished by the name of the file where they are stored. Individual submissions start with:

`draft-author's_name`

while working group items start with:

`draft-ietf-name_of_the_working_group`

A list of all the Internet-Drafts can be found at:

<http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/>

When a working group feels that a working group item is ready for publication as an RFC the working group chairs send it to the IESG. The IESG may provide feedback to the working group (e.g., ask that working group to change something in the draft) and, eventually, decides whether or not a new RFC is published.

Although most of the Internet-Drafts that the IESG receives come from working groups an individual may also submit an Internet-Draft to the IESG. This usually happens with topics that are not large enough to grant the creation of a working group, but which, nevertheless, are of interest to the Internet community.

It is important to note that Internet-Drafts, even if they are working group items, represent work in progress and should only be referenced as such. Internet-Drafts are temporary documents that expire and cease to exist six months after they are issued. They can change at any time without taking into consideration backward compatibility issues with existing implementations. Only when a particular Internet-Draft becomes an RFC can it be considered a stable specification.

2.2.3 Types of RFCs

The technical documents produced by the IETF are called RFCs (Request For Comments). According to the contents of the document there are three main types of RFCs:

- Standards-track RFCs.
- Non-standards-track RFCs.
- BCP (Best Current Practise) RFCs.

Standards-track RFCs typically define protocols and extensions to protocols. According to the maturity of the protocol there are three levels of standards-track RFCs: proposed standard, draft standard, and Internet standard. Standards-track specifications are supposed to advance from proposed to draft and, finally, to Internet standard as they get more and more mature. An important requirement in this process is that a particular specification is implemented by several people to show that different independently built implementations that follow the same specification can successfully interoperate.

Nevertheless, in practise only a few RFCs reach the draft standard level and even fewer become Internet standards. At present, the specifications of many protocols that are used massively on the Internet are proposed standards.

There are three types of non-standards-track RFCs: experimental, informational, and historical (which are called *historic* RFCs). Experimental RFCs specify protocols with a very limited use, while informational RFCs provide information for the Internet community about some topic, such as a requirements document or a process. When a standards-track RFC becomes obsolete, it becomes a historic RFC.

BCP RFCs record the best current practise known to the community to perform a particular task. They may deal with protocol issues or with administrative issues.

Figure 2.2 shows the relations between all the RFC types. A list of all the RFCs published so far and their status can be fetched from:

http://www.ietf.org/iesg/lrfc_index.txt

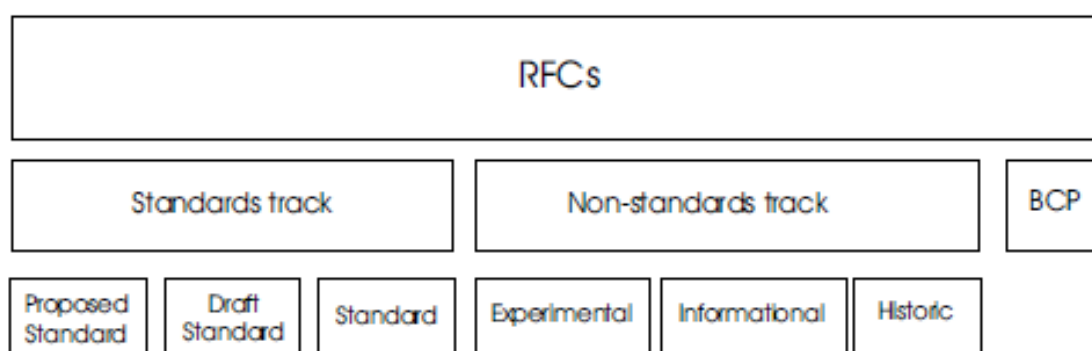


Figure 2.2: RFC types

RFCs can be downloaded from the following web page by just introducing the RFC number:

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc.html>

Additionally, the RFC Editor offers a web page that allows us to search for RFCs by title, number, author and keywords:

<http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfcsearch.html>

2.3 Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)

The Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) was born in 1998 as a collaboration agreement between a number of regional telecommunication standard bodies, known as *organizational partners*. The current 3GPP organizational partners are:

1. ARIB (Association of Radio Industries and Business) in Japan,

<http://www.arib.or.jp/english/>

2. CCSA (China Communications Standards Associations) in China,

<http://www.ccsa.org.cn/english/>

3. ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) in Europe,

<http://www.etsi.org/>

4. Committee T1 in the United States of America,

<http://www.t1.org/>

5. TTA (Telecommunications Technology Association) of Korea

<http://www.tta.or.kr/English/>

6. TTC (Telecommunication Technology Committee) in Japan,

<http://www.ttc.or.jp/e/>

3GPP was originally chartered to develop globally applicable Technical Specifications and Technical Reports for a third-generation mobile system based on GSM. The scope has been reinforced to include maintenance and development of GSM specifications including the supported and evolved radio networks, technologies, and packet access technologies.

Besides the organizational partners, *market representation partners* provide the partnership with market requirements. Market representation partners include, among others, the UMTS Forum, 3G Americas, the GSM Association, the Global mobile Suppliers Association, the TD-SCDMA Forum, and the IPv6 Forum.

3GPP maintains an up-to-date web site at:

<http://www.3gpp.org/>

2.3.1 3GPP Structure

3GPP is organized in a Project Co-ordination Group (PCG) and Technical Specification Groups (TSGs), as illustrated in Figure 2.3. The PCG is responsible for the overall management of 3GPP, time plans, allocation of work, etc. The technical work is produced in the TSGs. At the moment there are five TSGs, responsible for the Core Network (CN), System and Services Aspects (SA), GSM EDGE Radio Access Network (GERAN), Radio Access Network (RAN), and Terminals (T). Each of the TSGs is further divided into Working Groups. Each of the Working Groups is allocated particular tasks. For instance, CN WG1 is responsible for all the detailed design of the usage of SIP and SDP in the IMS, CN WG3 for interworking aspects and CN4 for all the detailed design of the usage of Diameter. SA WG1 is responsible for the requirements, SA2 for the architecture, SA WG3 for the security aspects, SA WG4 for the codecs, and SA WG5 for the operation and maintenance of the network.

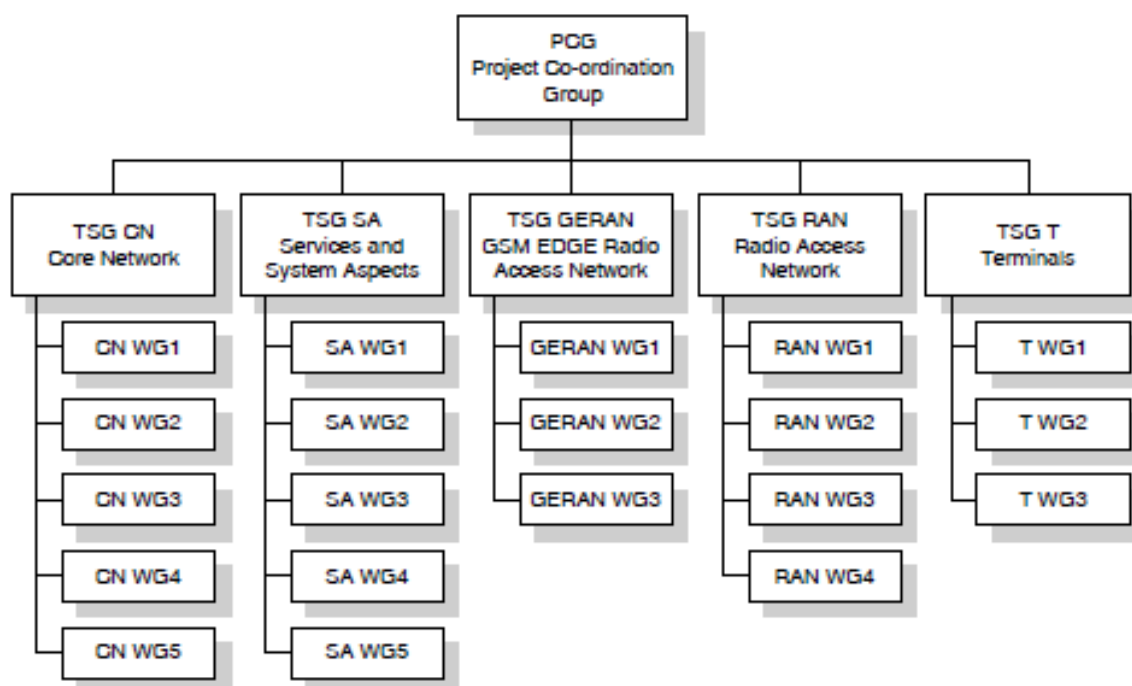


Figure 2.3: The structure of 3GPP

2.3.2 3GPP Deliverables

3GPP working groups do not produce standards. Instead, they produce Technical Specifications (TS) and Technical Reports (TR) that are approved by the TSGs. Once approved they are submitted to the organizational partners to be submitted to their respective standardization processes. The final part of the process is in the organizational partners' hands when they approve the TSs or TRs as part of their standards procedures. As a result, there is a set of globally developed standards that are ready to be used in a particular region.

3GPP TSs and TRs are numbered according to the sequence of four or five digits that follow the pattern "xx.yyy". The first two digits "xx" identify the series number, and the last two or three digits "yy" or "yyy" identify a particular specification within a series. For instance, 3GPP TS 23.228 [21] describes the architectural aspects of the IMS.

3GPP groups its specifications in what is called a *Release*. 3GPP Release 5 contains the first version of the IMS. 3GPP Release 6 contains enhancements to the IMS. The reader must note that the IMS is just a fraction of the 3GPP deliverables in a particular Release, as there are other non-IMS specifications included in a 3GPP Release. 3GPP TSs and TRs include a version number that follows the pattern "x.y.z", where "x" represents the 3GPP Release where the specification is published, "y" is the version number, and "z" is a sub-version number. So, 3GPP TS 23.228 version 5.8.0 means version 8.0 of the Release 5 version of TS 23.228.

3GPP TSs and TRs are publicly available at the 3GPP web site at either of the following URIs:

<http://www.3gpp.org/specs/specs.htm>

<http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/>

2.4 Third Generation Partnership Project 2 (3GPP2)

If 3GPP was born to evolve GSM specifications into a third-generation cellular system, the Third Generation Partnership Project 2 (3GPP2) was born to evolve North American and Asian cellular networks based on ANSI/TIA/EIA-41 standards and CDMA2000© radio access into a third-generation system. 3GPP2 like 3GPP is a partnership project whose members are also known as *organizational partners*. The current list of organizational partners include ARIB (Japan), CCSA (China), TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association) (North America), TTA (Korea), and TTC (Japan). Probably, the reader has noticed that most of them are also organizational partners of 3GPP.

Like 3GPP, 3GPP2 gets market requirements and advice from *market representation partners*. At the moment the list includes the IPv6 Forum and the CDMA Development Group.

2.4.1 3GPP2 Structure

The 3GPP2 structure mimics the structure of 3GPP, as illustrated in Figure 2.4. A Steering Committee (SC) is responsible for the overall standardization process and the planning. The technical work is done in Technical Specification Groups (TSGs). TSG-A is focused on the Access Network Interface, TSG-C on CDMA2000© technology, TSG-S on Service and System Aspects, and TSG-X in Intersystems Operations. TGS-X was born as a merger between the former TSG-N (Core Networks) and TSG-P (Packet Data) TSGs. The structure of TSN-X is not completely defined yet.

2.4.2 3GPP2 Deliverables

Like 3GPP, 3GPP2 does not produce standards but, instead, Technical Specifications (TSs) and Technical reports (TRs). The documents are created by the TSGs and approved by the SC. Then, they are submitted to the organizational partners to be submitted to their respective standardization processes.

3GPP2 TSs and TRs are numbered with a sequence of letters and digits that follows the scheme “A.Bxxxx-yyy-R” where “A” is a letter that represents the name of the TSG that delivers the document, “B” can be an “R” letter to indicate a TR or a requirements document, but it can also be an “S” letter to indicate a TS. “xxxx” is a sequential number allocated to the document. An optional “yyy” sequence of digits can further identify the chapter within a specification series. The “R” letter identifies the revision. The version number follows the specification and indicates a major and

Appendix 9



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FAQ

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Membership

Who can become an Individual Member of 3GPP and how much does it cost?

Individual Members are by definition members of the Organizational Partners of 3GPP. This means that members of standardization bodies such as ETSI, ARIB, TTA, TTC, ATIS and CCSA have a right to take part in 3GPP. If your company becomes an ETSI member, please be informed that for participation in 3GPP you need to pay 3 units of contribution as a minimum except SMEs, Users, Universities, Public Research Bodies who should pay 2 units (instead of 1). If you determine 2 units for your company based on ICT business turnover, you have to add another unit of contribution. If you require further guidance on how to participate in 3GPP activities you should contact [3GPP Membership](#)

Who may participate in 3GPP meetings?

To attend a 3GPP meeting, you must be a 3GPP Individual Member (i.e. you must be a Member of one of the Organizational Partners involved in the project; ARIB, CCSA, ETSI, T1, TTA or TTC. A non-member company should seek membership with one of the above partners to be eligible to contribute and participate at 3GPP Meetings.

Who shall fill in the 3GPP Individual Member Application form?

The person legally responsible for the requesting company shall fill in the form.

What shall I do if a 3GPP company or official contact details change?

All changes of correspondence should be notified to 3GPPContact@3gpp.org

Different membership categories?

The different membership categories of 3GPP are described in Section B of the 3GPP Working Procedures.

Who may become an observer?

Who may become a Guest Member and do guests have to pay any fees?

3GPP News

3GPP Partners News

Search for:

In: Search

12328 unique visitors average per day

343 connected visitors

2008 - 2009

2009, 26 Jan. ATIS 3GPP LTE Conference

[Other conferences »](#)

Partners

- [Project Coordination Group \(PCG\)](#)
- [Membership](#)
- [Mobile Competence Centre](#)
- [Funding & Finance](#)
- [Liaisons-page](#)
- [Legal matters](#)

3GPP scope

[Tools and Templates](#)

The Guest Status is for potential Individual Members who may be granted permission to participate in 3GPP for a maximum period of 6 months. Guest status is granted on a case-by-case basis by the Organizational Partners (see also Working Procedures Article 10). If you like to apply for a Guest status, please send an email to 3GPPContact@etsi.org

No membership fees are requested for Guest applications.

Who can apply for market representative Partnership?

Can an ETSI Observer become an Individual Member of 3GPP?

No, an ETSI Observer may "observe" all activities, but their participation is limited to the ETSI General Assembly only. Therefore, ETSI Observers have no participation rights in 3GPP. ETSI Observers have access to ETSI documentation and of course to 3GPP documentation since that is openly published on the web.

3GPP does have it's own category called "Observer" but that is entirely different and is used for potential Partners.

Can an ETSI Applicant apply for 3GPP Membership?

YES, an Applicant means that your request to become an ETSI Member will be addressed (and normally approved) at the next General Assembly and that the company has specified they want to participate in 3GPP activities. See also above regarding 3GPP fees.

My company is already an ETSI Member, what do I have to do to join 3PP and do I have to pay any fees?

As an ETSI member your company is eligible for a 3GPP Individual Membership and you will be able to attend any of the 3GPP Meetings. Please fill in the on-line 3GPP Application form and your company will be then listed on the 3GPP Website (add link to the form)

There are currently no additional costs involved for participation in 3GPP (the membership fees for ETSI covers the cost of 3GPP participation).

3GPP email exploder lists

Are there discussion archives for the 3GPP exploder lists?

[Home page of listserv](#)

Then, just follow the links to the archives. For example, the archives for the main RAN email list

How do I subscribe to the 3GPP exploder lists?

follow the instructions found >>>[here](#)

Legal Matters

What is the 3GPP IPR Policy?

The 3GPP Organizational Partners have agreed that their IPR policies should be respected and that their respective members should be encouraged to declare "their willingness to grant licenses on fair reasonable terms and conditions and on non discriminatory basis" (Article 3.1 of the Third Generation Partnership Project). For more information Look Here >>>

The above-mentioned principles are further reflected in Article 55 of the 3GPP Technical Working Procedures which request that each Individual Members should declare "at the earliest opportunity, any IPR which they believe to be essential, or potentially essential, to any work ongoing within 3GPP".

What is the 3GPP policy on licensing?

Some aspects of 3GPP systems are covered by essential Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) - that is, patented technologies without which equipment cannot be implemented. The IPR vests in - i.e. the patents are held by - individual companies, and not by 3GPP itself or any of its Organizational Partners (OPs). All Individual Members of 3GPP abide by the IPR policies of the OP to which they belong; all such policies are broadly similar (see FAQ 3.1), and require IPR holders to make licences available to all third parties, whether or not they are 3GPP Individual Members, under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory (FRAND) terms.

Neither 3GPP nor its component OPs offer an IPR search service. It is the responsibility of each manufacturer / system implementor to seek and obtain its own licences from the individual IPR holders.

For more information, and a guide to the IPRs declared to each 3GPP OP, look here >>>

(Answer drafted 2005-09-12 by JMM.)

What is the 3G Patent Platform?

On the fringe of standardization activities some telecom companies have set up a voluntary arrangement for the licensing of essential patents required to meet the standards published for 3G systems has emerged.

Please find a historical recap of the creation of the 3G Patent Platform. Thank you to note that Phase 3 has not started yet.

1. Discussions started in the UMTS IPR working Group (1998).
2. The UMTS IPR working group operated within the UIAP (UMTS Intellectual Property Association) to define the functions of the 3G Patent Platform.

The 3G Patent Platform will provide services for:

Evaluating,
Certifying and,
Licensing

essential patents for 3G Mobile communications.

3. Implementation of the 3G Patent Platform scheme.

The 3G Patent Platform will operate within a new profit service company governed by the members (essential patent holders and licensees). As of today this NEW CO is not operational since it is waiting for the approval of the US/EC/Japanese competition law authorities in order to launch the above-described activities.

[More information...](#)

Is it true that a number 3GPP members are looking at setting up a patents cooperative, with the aim of reducing the royalties they pay each other for the use of patented technology in third-generation mobile systems?

1. Discussion started in the UMTS IPR working Group (1998),
2. Creation of the UIAP (UMTS Intellectual Property Association) which has performed the function of the definition the 3G Patent Platform scheme (Evaluation of a patent, certification of essentiality, licensing arrangements, etc.) and which is the legal owner of the 3G Patent Platform Specification.
3. Implementation of the scheme:

As of today NEW CO (implementing the 3G Patent Platform) has not be incorporated and the Patent Platform scheme is not operational as it is awaiting for the approval of the US/EC competition law authorities.

ETSI follows the development of the 3G Patent Platform but, as a neutral standard body, cannot take an active participation in this market initiative.

Who owns the Technical Specifications and the Technical Reports approved by 3GPP?

According to the Article 3.2.2 of the Third Generation Partnership Project Agreement, the 3GPP Organizational Partners jointly own copyright on the Technical Specifications and the Technical Reports approved by 3GPP.

Does a company implementing a product based on the 3GPP specifications have to pay any royalties to the 3GPP organization?

The Third Generation Partnership Project is not a legal entity but a Partnership Project between different standardization organizations in the field of telecommunications.

Is permission needed to use the 3GPP logo in marketing collaterals or on a web site?

ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) is the sole owner of the following acronyms:

ETSI,
DECT,
UMTS,
3GPP and
TIPHON,

as well as the ETSI, TIPHON and 3GPP logos. ETSI Members shall use these Trade Marks in accordance with Collective Letter 1943. Authorization is needed to use the above mentioned acronyms and logos.

For further information please contact : 3GPP Legal

Can I use computer code included with a 3GPP TS to implement a product?

Yes. Some 3GPP Technical Specifications include computer code such as ASN.1 or XML (protocols), C language (codecs), ...; and some include test patterns (codecs) for verifying implementations. These are published to allow users of these TSs to implement real-world products. No permission is required from 3GPP or its Organizational Partners (OPs) to use this code in the design of products - e.g. to compile the C to implement a codec in machine code.

Nevertheless, there may be essential IPR involved with such a design, and implementors are obliged to seek licences to use that technology. See FAQ 3.2.

Moreover, the copyright of all 3GPP TSs and TRs vests jointly by all the 3GPP OPs. Other than for in-house copies for the purpose of further development of the 3GPP standard or for product design purposes, etc. you may not reproduce any part of a 3GPP TS or TR without seeking permission: use the form available here. This means that you must not provide verbatim copies of source code (or lightly modified copies) without seeking permission from 3GPP.

Finally, you are reminded that 3GPP TSs and TRs have no legal status, and you should not design products directly to them. See the advice notice on the cover page of every 3GPP TS and TR. Instead, use the technically identical publication of one of the OPs.

(Answer drafted 2005-09-12 by JMM.)

Specifications

Where can the rules, protocols or software needed to develop applications for UMTS be found?

A good place to start is on the 3GPP website , and particularly the specifications list.

Look at the titles of the specs for those which are appropriate. Perhaps 21.111, 31.102 and 31.111 might be relevant.

What is the correlation between Stage 1, Stage 2 (GSM 3.90 and GSM 02.90) and Phase 1, Phase 2?

The "stage" nomenclature was an ancient CCITT invention, related to ISDN standardisation. "Stage 1" refers to the service description from a service-user's point of view. "Stage 2" is a logical analysis, breaking the problem down into functional elements and the information flows amongst them. "Stage 3" is the concrete implementation of the protocols between physical elements onto which the functional elements have been mapped.

Is there any simple guide to the different CAMEL specifications?

Unfortunately there is no single document acting as a guide to the CAMEL standards. Initial plans were published in ETSI ETR 244 in 1995, though this is so old as to be more or less useless now. GSM 10.78 is the CAMEL project plan, and this is probably the best thing. This may have been available as a temp doc to SMG meeting no. 25, but is still only in draft form, and has never been made publicly available.

In the SS7 arena,

GSM 02.78 / UMTS 22.078 is the Stage 1 (requirements) document.
 GSM 03.78 / UMTS 23.078 is the Stage 2 (functions, conceptual data flow)
 GSM 09.78 / UMTS 29.078 is the Stage 3 (protocol) - CAMEL Application Part (CAP)
 CAP has been released in several phases:

Release 1996 = Phase 1
 Release 1997 = Phase 2
 Release 1998 = Phase 2
 Release 1999 = Phase 3 (GSM and UMTS common spec)

For UMTS, 21.978 is a feasibility study on CAMEL control of Voice over IP.

In the Intelligent Network area, CAMEL is an extension of Core INAP, under the control of ETSI SPAN3 (formerly SPS3) - ignore for simplicity the Stage 1 and Stage 2 specifications, which were under ETSI SPAN6 (formerly NA6). Core INAP was released in several phases:

CS1 = ETS 300 374 series,
 CS2 = EN 301 140 series,
 CS3 = EN 301 931 series.

It had originally been intended to split CS3 into two releases, and also to produce a CS4. These plans now seem to be on hold. The ETSI phasing of the various Capability Sets was not strictly aligned with the ITU-T "equivalents", and this was a source of some confusion. For further information on SPAN please contact : spansupport@etsi.org Very recently, SPAN has been reorganised, and SPAN3's work is now to be found within SPAN12.

IN CAMEL phase 1 is an enhancement of Core INAP CS1. The protocol is defined in the ETSI EN 301 152 series, which is a "delta" to ETS 300 374, and assumes a CAP according to GSM 09.78 v5.5.x (Phase 2+, Release 1996). IN CS3 includes CAMEL aspects (which were ignored for IN CS2).

Where are the specifications which identify the Vcc voltages for the SIM interface?

3V and 1.8 V SIMs for GSM are specified in GSM 11.12 (phase 2) and GSM 11.18 (release 98) respectively. However, in 3GPP we have developed a new specification (3G TS 31.101) which combines the physical/electrical/logical aspects of GSM 11.11, GSM 11.12 and GSM 11.18 into a single specification. The electrical and physical aspects have not really been changed compared to the GSM specification mentioned above (the logical and security aspects have been enhanced). It is recommended that you use this new specification as the basis for any new work.

Are the 3GPP specifications produced only in word?

The 3GPP specs are published as ETSI deliverables, and these are available in PDF from <http://www.etsi.org/key> . But you can download a free Word viewer (ie read only) from the Microsoft web site. PDF is inherently secure (more so than html, in fact), and because WordViewer is very simple (it can not handle macros, for example), it is pretty safe too.

ETSI has no plans at present to publish specifications in plain text or in html.

Which group works with specifications covering the use of the GSM codec (either in C or Java based)?

The SMG11 and 3GPP SA4 specifications available from <http://www.3gpp.org> respectively deal with this. It gives you a list of specifications via the status list (look for the GSM specs in the MS-Access database at : and you can then download the specs you need. If you do not have an ETSI EOL account, you can download the ETSI equivalent standards from <http://www.etsi.org/key> .

Does the ETSI GSM standard document collection also include GSM standard documents produced by the GSM Association and exactly what kind of GSM standards does ETSI produce?

The GSM specifications were originally started in committee GSM of CEPT. There (as "CEPT Recommendations") they were allocated a reference number of the form nn.nn, for example GSM 06.12. Even after transfer to ETSI about ten years ago, the GSM community (in Technical Committee SMG) continue to use these spec identifiers.

The specifications are grouped into 'Releases'. The original specifications were published by ETSI in 1994 and are now known as 'Phase 1'. The next release was known as 'Phase 2', and the next one as ... 'Phase 2+'. Within Phase 2+, there have been annual releases since 1996, which are known as R96, R97, R98 and R99. You can find the specifications on the SMG file server <http://docbox.etsi.org/tech-org/smg...> grouped into directories by Release. (You need an account on the ETSI server to have access to this directory.) Looking at a spec, you can tell which release it belongs to by the version number:

Version release:

- 3.x.x Phase 1
- 4.x.x Phase 2
- 5.x.x Phase 2+, R96
- 6.x.x Phase 2+, R97
- 7.x.x Phase 2+, R98
- 8.x.x Phase 2+, R99

There will (probably) not be a Release 2000, since the work has been subsumed by the third generation specifications under 3GPP.

All (nearly) the specs of all releases are published as ETSI deliverables, and most have undergone several revisions in each release. In order to match a GSM spec number and version with the corresponding ETSI deliverable, you should go to <http://www.etsi.org/key/> .

Where would I find a document (e.g. UMTS 30.03 version 3.1.0) which does not appear on the 3GPP Status List?

Look at <http://docbox.etsi.org/tech-org/smg...> but, an ETSI server account is needed to access this. It is a document stemming from the initial TC-SMG studies on UMTS, not a product of 3GPP. It was, in fact, published as an ETSI deliverable, TR 101 112, and this may be downloaded via <http://pda.etsi.org/pda> .

In general, the cross-referencing between GSM and ETSI deliverables, and between 3GPP and ETSI deliverables may be found at <http://www.etsi.org/key>

Where are all the Change Requests (CRs) located?

The information on CRs is available via the 3GPP website .

The information is classed by series so it is very easy to locate the particular specification which interests you.

If, for example, you are looking for CRs on GSM 08.18 then you would use this link:

<http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-...>

Where are all the current ETSI SMG specs located?

All the archives for the GSM documentation

An ETSI On-Line account is needed to access these documents. You can apply for an ETSI online account .

In general, the cross-referencing between GSM and ETSI deliverables, and between 3GPP and ETSI deliverables may be found [here](#) .

Which group works on the W-CDMA and the Physical Layer of W-CDMA?

The radio aspects are standardised in TSG-RAN. The technical work is done in the 4 Working Groups of RAN (WG1 radio layer 1, WG2 radio layer 2/3, WG3 interfaces, WG4 RF measurements). I'd say you are interested in TSG-RAN WG1 then. Their specifications are numbered 25.2xx.

The temporary documents (meeting documents etc.) of WG1 are stored on ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1 and the latest specifications (December 99) are or will be provided on ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Specs/December_99/25_series.

Where can I find the list of Abstract syntax notation (ASN.1) object identifiers?

The expandable list of object identifiers is available here >>>. To see the formal definition of the object identifiers, see the document cited on the right. The tree is not necessarily complete; further extensions may be included in the referenced document. For more information look here >>>

Where can I find the 3GPP Confidentiality and Integrity algorithms?

The 3GPP Confidentiality and Integrity algorithms F8 & F9 (KASUMI) have been developed through the collaborative efforts of the 3GPP Organizational Partners. For more information and in order to download the algorithms look here >>>

What is a Release - how does specification version numbering work?

To meet new market requirements, 3GPP specifications are continually being enhanced with new features. In order to provide developers with a stable platform for implementation while at the same time allowing the addition of new features, the 3GPP uses a system of parallel "releases". For more information look here >>>

Where can I find information on the current status of 3GPP specifications?

New versions of many 3GPP specifications are made available shortly after the 3GPP TSG plenary meetings which take place four times a year (March, June, September and December). In order to identify what the current version is or and how to find information about older versions of specifications look here >>>.

What is the system for numbering specifications? Which specifications contain information on specific topics?

All 3G and GSM specifications have a 3GPP specification number consisting of 4 or 5 digits. (e.g. 09.02 or 29.002). For a more complete description and examples look here >>>

Technical Specification Group/Working Group

Who are the TSG/WG Officials and Support team and Where can I find their contact details?

Each TSG/WG has a Chairman, up to two Vice-Chairmen (three Vice-Chairmen) in the case of TSGs), a secretary and a member of the support team. From the 3GPP structural organization page, click on the TSG or WG of interest to reach its home page. From there, click on the "List of elected officials" entry in the table.

Where can I find the Terms of Reference for my TSG/WG?

The current Terms of Reference for each TSG/WG appear on the web pages of each TSG/WG.

When did the Officials begin their Term of Office?

The four Technical Specification Groups (TSGs) have elected their 3GPP TSG officials at the Fort Lauderdale (FL) meeting in March.

The meeting reports for each TSG/WG will indicate the election/re-election/resignation of an official. A complete list of TSG/WG officials is available on the 3GPP web site.

May I become an Official?

The TSG Chairman and Vice Chairmen are elected by the Technical Specification Group from amongst the Individual Member representatives. Each TSG can elect a maximum of two Vice Chairmen. Once elected, these candidates are proposed to the PCG for appointment.

The Working Group Chairman and Vice Chairmen are elected by the Working Group from amongst the Individual Member representatives. Each Working Group can elect a maximum of two Vice Chairmen.

A candidate for TSG or Working Group election shall provide a letter of support from his Organization and nominations may be made up to the point when an election takes place.

The TSG Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall be appointed by the PCG on the proposal of the TSG.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen shall be appointed for a two year term of office. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen may be appointed for one further consecutive term. If, at the end of a Chairman or Vice Chairmans second term, no other candidates are available, the Chairman or Vice Chairmen may be appointed for a further term.

Chairman and Vice Chairmen should not be from the same region, Organizational Partner, or from the same group of companies, unless no other candidate is available.

Successive Chairmen should not be from the same Organizational Partner, the same region or from the same group of companies, unless no other candidate is available

Where are my TSG/WGs documents stored?

Each TSG/WG has a specific area allocated on the 3GPP ftp server.

Is the ETSI Secretariat responsible for the management of the Application Provider Codes for 3GPP ?

The ETSI secretariat does not actually allocate these number - unique number are obtained by the coding scheme that is defined in 31.110. Application identifiers for consist of two parts - a RID and a PIX.

The RID is simple: ISO/IEC have allocated the number 'A000000087' to the 3GPP. This was allocated to ETSI on behalf of the 3GPP.

The coding of the PIX is specified in annex B of 31.110. There are three different sorts of PIX:

- 3G UICC,
- 3G USIM, and
- 3G USIM toolkit

Each of these requires the use of the "Card issuer code" as defined in ITU-T recommendation E.118 [3]. This is a unique code given to each card issuer (for example, each GSM operator in the world has requested a card issuer code). So, any 3G operator that does not have a 2G system that uses SIMs will have to apply to the ITU-T in accordance with the procedures in E.118.

Documents and TSG/WG Meetings

How do I register for a meeting?

If you are a TSG/WG member you will receive information about forthcoming meetings via the e-mail exploder. This will indicate the path on the ftp server where the invitation and related documents may be found. You may also consult the Meetings area on the 3GPP Web where the latest invitations of each TSG/WG are stored together with the calendar of meetings.

How do I submit a contribution for a meeting?

Each meeting invitation will contain details of how to register contributions for that meeting and who to send your contributions to.

How do I obtain a document number for my contribution?

Each meeting invitation will contain details of how to register contributions for that meeting and who to send your contributions to.

Where can I download documents for an upcoming meeting?

Each meeting invitation will contain details of where the documents are stored for the meeting. It is advisable for delegates attending a meeting to download the documents available prior to the meeting from the ftp server and onto their personal computers.

Where can I find a temporary document template?

The document template is made available by each TSG/WG in the meeting respective folder on the ftp server.

What happens if I am unable to attend a meeting?

You should contact your chairman and the meeting host indicating when you will be absent.

Work Items and Deliverables

What is my role when my TSG/WGs has to approve a deliverable?

Approval of Technical Specifications and Technical reports by a TSG shall normally be by consensus.

Where consensus cannot be achieved in the TSG a vote may be taken.

When Technical Specifications and Technical Reports become sufficiently stable, they shall be put under change control of the relevant TSG. The further elaboration of these Technical Specifications and Technical Reports shall be achieved by Change Requests (CRs) to be approved by the TSG.

What are the different types of deliverables?

3GPP shall prepare, approve and maintain documents known as Technical Specifications and Technical Reports. Such documents shall be drawn up by the TSGs and shall, following approval at that level, be submitted to the participating Organizational Partners to be submitted to their respective standardization processes.

Can I write an 3GPP Document myself?

Why not?! If you wish to propose a deliverable then bring it to the attention of your chairman and the other members of the TSG/WG in order to discuss the subject.

Each proposed new Work Item shall be supported by at least four Individual Members, and their names shall be recorded in the Work Item definition prepared for the TSG approval. One or more persons shall be named as Rapporteur for the proposed Work Item, and the Rapporteur shall act as the prime contact point on technical matters and for information on progress throughout the drafting phases. The supporting Individual Members are expected to contribute to and progress the new work item throughout the drafting phases.

In addition to the above, TSGs shall approve new Work Items, giving all essential parameters. The proposal shall be entered into the 3GPP work programme, clearly marked as a new entry, for which a unique reference identity shall be allocated.

Do I and my company have to support my TSG/WGs Work Items?

Neither you or your company is obliged to support the work items of your TSG/WG, however it is normal that if you and your company are supporting members of a Work Item that you be in agreement with their work and will normally support the production of the related deliverable.

Miscellaneous

How do I resolve the problem with the corrupt file warning in MSWord. Note that this only applies to MSWord2000?

Problem: When opening a document in Word 2000, the following error message appears: This document may be corrupt. To preserve the contents: Choose Select All from the Edit menu, then choose Copy from the Edit menu. Create a new document, then choose Paste from the Edit menu.

Cause: This may be related to something called list templates. A list template is created for every numbering or bulleting scheme defined in the document. Apparently, a minor change in a scheme, or even switching a list from numbered to bulleted creates a new template. In an arcane way, tables are also related to list templates. The template count increases automatically, but cannot be decreased by the user. When more than 1500 templates are defined in the list, the document becomes corrupt. There are more reasons why a document is corrupt, so the fix proposed will not solve the problem 100% of the times.

Resolution:

1. To solve the problem, you need to have MS Office 2000 Service Release 1/1a installed . To check this, in Word on the "Help" menu point to "About Microsoft Word". The first line in the window shows you the MSWord version you have. You should get something like: "Microsoft Word 2000 (9.0.3821 SR-1)". If you don't get SR-1 (or SR-1a) at the end, you need to install the Service Release. Contact your IT department or follow this link: <http://support.microsoft.com/support...>
2. You have to introduce a new entry in the Windows registry. You can do this simply by clicking twice in the file "word_bug_fix.reg" attached. Note that modifying the Windows Registry incorrectly can cause serious problems; this fix simply introduces a new entry in a MSWord part of the registry, but if you don't feel confident, contact your IT department or check the Microsoft link below.
3. Open MSWord normally. The fix proposed will open the corrupted files without warning and delete the unused list templates, so its count goes under 1500. The user will not notice anything, but this implies that the document is modified. When closing, MSWord will ask the user if he wants to save the changes, even if apparently no change has been made.

This bug is confirmed by Microsoft and it is listed in its Support Web Site. Follow this link to get the complete report: <http://support.microsoft.com/support...>

Where is the information regarding the Core Network located ?

Unfortunately, there is no one document that describes the Core Network, as it is an area of work far too involved to be contained in one specification. For a general overview document of Network Architecture TS 23.002 may be downloaded from our FTP server. ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Specs/October_99/23_series. For more general organizational information, have a look at the 3GPP web site which shows the individual areas of 3GPP and in particular Core Network. <http://www.3gpp.org/TSG/CN.htm> .

Do I need a password and user name to access the 3GPP Web site ?

No password is needed to access any information on the 3GPP Web site, all information is openly published.

Can you give me information about which companies manufacture particular types of equipment. Or about what services are available on particular networks?

No. The 3GPP Support Team must remain neutral and must not show bias to any of its Individual Members. Such information may be available from the Global Mobile Suppliers Association (www.gsacom.com) where you will find a statistics area which could be of help.

Technical topics

Where can I find a list of technical terms and abbreviations used in 3GPP documents?

Individual terms are defined in each 3GPP Technical Specification and Technical Report. A compendium of terms and abbreviations can be found in 3GPP TR 21.905. ETSI maintains a list of all terms and abbreviations defined in its publications in "TEDDI".

What is the difference between a SIM and a USIM? What is a UICC?

The Universal Integrated Circuit Card (UICC) is the removable card bearing a silicon chip which holds 3GPP system subscriber information. The UICC is a general purpose card having both non-volatile memory and a general-purpose processor. Thus while it is used, in a 3GPP terminal, to hold (U)SIM information / applications, it is can also be used for other purposes, possibly unrelated to telecommunications. A common use of UICCs is in the well-known credit card format, and there is no reason why a single card could not hold (U)SIM functionality in addition to electronic purse / credit card functionality, or indeed any other application / data.

The Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) is the collection of functions which personalize a 3GPP terminal. The SIM contains static information about the services subscribed to, the phone number, the identity of the home network, a list of preferred roaming networks, and so on. The SIM also contains storage capacity for the subscriber's contacts' phone numbers. The term "SIM" is often misused for "UICC". The SIM concept was created during the early development of the GSM standards, and second-generation (based on GERAN) terminals up to and including Release 4 use SIM functionality.

For third generation systems (based on UTRAN), more complex functionality was called for, and the SIM evolved into the USIM or Universal Subscriber Identity Module. Release 99 3rd generations onwards use USIMs rather than SIMs. From Release 5 onwards, both second and third generation terminals use USIMs (though to maintain backwards compatibility with older networks and terminals, later Release 2nd generation USIMs are likely to implement Rel-4 SIM functionality in addition to Rel-5 or later USIM functionality).

For further information on the 3GPP Release system, see the Release page.

What is an R-UIM?

Short answer: nothing to do with us!

Longer answer: the R-UIM is to 3GPP2 systems what the USIM is to 3GPP systems. (3GPP2 is an independent organization responsible for the standardization of CDMA2000.)

I have transferred a movie file from my phone to my PC. Where can I find a player for 3gp files?

The 3gp file format is defined in 3GPP TS 26.244 and in TS 26.412. However, 3GPP has not defined a decoder. Your phone manufacturer may have supplied a player (check the CD-ROM which came with your phone) or look on its web site. Alternatively, search the Internet: a number of commercial players exist, and trial versions of some may be downloaded without charge.

What formalities do I have to go through to get type approval for terminal equipment in Europe? Is there a single point of contact? What standards does my equipment need to conform to in order that I can place it on the market?

The legal requirements for the marketing of electrical products in Europe are governed by various EU Directives, depending on the nature of the equipment. Conformity with any of these Directives can be demonstrated by the use of Harmonized Standards, whose title has been cited in the Official Journal of the European Union. The lists of relevant standards can be found on the Commission web site which can be accessed via <http://www.newapproach.org>.

General electrical equipment is covered by the EMC Directive & Low Voltage Directives, see <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/elec...>. The harmonized standards are listed at <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newa...> and

<http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newa...> respectively. More general information on procedures to declare conformity and how equipment should be marked are contained on the web sites related to the two Directives.

Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment is covered by the Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive, see <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/rte...> , which also includes a link to the one-stop procedure for "placing on the market" (<http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/rte...>). The standards are listed at <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newa...> .

Further information on EU harmonized standards relevant to telecommunications can be found on the ETSI site at <http://www.etsi.eu/WebSite/Standard...> , and the published standards themselves can be downloaded via <http://pda.etsi.org/pda/queryform.asp> .

Where can I find the specification of the SIM Lock feature?

In clause 8 of 3GPP TS 22.022 .

3GPP Plenary Meetings

Full Meeting Calendar

3GPP GERAN#41 - Valetta (tbc) MT - From 16 to 20 February 2009
3GPP RAN/CT/SA #43 - Biarritz FR - From 3 to 12 March 2009
3GPP GERAN#42 - Shenzhen CN - From 11 to 15 May 2009
3GPP RAN/CT/SA #44 - TBD US - From 26 May 2009 to 6 June 2009

Releases

About Releases

Release 9

Release 8

Release 7

Release 6

Release 5

Release 4

Release 1999

Functionality in early GSM releases

Keywords

Browse Technologies

UMTS

GPRS & EDGE

HSPA

IMS

LTE-Advanced

LTE

W-CDMA

Appendix 10



📍 About / 3GPP FAQs

3GPP FAQ's



Who can become an Individual Member of 3GPP and how much does it cost? >

Who may participate in 3GPP meetings? >

Who shall fill in the 3GPP Individual Member Application form? >

What shall I do if a 3GPP company or official contact details change? >

What are the different membership categories? >

Who may become an observer? >

Who may become a 3GPP Guest Member and do guests have to pay any fees? >

Who can apply for market representative Partnership? >

Can an ETSI Observer become an Individual Member of 3GPP? >



Can an ETSI Member apply for 3GPP Guest status?



Are there discussion archives for the 3GPP exploder lists?



How do I subscribe to the 3GPP exploder lists?



What is the 3GPP IPR Policy?



What is the 3GPP policy on licensing?



Who owns the Technical Specifications and the Technical Reports approved by 3GPP?



Are meeting contributions to ETSI TC SMG publically available?



Is permission needed to use the 3GPP logo in marketing collaterals or on a web site?



Can I use computer code included with a 3GPP TS to implement a product?



How do I create the next Release version of a TS or TR?



Where can the rules, protocols or software needed to develop applications for UMTS be found?



What is the correlation between Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3?





Which group works with specifications covering the use of the GSM codec (either in C or Java based)?



Where can I find documents produced by the GSM MoU Group / GSM Association?



Where would I find a document (e.g. UMTS 30.03 version 3.1.0) which does not appear on the 3GPP Status List?



Where are all the Change Requests (CRs) located?



Where are all the current ETSI SMG specs located?



Which group works on Physical Layer aspects of UMTS/LTE?



Where can I find the list of Abstract syntax notation (ASN.1) object identifiers?



Where can I find the 3GPP Confidentiality and Integrity algorithms?



What is a Release - how does specification version numbering work?



Where can I find information on the current status of 3GPP specifications?



Who are the TSG/WG Officials and Support team and where can I





Where can I find the Terms of Reference for my TSG/WG?



May I become an Official?



How do I register for a meeting?



Who can submit a change proposal on any 3GPP specifications to 3GPP?



If a change proposal is submitted how long does it take for it to get approved?



If a change proposal is submitted how long does it take for it to get approved?



How to get a user name and password for "Reserve a Document Number"?



How do I obtain a document number for my contribution?



Where can I download documents for an upcoming meeting?



Where can I find a temporary document template?



What is my role when my TSG/WGs has to approve a deliverable?



What are the different types of deliverables?





Do I and my company have to support my TSG/WGs Work Items? >

Do I need a password and user name to access the 3GPP Web site ? >

Can you give me information about which companies manufacture particular types of equipment. Or about what services are available on particular networks? >

How can I determine when a meeting contribution document (TDoc) became publicly available? >

Is it possible to determine the date and time of publication of a particular version of a 3GPP Spec? v

During the drafting phase (versions lower than 3.0.0), 3GPP TSs and TRs ("Specs") are under the control of their authors ("rapporteurs") and are handled like normal meeting contributions ([see above](#)). Revised versions incorporating text agreed by the responsible working group are often made available by the rapporteur via the group's email exploder shortly after the end of the meeting at which such text was discussed. Consultation of the exploder archives can reveal this. Alternatively, a revised draft may be sent directly to the 3GPP Support Team, and it will be uploaded to the public file server (specs archive directory) shortly afterwards. Again, the time stamp of the Zip file can be relied upon to indicate when the upload occurred.

After formal approval by the TSG (versions 3.0.0 or greater), Specs are edited only by the Support Team. The first approved version is based upon the draft version formally approved by the TSG, and thereafter versions are generated whenever Change Requests are approved by the TSG. These versions are made available shortly after the TSG meeting at which such approval occurred. The date (year and month) shown at the top of the Spec's cover page indicates either the date of (the last day of) the meeting, or the month in which the new version was prepared. However a more precise indication of the date of



"available" column.

More information on the procedures relating to Spec handing can be found in [3GPP TR 21.900](#).

Note that, in accordance with the statement at the foot of the cover page of all 3GPP Specs, 3GPP does not "publish" its Specs per se. Formal publication is the responsibility of the individual Standards Development Organizations which comprise the [Organizational Partners](#) of 3GPP. For further information, see <http://www.3gpp.org/specifications/63-official-publications>.

What formalities do I have to go through to get type approval for terminal equipment in Europe? Is there a single point of contact? What standards does my equipment need to conform to in order that I can place it on the market? >

Where can I find a list of technical terms and abbreviations used in 3GPP documents? >

What is the difference between a SIM and a USIM? What is a UICC? >

I have transferred a video file from my phone to my PC. Where can I find a player for 3gp files? >

Where can I find the specification of the SIM Lock feature? >

What is the meaning of the text at the foot of the TS/TR cover page? >

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[Next →](#)



Appendix 11a



[Project Management](#)
[About 3GPP](#)

[Technical Bodies](#)
[Specifications](#)

[Delegates Corner](#)
[Membership](#)

[Project Support](#)
[Meetings](#)

[Contact 3GPP](#)
[Email Lists](#)

[Quick Access](#)
[FAQ](#)

Advanced search of 3GPP site.

3GPP Specifications Home Page

[Spec download](#) | [Titles and spec numbers](#) | [Current version](#) | [Releases](#) | [Numbering scheme](#) | [Change Requests](#)
[Published specifications](#) | [Historical information](#) | [Work plan](#) | [TSG Working methods](#) | [Drafting rules](#) | [Delegates corner](#) | [ASN.1](#)

Quick link to the [specifications file server area](#) ([http](#)) for those who know where they are going!

To find a particular spec quickly, [go here](#) and click on the links in the spec-series in the table or use the links in the "further information" section.

The term "3GPP specification" covers all GSM (including GPRS and EDGE) and W-CDMA specifications. The following terms are also used to describe networks using the 3G specifications: UTRAN, UMTS (in Europe) and FOMA (in Japan). Revised versions of many of these specifications are produced up to four times a year following the quarterly TSG plenary meetings. (TSG GERAN meets five times a year.) See the table below which gives links to lists of specifications arising from each plenary TSG meeting since the freezing of Release 1999. The month of the meeting and the meeting number are shown in each case. Note that the tables show only those specifications newly approved or modified at the meeting concerned; they do not contain a complete list of all specifications current following the meeting. For such a list, consult the "status list" - see below.

Following each TSG SA plenary meeting, a complete set of specifications is produced. This set includes not only the new specifications generated at that meeting, but also the latest versions of each specification that was not changed at that meeting. i.e. each directory holds a complete set of specifications. Each set has an associated status list as detailed in the table below. Each set (and corresponding status list) includes the specs arising from the TSG GERAN meetings held since the preceding SA meeting. (GERAN meets asynchronously from the other TSGs.)

The Status List (ZIPped RTF or Word format) summarizes the current version number for every release of every 3GPP specification following each TSG plenary meeting. Also listed for each specifications are:

- the 3GPP working group and rapporteur responsible for the specification
- the Project Manager in MCC (Mobile Competence Centre) responsible for the specification
- the meeting at which it was, or is expected to be, "frozen" (i.e. the point after which only corrections are allowed)

Full details of the Specifications, their history and current status can be found in the [3GPP Specifications Status database](#).

Missing Specs: Click [here](#) to see those Specs not yet available following the most recent round of TSG meetings.

year-month	remark	latest status	specs directory	TSG CN meeting number	TSG RAN* meeting number	TSG T meeting number	TSG SA meeting number	TSG GERAN meeting number	TSG CT meeting number
2008-09		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2008-09		41		41	39	41
2008-06		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2008-06		40		40	38	40
2008-03		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2008-03		39		39	37	39
2007-12		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2007-12		38		38	36	38
2007-09		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2007-09		37		37	35	37
2007-06		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2007-06		36		36	34	36
2007-03		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2007-03		35		35	33	35
2006-12		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2006-12		34		34	32	34
2006-09	GERAN henceforward meets synchronously with other TSGs, so no further "delta" directories necessary.	StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2006-09		33		33	31	33
2006-06	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2006-06-geran-mtg-30-delta/					30	
2006-06		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2006-06		32		32		32
2006-04	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2006-04-geran-mtg-29-delta/					29	
2006-03		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2006-03		31		31		31
2006-01	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2006-01-geran-mtg-28-delta/					28	
2005-12		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-12		30		30		30
2005-11	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-11-geran-mtg-27-delta/					27	
2005-09		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-09		29		29		29
2005-08/09	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-09-geran-mtg-26-delta/					26	
2005-06	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-06-geran-mtg-25-delta/					25	

2005-06		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-06		28		28		28
2005-04	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-04-geran-mtg-24-delta/					24	
2005-03	RAN closed and RANnew opened. CN and T closed. CT opened.	StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-03	27	27bis 27	27	27		27
2005-01	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2005-01-geran-mtg-23-delta/					23	
2004-12		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-12	26	26	26	26		
2004-11	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-11-geran-mtg-22-delta/					22	
2004-09		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-09/	25	25	25	25		
2004-08	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-08-geran-mtg-21-delta/					21	
2004-06	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-06-geran-mtg-20-delta/					20	
2004-06		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-06/	24	24	24	24		
2004-04	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-04-geran-mtg-19-delta/					19	
2004-03		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-03/	23	23	23	23		
2004-02	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2004-02-geran-mtg-18-delta/					18	
2003-12		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-12/	22	22	22	22		
2003-11	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-11-geran-mtg-17-delta/					17	
2003-09		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-09/	21	21	21	21		
2003-09	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-09-geran-mtg-16-delta/					16	
2003-06	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-06-geran-mtg-15-delta/					15	
2003-06		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-06/	20	20	20	20		
2003-04	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-04-geran-mtg-14-delta/					14	
2003-02		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-03/	19	19	19	19		
2003-02	New at GERAN only.		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2003-02-geran-mtg-13-delta/					13	
2002-12 2002-11		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2002-12/	18	18	18	18	12	
2002-09		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2002-09/	17	17	17	17	11	
2002-06	Rel-5 GERAN features content functionally frozen		ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2002-06-geran-mtg-10-delta/					10	
2002-06	Rel-5 features content functionally frozen (remainder, non-GERAN)	StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2002-06/	16	16	16	16		
2002-04			ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2002-04-geran-mtg-09-delta/					9	
2002-03	Rel-5 features content functionally frozen (part)	StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2002-03/	15	15	15	15		
2002-02								8	
2001-12		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2001-12/	14	14	14	14		
2001-11								7	
2001-09		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2001-09/	13	13	13	13		
2001-08								6	
2001-06		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2001-06/	12	12	12	12	5	
2001-06	Rel-4 GERAN features content functionally frozen							4	
2001-03	Rel-4 non-GERAN features content functionally frozen	StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2001-03/	11	11	11	11		
2001-01								3	
2000-12 2000-11		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2000-12/	10	10	10	10	2	
2000-11									
2000-09		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2000-09/	9	9	9	9	1	
2000-06		StatusList	ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/2000-06/	8	8	8	8		
2000-03				7	7	7	7		
1999-12	R99 features content functionally frozen			6	6	6	6		
1999-10				5	5	5	5		

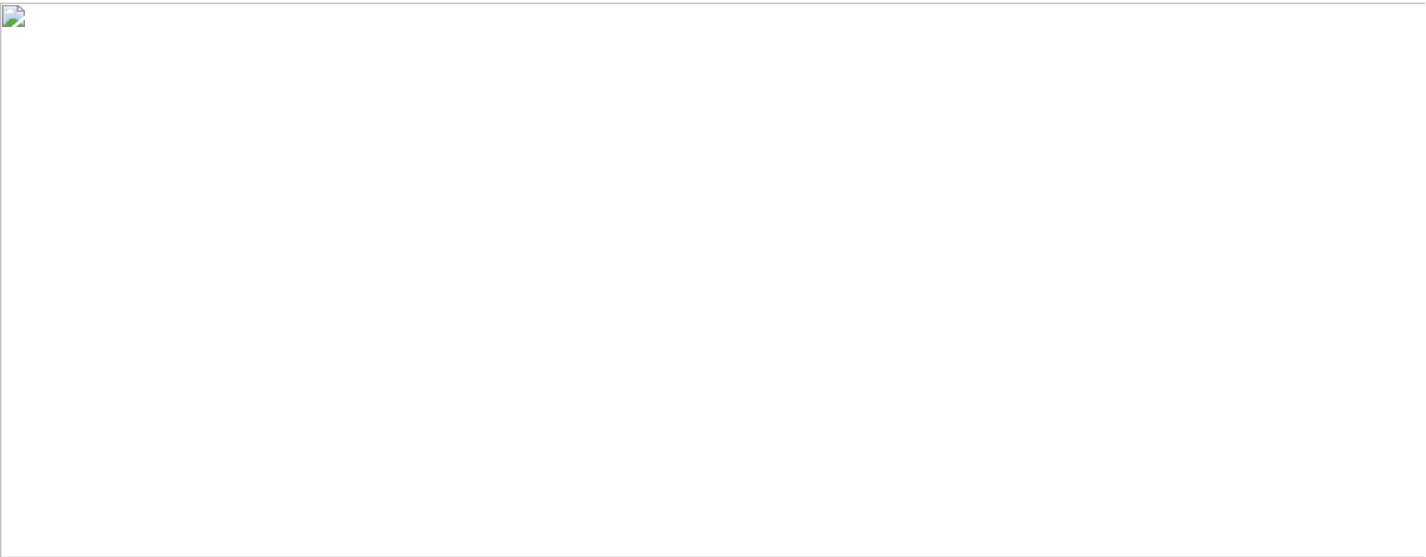
1999-06					4	4	4		
1999-05				4					
1999-04				3	3	3	3		
1999-03				2	2	2	2		
1998-12				1	1	1	1		

* TSG RAN was closed at the end of meeting 27 and re-opened for meeting 27 bis.

If you plan to download a large number of specifications and are using MS Explorer 4.0 or earlier, it may be worthwhile acquiring an FTP client software tool such as:

- [Ipswitch WS_FTP Pro®](#) : This general purpose file transfer program simplifies the process of downloading large numbers of files from an FTP site.
- [FTPSync®](#): This tool allow the user to specify a directory on their local disk and synchronize it with a directory on an FTP site.

For additional information relating to 3GPP Specifications, their creation and maintenance, etc, [go here](#).



2008-06-09: #40 (#38) added.
2008-03-20: #39 (#37) added, charts updated
2008-01-28: Link to missing specs page added
2007-09-24: #38 (#36) added, charts updated
2007-09-24: #37 (#35) added, charts updated
2007-06-13: #36 (#34) added, charts updated
2007-04-20: typo and link corrected
2007-03-21: typo corrected
2007-03-19: TSGs#35 (GERAN#33) added
2006-12-08: TSGs#34 (GERAN#32) added, charts updated
2006-09-13 (2): Other TSGs#33 added on same line.
2006-09-13: GP-31 added.
2006-07-06: GP-30 added.
2006-06-12: TSGs#32 added, charts updated
2006-05-02: GP-29 added
2006-03-20: TSGs#31 added
2006-01-23: GP-28 added
2006-01-17: charts updated
2005-12-15: hyperlinks to status lists fixed
2005-12-12: TSGs#30 added
2005-11-15: GP-27 added
2005-10-03: RP-29, CP-29, SP-29 added
2005-09-18: GP-26 misprint corrected
2005-09-06: GP-26 added.
2005-06-28: GP-25 added.
2005-06-13: Hyperlinks for TSGs#28 added
2005-04-28: Charts updated.
2005-04-21: GP-24 directory included.
2005-04-19: Hyperlink for GP-24 list added.
2005-04-04: All TSG links changed as to point to auto pages.
2005-04-01: Links for TSGs#27 changed to point to experimental pages automatically generated from status database rather than manually maintained pages.
2005-03-29: early TSG meeting entries added; GERAN#24 and other TSGs#28 entries added (no hyperlinks); column for TSG CT added
2005-03-21: TSGs#27 added, charts updated
2005-02-01: GERAN#23 added
2005-01-26: broken link to chart fixed
2005-01-19: charts updated
2004-12-23: TSGs#25 added
2004-11-19: GERAN#22 added
2004-11-03: charts updated
2004-09-28: TSGs#25 added, link to 2004-06 status list corrected.
2004-09-01: GERAN#21 added
2004-08-02: Spec availability chart updated.
2004-07-01: GERAN#20 added
2004-06-18: TSGs 24 added
2004-05-07: GP-19 added; clarifications to introductory text above the table of meetings.
2004-04-14: Specs delivery chart updated.
2004-03-26: minor errors in hyperlinks fixed.
2004-03-22: table entry for TSGs 23 added.
2004-02-18: table entry for GP-18 added.
2004-01-27: chart of spec delivery added.
2004-01-05: table entry for TSGs 22 added.
2003-12-03: table entry for GP-17 added.
2003-10-21: "further information" section moved to the "numbering" page.
2003-09-26: table entries for GP-16 and other TSGs 'P-21 added
2003-08-18: broken link repaired, links to cited spec pages made relative.
2003-07-02: typo corrected
2003-06-26: Further GERAN#15 info added; minor cosmetic improvements to text; hyperlinks for identified specs are now to their info page, not their archive storage directory
2003-06-23 - CN, RAN, T, SA #20 info and preliminary GERAN#15 info added
2003-04-25 - GERAN#14 info added
2003-04-24 - quick link to spec series table page added near top; from this it is possible to get to lists of specs in each series, and thence to details of the individual specs.
2003-03-25 - table entry for TSGs#19 added
2003-02-24 - table entry for GERAN#13 added
2003-01-13 - link to CR trends page added.
2002-12-15 - TSGs#18 (GERAN#12) line added; quick link to specs file at top of page added.
2002-10-18 - reference to 3GPP Specifications Status database added.

Appendix 11b



3GPP specifications are published - free of charge - up to four times a year following the quarterly Technical Specification Group (TSG) plenary meetings. At each TSG round, specs can be

- Newly brought under change control (i.e. at least 80% complete)
- Unchanged from their previous versions
- Revised as a result of incorporating approved Change Requests (either in existing Releases or in the latest Release)
- At Release-freeze time, upgraded to that Release with no technical change

The 3GPP Mobile Competence Centre (MCC) aims to make all Specs available following a TSG round as follows:

- For TSGs GERAN, CT and SA: by the end of the week following the week in which the SA meeting was held
- For TSG RAN, one week later than this

Where very many CRs have to be implemented, or very many specifications are to be produced, a further week beyond the above deadlines may be required. These dates are agreed by the TSG Chairmen. Over the Christmas and New Year period, when the winter TSG round finishes shortly before the holiday period, an extra week or so is normally added to the final deadlines.

Quick link to the specifications file server area

The link above takes you straight to the specifications, but you need to know what you are looking for.

To find a particular specification by series, look at the Numbering page.

3GPP specifications

The term "3GPP specification" covers all GSM (including GPRS and EDGE), W-CDMA and LTE (including LTE-Advanced) specifications. The following terms are also used to describe networks using the 3G specifications: UTRAN, UMTS (in Europe) and FOMA (in Japan).

Revised versions of many of these specifications are produced up to four times a year following the quarterly TSG plenary meetings.

The table below leads to information about:

- Specifications arising from each plenary TSG meeting, including the latest versions of each specification that was not changed at that meeting. i.e. each directory holds a complete set of specifications.
- The month of the meeting and the meeting number
- The Status List (ZIPped RTF or Word format) summarizing the current version number for every release of every 3GPP specification following each TSG plenary meeting.
- Details of each specification (working group, rapporteur, the Project Manager in MCC (Mobile Competence Centre) , the meeting at which it was, or is expected to be, "frozen" (i.e. the point after which only corrections are allowed) - all are in the Status lists.

Full details of the Specifications, their history and current status can be found in the [3GPP Specifications Status database](#) .

See [this link](#) for specs awaited from the most recent Plenary meetings.

year-month	remark	latest status	specs directory	TSG CN #	TSG RAN* #	TSG T #	TSG SA #	TSG GERAN #	TSG CT #
2012-12	New/revised specs available by ... GERAN, CT, SA: 2012-12-21 (90%), 2013-01-08 (100%), RAN: 2013-01-08 (90%), 2013-01-15 (100%)	StatusList	2012-12		58		58	56	58
2012-09		StatusList	2012-09		57		57	55	57
2012-06		StatusList	2012-06		56		56	54	56
2012-03		StatusList	2012-03		55		55	53	55

3GPP Website:

Search and download specs, docs, CRs and more from the 3GPP FTP Server:
[Advanced FTP Search](#)

3GPP News

3GPP Partners News

3GPPlive tweets

6498 unique visitors average per day

Work Plan

Releases

Specification Numbering

Change Requests

Fixed IMS mapping

year-month	remark	latest status	specs directory	TSG CN #	TSG RAN* #	TSG T #	TSG SA #	TSG GERAN #	TSG CT #
2011-12		StatusList	2011-12		54		54	52	54
2011-09		StatusList	2011-09		53		53	51	53
2011-06		StatusList	2011-06		52		52	50	52
2011-03		StatusList	2011-03		51		51	49	51
2010-12		StatusList	2010-12		50		50	48	50
2010-09		StatusList	2010-09		49		49	47	49
2010-06		StatusList	2010-06		48		48	46	48
2010-03		StatusList	2010-03		47		47	45	47
2009-12		StatusList	2009-12		46		46	44	46
2009-09		StatusList	2009-09		45		45	43	45
2009-06		StatusList	2009-06		44		44	42	44
2009-03		StatusList	2009-03		43		43	41	43
2008-12		StatusList	2008-12		42		42	40	42
2008-09		StatusList	2008-09		41		41	39	41
2008-06		StatusList	2008-06		40		40	38	40
2008-03		StatusList	2008-03		39		39	37	39
2007-12		StatusList	2007-12		38		38	36	38
2007-09		StatusList	2007-09		37		37	35	37
2007-06		StatusList	2007-06		36		36	34	36
2007-03		StatusList	2007-03		35		35	33	35
2006-12		StatusList	2006-12		34		34	32	34
2006-09	GERAN henceforward meets synchronously with other TSGs, so no further "delta" directories necessary.	StatusList	2006-09		33		33	31	33
2006-06	New at GERAN only.		2006-06					30	
2006-06		StatusList	2006-06		32		32		32
2006-04	New at GERAN only.		2006-04					29	
2006-03		StatusList	2006-03		31		31		31
2006-01	New at GERAN only.		2006-01					28	
2005-12		StatusList	2005-12		30		30		30
2005-11	New at GERAN only.		2005-11					27	
2005-09		StatusList	2005-09		29		29		29
2005-08/09	New at GERAN only.		2005-09					26	
2005-06	New at GERAN only.		2005-06					25	
2005-06		StatusList	2005-06		28		28		28
2005-04	New at GERAN only.		2005-04					24	
2005-03	RAN closed and RANnew opened, CN and T closed, CT opened.	StatusList	2005-03	27	27bis, 27	27	27		27
2005-01	New at GERAN only.		2005-01					23	
2004-12		StatusList	2004-12	26	26	26	26		
2004-11	New at GERAN only.		2004-11					22	
2004-09		StatusList	2004-09	25	25	25	25		
2004-08	New at GERAN only.		2004-08					21	
2004-06	New at GERAN only.		2004-06					20	

year-month	remark	latest status	specs directory	TSG CN #	TSG RAN* #	TSG T #	TSG SA #	TSG GERAN #	TSG CT #
2004-06		StatusList	2004-06	24	24	24	24		
2004-04	New at GERAN only.		2004-04					19	
2004-03		StatusList	2004-03	23	23	23	23		
2004-02	New at GERAN only.		2004-02					18	
2003-12		StatusList	2003-12	22	22	22	22		
2003-11	New at GERAN only.		2003-11					17	
2003-09		StatusList	2003-09	21	21	21	21		
2003-09	New at GERAN only.		2003-09					16	
2003-06	New at GERAN only.		2003-06					15	
2003-06		StatusList	2003-06	20	20	20	20		
2003-04	New at GERAN only.		2003-04					14	
2003-02		StatusList	2003-03	19	19	19	19		
2003-02	New at GERAN only.		2003-02					13	
2002-12, 2002-11		StatusList	2002-12	18	18	18	18	12	
2002-09		StatusList	2002-09	17	17	17	17	11	
2002-06	Rel-5 GERAN features content functionally frozen		2002-06					10	
2002-06	Rel-5 features content functionally frozen (remainder, non-GERAN)	StatusList	2002-06	16	16	16	16		
2002-04			2002-04					9	
2002-03	Rel-5 features content functionally frozen (part)	StatusList	2002-03	15	15	15	15		
2002-02								8	
2001-12		StatusList	2001-12	14	14	14	14		
2001-11								7	
2001-09		StatusList	2001-09	13	13	13	13		
2001-08								6	
2001-06		StatusList	2001-06	12	12	12	12	5	
2001-06	Rel-4 GERAN features content functionally frozen							4	
2001-03	Rel-4 non-GERAN features content functionally frozen	StatusList	2001-03	11	11	11	11		
2001-01								3	
2000-12, 2000-11		StatusList	2000-12	10	10	10	10	2	
2000-11									
2000-09		StatusList	2000-09	9	9	9	9	1	
2000-06		StatusList	2000-06	8	8	8	8		
2000-03				7	7	7	7		
1999-12	R99 features content functionally frozen			6	6	6	6		
1999-10				5	5	5	5		
1999-06					4	4	4		
1999-05				4					
1999-04				3	3	3	3		

year-month	remark	latest status	specs directory	TSG CN #	TSG RAN* #	TSG T #	TSG SA #	TSG GERAN #	TSG CT #
1999-03				2	2	2	2		
1998-12				1	1	1	1		

* TSG RAN was closed at the end of meeting 27 and re-opened for meeting 27 bis.

If you plan to download a large number of specifications and are using MS Explorer 4.0 or earlier, it may be worthwhile acquiring an FTP client software tool such as:

- Ipswitch WS_FTP Pro ® : This general purpose file transfer program simplifies the process of downloading large numbers of files from an FTP site.
- FTPSync ®: This tool allow the user to specify a directory on their local disk and synchronize it with a directory on an FTP site.

For additional information relating to 3GPP Specifications, their creation and maintenance, etc. [go here](#).

Confidentiality Algorithms

3GPP confidentiality and integrity algorithms The 3GPP Confidentiality and Integrity algorithms F8 & F9 (KASUMI) have been developed through the collaborative efforts of the 3GPP Organizational Partners. They may be used only for the development and operation of 3G Mobile Communications and services. Every Beneficiary must sign a Restricted Usage Undertaking with a Custodian and (...)

[more »](#)

ASN.1

ASN.1 Object Identifiers Abstract syntax notation (ASN.1) object identifiers maintained by ETSI. ETSI is a recognized organization under the ITU-T (formerly CCITT) arc. The formal rules governing assignment of object identifier values are given in ETSI EG 200 351. Since the 3GPP technical specifications are based on GSM specifications, which use object identifiers under the ETSI node, it (...)

[more »](#)

Drafting Rules

The Specification drafting rulesTR 21.801 are the rules for the structure and drafting of documents intended to become a 3GPP Technical Specification or Technical Report. These rules are intended to ensure that such documents are drafted in as uniform a manner as is practicable, irrespective of the technical content. 21.801 is based on the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3, but is a self-contained (...)

[more »](#)

Official Publications

The 3GPP Technical Specifications and Technical Reports have, in themselves, no legal standing. They only become "official" when transposed into corresponding publications of the Partner Organizations (or the national / regional standards body acting as publisher for the Partner). At this point, the specifications are referred to as UMTS within ETSI and FOMA within ARIB/TTC. Some TRs (...)

[more »](#)

3GPP Plenary Meetings

Full Meeting Calendar

3GPP GERAN #57 - - From 25 February to 1 March

RAN/CT/SA #59 - - From 26 February to 6 March

Releases

About Releases

Release 12

Release 11

Release 10

Release 9

Release 8

Release 7

Release 6

Release 5

Release 4

Release 1999

Keywords & Acronyms

Browse Technologies

LTE-Advanced

LTE

HSPA

HSPA

The Evolved Packet Core

Carrier Aggregation explained

GPRS & EDGE

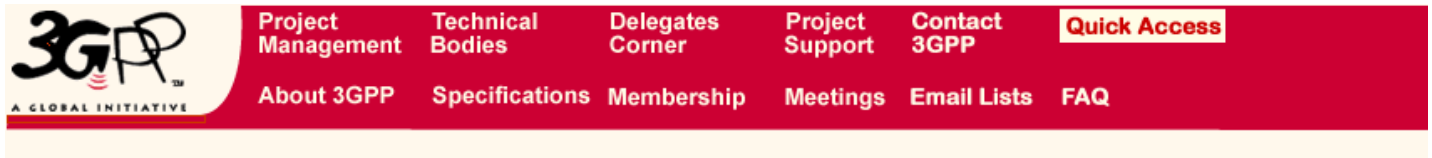
UMTS

W-CDMA

SON

Appendix 12

The Wayback Machine - <https://web.archive.org/web/20081030112056/http://www.3gpp.org:80/specs/numbering.htm>



3GPP Specifications - Numbering scheme

[Spec download](#) | [Titles and spec numbers](#) | [Current version](#) | [Releases](#) | [Numbering scheme](#) | [Change Requests](#)
[Published specifications](#) | [Historical information](#) | [Work plan](#) | [TSG Working methods](#) | [Drafting rules](#) | [Delegates corner](#) | [ASN.1](#)

All 3G and GSM specifications have a 3GPP specification number consisting of 4 or 5 digits. (e.g. 09.02 or 29.002). The first two digits define the series as listed in the table below. They are followed by 2 further digits for the 01 to 13 series or 3 further digits for the 21 to 55 series. The term "3G" means a 3GPP system using a UTRAN radio access network; the term "GSM" means a 3GPP system using a GERAN radio access network. (Thus "GSM" includes GPRS and EDGE features.)

The full title, specification number and latest version number for every specification can be found in the [current status list](#) **[warning: large file!]** (see also [main specs page](#) for status lists pertaining to each TSG SA meeting) and more information about terms such as R99 and Rel-4 can be found on the [Releases and phases](#) page.

A specification in the 21 to 35 series may apply either to 3G only or to GSM *and* 3G. A clue lies in the third digit, where a "0" indicates that it applies to both systems. For example, 29.002 applies to 3G and GSM systems whereas 25.101 and 25.201 apply only to 3G. Most specs in all other series apply only to GSM systems. However, as the spec numbering space has been used up, this guide is frequently broken, and it is necessary to examine the information page for each spec (see the table below) or to check the lists in 01.01 / 41.101 (GSM) and 21.101 (3G) for the definitive specification sets for each system and each Release.

Subject of specification series	3G/GSM R99 and later	GSM only (Rel-4 and later)	GSM only (before Rel-4)
General information (<i>long defunct</i>)			00 series
Requirements	21 series	41 series	01 series
Service aspects ("stage 1")	22 series	42 series	02 series
Technical realization ("stage 2")	23 series	43 series	03 series
Signalling protocols ("stage 3") - user equipment to network	24 series	44 series	04 series
Radio aspects	25 series	45 series	05 series
CODECs	26 series	46 series	06 series
Data	27 series	47 series (none exists)	07 series
Signalling protocols ("stage 3") -(RSS-CN)	28 series	48 series	08 series
Signalling protocols ("stage 3") - intra-fixed-network	29 series	49 series	09 series
Programme management	30 series	50 series	10 series
Subscriber Identity Module (SIM / USIM), IC Cards. Test specs.	31 series	51 series	11 series
OAM&P and Charging	32 series	52 series	12 series
Access requirements and test specifications		13 series (1)	13 series (1)
Security aspects	33 series	(2)	(2)
UE and (U)SIM test specifications	34 series	(2)	11 series
Security algorithms (3)	35 series	55 series	(4)
Evolved UTRA aspects	36 series	-	-
Note (1): The 13 series GSM specifications relate to European-Union-specific regulatory standards. On the closure of ETSI TC SMG, responsibility for these specifications was transferred to ETSI TC MSG, (Mobile Specification Group) and they do not appear on the 3GPP file server. Note (2): The specifications of these aspects are spread throughout several series. Note (3): Algorithms may be subject to export licensing conditions. See the relevant 3GPP page. See also the relevant ETSI pages. Note (4): The original GSM algorithms are not published and are controlled by the GSM Association.			

Technical Reports are of two classes:

- Those intended to be transposed and issued by the Organizational Partners as their own publications; and
- Those not intended for publication but which are simply 3GPP internal working documents, used, for example, for documenting planning and scheduling of work, or for holding the interim results of feasibility studies.

The first category have numbers of the form:
xx.9xx

The second category have numbers of the form:
xx.8xx (feasibility study reports, etc) or, more rarely,
30.xxx / 50.xxx (planning and scheduling)

Missing Specs: Click [here](#) to see those Specs not yet available following the most recent round of TSG meetings.

The 3GPP Specifications are stored on the file server as zipped MS-Word files. The filenames have the following structure:

SM[-P[-Q]]-V.zip

where the character fields have the following significance ...

S = series number - 2 characters (see the table above)

M = mantissa (the part of the spec number after the series number) - 2 or 3 characters (see above)

P = optional part number - 1 or 2 digits if present

Q = optional sub-part number - 1 or 2 digits if present

V = [version](#) number, without separating dots - 3 digits

So for example:

21900-320.zip is 3GPP TR 21.900 version 3.2.0

0408-6g0.zip is 3GPP TS 04.08 version 6.16.0

32111-4-410 is 3GPP TS 32.111 part 4 version 4.1.0

29998-04-1-100 is 3GPP TS 29.998 part 4 sub-part 1 version 1.0.0

Further information:

Latest version

The latest versions of the approved specifications in the "[latest](#)" directory. The latest version of draft specs (i.e. those not yet under change control) are in the "[latest-drafts](#)" directory. See also the [page on version numbering](#).

Particular version

All older versions of specifications (where available) are stored in the [archive subdirectory](#). All [versions](#) of all releases of a given specification are placed directly under the name of the specification.

Title or subject

If you only know the **title** or the subject, but not the specification number, the best place to start looking is the [complete list](#) of all 3GPP specification numbers and titles. This list also shows the most recent [version](#) in each Release.

Specs related to a particular working group

Each 3GPP TSG Working Group has a home page, which lists the specifications under its responsibility. Follow the links from [here....](#)

Official versions published by recognized Standards Development Organizations

The 3GPP Technical Specifications (and Technical Reports) which are publicly available from this site have, in themselves, no legal standing. They only become "official" when transposed into corresponding publications of the Partner Organizations. If you are looking for the **official versions**, see the [official publications](#) page.

Yet more information:

- **Work plan.** The 3GPP [Work plan](#) describes the new functionality currently being elaborated in the TSG working groups. It also indicates the expected timescales for their finalization.
- **Releases (and phases, stages).** An introduction to the 3GPP mechanism for specifications releases can be found [here](#).
- **Historical information.** If you need to look for old / superseded specifications or change requests, start [here](#).
- **TSG working methods.** The procedures for creating, enhancing and maintaining specifications are described in [TR 21.900](#). A presentation outlining the release and change request process can be found [here](#).
- **3GPP Drafting rules.** The rules for drafting specifications are described in [TR 21.801](#).
- **Change Requests (CRs).** The change request mechanism is used when a correction or new functionality is required for an existing specification. [Here](#) you can find all information related to change requests.
- **Version numbering.** More information on the [version](#) numbering page.
- **Issuing new TS/TR numbers.** More information on [this page](#).

last updated:

2008-08-19: Link to guidance on new spec numbers added; guidance on TR numbering added.

2008-01-28: Link to missing specs page added.

2006-09-04: 36.- series added.

2005-08-05: Title for table entry 32/52/12.- series changed from "O&M".

2005-07-29: Title for 34.-series changed from "(U)SIM test specs" to add "UE" as well.

2005-07-21: corrects hyperlink to TB chart; adds links to info on version numbering

2004-08-02: missing bracket inserted

2004-03-02: typo in hyperlink to 45-series specs corrected.

2003-10-21: "further information" section originally in main specs page transferred to this page; sundry editorial improvements.

2003-09-10: links to current status list and to spec numbering system added.

2003-07-10: minor editorial clarifications

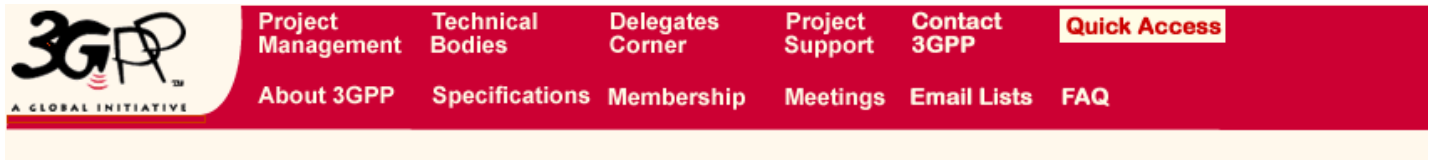
2003-06-27: 00.-series added to table; URLs to spec lists made relative rather than absolute (to aid site mirroring)

2003-09-26: minor corrections and clarifications

2003-04-24: links to specs series indexes added

2002-10-10: mention of 55 series specs added, plus notes 3 & 4.

Appendix 13



3GPP Specifications - Version numbering scheme

[Spec download](#) | [Titles and spec numbers](#) | [Current version](#) | [Releases](#) | [Numbering scheme](#) | [Change Requests](#)
[Published specifications](#) | [Historical information](#) | [Work plan](#) | [TSG Working methods](#) | [Drafting rules](#) | [Delegates corner](#) | [ASN.1](#)

As 3GPP Technical Specifications and Technical Reports evolve from the early drafting stages, though progressively more stable versions, to being brought under change control, so the version number of the document changes. The rules for maintaining the version number are contained in clause 4.4 of 3GPP [TR 21.900](#), but are briefly summarized here.

The "version" is comprised of three fields:

- major
- technical
- editorial

and each has a numeric value, starting with zero. The fields are separated with dots, and the version number shows major, technical and editorial fields respectively from left to right. Thus a spec whose major field is 4, whose technical field is 7 and whose editorial field is 1 would be shown as **version 4.7.1**.

The **major version field** reflects the stage of the spec:

- 0 = immature draft
- 1 = draft which is at least 50% complete and has been presented / will shortly be presented to the responsible TSG for *information*
- 2 = draft which is at least 80% complete and has been presented / will shortly be presented to the responsible TSG for *approval*
- 3 or greater = spec which has been approved by the responsible TSG and is under change control.

Once under change control, the major field indicates the [Release](#) to which the spec applies. Thus it is quite normal for a Release 7 specification to go, on TSG approval, from version 2.0.0 directly to version 7.0.0. There will be no versions 3.0.0, 4.0.0 etc between.

The **technical version field** is incremented each time a technical change is made to the spec as a result of the drafting process (major version <= 2) or as a result of the incorporation of one or more approved [Change Requests](#) (major version > 2).

The **editorial version field** is incremented each time a non-technical change is made to the spec, for example to correct trivial typographical errors. Note that any change which could conceivably have an effect on the interpretation of the *technical* provisions of a spec cannot be considered as *editorial*. (Thus changing the greater-than symbol > into the less-than symbol <, although only the result of a mistyped character, is *not* considered editorial, since it makes a profound difference to the interpretation of the technical provisions of the document.) Exceptionally, the editorial version is used to show the replacement of a new version of a spec within the period (normally three working weeks) immediately following the end of a TSG meeting prior to the "all specs available" deadline, even though the modification might be more than purely editorial. Such circumstances cover, for example, the late availability of C code or TTCN associated with a spec. The document's change history annex will always explain the nature of any such change.

The version number, consisting of the three numeric fields, is reflected in the filename of the TS or TR concerned. Each field is represented by a single character, and the mapping between version field value and the character representing that value in the filename is as shown in the table below:

version field value	filename character
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	a
11	b
12	c
13	d
14	e
15	f
16	g
17	h

18	i
19	jh
20	k
21	l
22	m
23	n
24	o
25	p
26	q
27	r
28	s
29	t
30	u
31	v
32	w
33	x
34	y
35	z
36 onwards	for further study

last updated:
2005-07-21: original

Appendix 14a

The Wayback Machine - <https://web.archive.org/web/20081211052818/http://www.3gpp.org:80/ftp/Specs/...>

Index of /ftp/Specs/archive/36_series/36.300

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory		-	
36300-002.zip	05-Jul-2006 13:42	564K	
36300-004.zip	27-Sep-2006 20:24	651K	
36300-010.zip	27-Oct-2006 14:34	1.4M	
36300-030.zip	27-Nov-2006 16:05	1.3M	
36300-031.zip	27-Nov-2006 15:04	1.3M	
36300-040.zip	31-Jan-2007 10:42	1.2M	
36300-050.zip	07-Feb-2007 07:55	1.2M	
36300-090.zip	04-Mar-2007 12:24	1.4M	
36300-100.zip	19-Mar-2007 15:46	1.4M	
36300-800.zip	06-Apr-2007 14:35	1.3M	
36300-810.zip	03-Jul-2007 09:30	1.6M	
36300-820.zip	05-Oct-2007 13:57	1.3M	
36300-830.zip	03-Jan-2008 13:26	1.4M	
36300-840.zip	17-Mar-2008 09:49	1.5M	
36300-850.zip	25-Jun-2008 15:03	1.6M	
36300-860.zip	18-Sep-2008 14:08	1.6M	

Appendix 14b

The Wayback Machine - <https://web.archive.org/web/20140714052548/http://3gpp.org/ftp/specs/archive/3...>

3gpp.org - /ftp/specs/archive/36_series/36.300/

[\[To Parent Directory\]](#)

7/5/2006	1:42 PM	577887	36300-002.zip
9/27/2006	8:24 PM	666736	36300-004.zip
10/27/2006	2:34 PM	1490969	36300-010.zip
11/27/2006	5:05 PM	1378524	36300-030.zip
11/27/2006	4:04 PM	1392788	36300-031.zip
1/31/2007	11:42 AM	1266427	36300-040.zip
2/7/2007	8:55 AM	1242622	36300-050.zip
3/4/2007	1:24 PM	1505714	36300-090.zip
3/19/2007	4:46 PM	1418165	36300-100.zip
4/6/2007	2:35 PM	1406738	36300-800.zip
7/3/2007	9:30 AM	1626575	36300-810.zip
10/5/2007	1:57 PM	1328126	36300-820.zip
1/3/2008	2:26 PM	1512555	36300-830.zip
3/17/2008	10:49 AM	1549661	36300-840.zip
6/25/2008	3:03 PM	1672467	36300-850.zip
9/18/2008	2:08 PM	1700179	36300-860.zip
1/5/2009	9:52 AM	2303685	36300-870.zip
4/3/2009	2:13 PM	2525820	36300-880.zip
6/18/2009	7:13 AM	2551000	36300-890.zip
9/22/2009	1:08 PM	2420507	36300-8a0.zip
1/6/2010	12:04 AM	2407501	36300-8b0.zip
4/20/2010	10:05 AM	2434125	36300-8c0.zip
6/18/2009	7:13 AM	2646978	36300-900.zip
9/28/2009	10:11 AM	2648232	36300-910.zip
1/7/2010	12:36 AM	2721836	36300-920.zip
4/27/2010	11:21 AM	2737889	36300-930.zip
6/17/2010	3:50 PM	2766978	36300-940.zip
9/30/2010	10:48 AM	2779556	36300-950.zip
12/17/2010	11:57 PM	2779633	36300-960.zip
3/30/2011	2:49 PM	2765628	36300-970.zip
9/28/2011	12:22 PM	2771715	36300-980.zip
12/20/2011	1:11 PM	2773180	36300-990.zip
1/8/2013	12:11 AM	2784724	36300-9a0.zip
6/17/2010	3:37 PM	3650134	36300-a00.zip
9/30/2010	10:49 AM	3822356	36300-a10.zip
12/18/2010	2:58 AM	4059977	36300-a20.zip
4/5/2011	1:43 AM	3939981	36300-a30.zip
6/22/2011	12:16 AM	3974238	36300-a40.zip
9/28/2011	12:25 PM	3976401	36300-a50.zip
12/20/2011	4:04 PM	3977687	36300-a60.zip
3/12/2012	3:07 PM	3971034	36300-a70.zip
6/27/2012	12:05 AM	3970107	36300-a80.zip
1/8/2013	12:12 AM	3988851	36300-a90.zip
6/29/2013	4:55 PM	3998852	36300-aa0.zip
9/17/2013	2:34 PM	3976267	36300-ab0.zip
12/20/2011	4:05 PM	3982912	36300-b00.zip
3/12/2012	3:08 PM	3985541	36300-b10.zip
6/27/2012	1:56 PM	3985045	36300-b20.zip
9/24/2012	9:50 AM	4002521	36300-b30.zip
12/21/2012	11:18 PM	4047447	36300-b40.zip
3/15/2013	5:56 PM	4047072	36300-b50.zip
7/7/2013	12:44 PM	4028042	36300-b60.zip
9/19/2013	6:39 PM	4022623	36300-b70.zip
1/6/2014	11:53 AM	4030495	36300-b80.zip
3/19/2014	2:14 PM	4024041	36300-b90.zip
7/1/2014	9:29 AM	3977317	36300-ba0.zip
1/10/2014	1:23 AM	4097641	36300-c00.zip
3/19/2014	2:14 PM	4116145	36300-c10.zip
7/4/2014	9:30 AM	4123951	36300-c20.zip

Appendix 15



www.3gpp.org / [ftp](#) / [Specs](#) / [archive](#) / [36_series](#) / **36.300**

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 36300-002.zip	2006/07/05 12:42	564,3 KB
 36300-004.zip	2006/09/27 19:24	651,1 KB
 36300-010.zip	2006/10/27 13:34	1456 KB
 36300-030.zip	2006/11/27 16:05	1346,2 KB
 36300-031.zip	2006/11/27 15:04	1360,1 KB
 36300-040.zip	2007/01/31 10:42	1236,7 KB
 36300-050.zip	2007/02/07 7:55	1213,4 KB
 36300-090.zip	2007/03/04 12:24	1470,4 KB
 36300-100.zip	2007/03/19 15:46	1384,9 KB
 36300-800.zip	2007/04/06 13:35	1373,7 KB
 36300-810.zip	2007/07/03 8:30	1588,4 KB
 36300-820.zip	2007/10/05 12:57	1296,9 KB
 36300-830.zip	2008/01/03 13:26	1477,1 KB
 36300-840.zip	2008/03/17 9:49	1513,3 KB
 36300-850.zip	2008/06/25 14:03	1633,2 KB
 36300-860.zip	2008/09/18 13:08	1660,3 KB
 36300-870.zip	2009/01/05 8:52	2249,6 KB
 36300-880.zip	2009/04/03 13:13	2466,6 KB
 36300-890.zip	2009/06/18 6:13	2491,2 KB
 36300-8a0.zip	2009/09/22 12:08	2363,7 KB
 36300-8b0.zip	2010/01/05 23:04	2351 KB
 36300-8c0.zip	2010/04/20 9:05	2377 KB
 36300-900.zip	2009/06/18 6:13	2584,9 KB
 36300-910.zip	2009/09/28 9:11	2586,1 KB
 36300-920.zip	2010/01/06 23:36	2658 KB
 36300-930.zip	2010/04/27 10:21	2673,7 KB
 36300-940.zip	2010/06/17 14:50	2702,1 KB
 36300-950.zip	2010/09/30 9:48	2714,4 KB
 36300-960.zip	2010/12/17 22:57	2714,4 KB
 36300-970.zip	2011/03/30 13:49	2700,8 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 36300-980.zip	2011/09/28 11:22	2706,7 KB
 36300-990.zip	2011/12/20 12:11	2708,1 KB
 36300-9a0.zip	2013/01/07 23:11	2719,4 KB
 36300-a00.zip	2010/06/17 14:37	3564,5 KB
 36300-a10.zip	2010/09/30 9:49	3732,7 KB
 36300-a20.zip	2010/12/18 1:58	3964,8 KB
 36300-a30.zip	2011/04/05 0:43	3847,6 KB
 36300-a40.zip	2011/06/21 23:16	3881 KB
 36300-a50.zip	2011/09/28 11:25	3883,2 KB
 36300-a60.zip	2011/12/20 15:04	3884,4 KB
 36300-a70.zip	2012/03/12 14:07	3877,9 KB
 36300-a80.zip	2012/06/26 23:05	3877 KB
 36300-a90.zip	2013/01/07 23:12	3895,3 KB
 36300-aa0.zip	2013/06/29 15:55	3905,1 KB
 36300-ab0.zip	2013/09/17 13:34	3883 KB
 36300-ac0.zip	2014/12/19 11:16	3840,6 KB
 36300-b00.zip	2011/12/20 15:05	3889,5 KB
 36300-b10.zip	2012/03/12 14:08	3892,1 KB
 36300-b20.zip	2012/06/27 12:56	3891,6 KB
 36300-b30.zip	2012/09/24 8:50	3908,7 KB
 36300-b40.zip	2012/12/21 22:18	3952,5 KB
 36300-b50.zip	2013/03/15 16:56	3952,2 KB
 36300-b60.zip	2013/07/07 11:44	3933,6 KB
 36300-b70.zip	2013/09/19 17:39	3928,3 KB
 36300-b80.zip	2014/01/06 10:53	3936 KB
 36300-b90.zip	2014/03/19 13:14	3929,7 KB
 36300-ba0.zip	2014/07/01 8:29	3884 KB
 36300-bb0.zip	2014/09/18 12:23	3879,4 KB
 36300-bc0.zip	2014/12/19 11:16	3881,4 KB
 36300-bd0.zip	2015/03/18 15:43	3875,3 KB
 36300-be0.zip	2015/12/17 7:13	3876,5 KB
 36300-c00.zip	2014/01/10 0:23	4001,6 KB
 36300-c10.zip	2014/03/19 13:14	4019,6 KB
 36300-c20.zip	2014/07/04 8:30	4027,2 KB

 sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 36300-c30.zip	2014/09/18 12:23	4030,7 KB
 36300-c40.zip	2015/01/05 14:23	5234,4 KB
 36300-c50.zip	2015/03/24 10:31	5271,9 KB
 36300-c60.zip	2015/07/06 14:15	5250,6 KB
 36300-c70.zip	2015/09/17 17:40	5250,7 KB
 36300-c80.zip	2015/12/17 7:13	5248 KB
 36300-c90.zip	2016/04/01 16:10	5245,6 KB
 36300-ca0.zip	2016/07/01 9:08	5245,2 KB
 36300-d00.zip	2015/07/06 14:15	5249,2 KB
 36300-d10.zip	2015/09/23 8:21	5249,9 KB
 36300-d20.zip	2016/01/11 15:16	6302,5 KB
 36300-d30.zip	2016/04/01 16:12	6428,3 KB
 36300-d40.zip	2016/07/07 9:30	6562 KB
 36300-d50.zip	2016/09/29 7:48	6687,3 KB
 36300-d60.zip	2016/12/30 0:54	6684,6 KB
 36300-d70.zip	2017/03/21 10:29	6676,3 KB
 36300-d80.zip	2017/06/23 22:34	6683,8 KB
 36300-d90.zip	2017/09/25 23:45	6736,1 KB
 36300-da0.zip	2018/01/07 13:33	6738,8 KB
 36300-db0.zip	2018/04/01 23:59	6718,5 KB
 36300-dc0.zip	2018/07/07 1:33	6723,1 KB
 36300-dd0.zip	2019/04/11 15:53	6899,6 KB
 36300-de0.zip	2020/04/10 21:51	6899,5 KB
 36300-e00.zip	2016/09/29 7:50	6686,4 KB
 36300-e10.zip	2016/12/30 0:56	6680,7 KB
 36300-e20.zip	2017/04/19 7:35	6841,5 KB
 36300-e30.zip	2017/06/23 23:19	6966,8 KB
 36300-e40.zip	2017/09/25 23:46	6980,2 KB
 36300-e50.zip	2018/01/07 13:34	6983,1 KB
 36300-e60.zip	2018/04/01 23:59	6986,5 KB
 36300-e70.zip	2018/07/07 1:59	6985,4 KB
 36300-e80.zip	2018/10/02 11:24	6983,9 KB
 36300-e90.zip	2019/04/11 15:54	7154,8 KB
 36300-e91.zip	2019/04/17 10:44	7210 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
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 36300-eb0.zip	2019/09/26 16:07	7455,8 KB
 36300-ec0.zip	2020/04/10 21:58	7462,2 KB
 36300-ed0.zip	2021/01/06 1:19	7473,8 KB
 36300-f00.zip	2018/01/07 13:35	7125,2 KB
 36300-f10.zip	2018/04/03 22:32	7175,9 KB
 36300-f20.zip	2018/07/07 3:37	7569,9 KB
 36300-f30.zip	2018/10/02 11:25	7572,4 KB
 36300-f40.zip	2019/01/15 16:42	7649,2 KB
 36300-f50.zip	2019/04/17 10:35	8408,8 KB
 36300-f60.zip	2019/06/29 8:54	8434,2 KB
 36300-f70.zip	2019/09/26 16:08	8452 KB
 36300-f80.zip	2020/01/08 9:43	8429,7 KB
 36300-f90.zip	2020/04/10 23:53	8445,3 KB
 36300-fa0.zip	2020/07/24 16:11	8454,2 KB
 36300-fb0.zip	2020/10/02 9:03	8461,7 KB
 36300-fc0.zip	2021/01/06 1:20	8472,4 KB
 36300-fd0.zip	2022/04/19 22:36	8654,9 KB
 36300-fe0.zip	2023/01/13 9:26	8625,5 KB
 36300-g00.zip	2020/01/08 9:45	8432,1 KB
 36300-g10.zip	2020/04/14 13:32	9070,3 KB
 36300-g20.zip	2020/07/24 15:05	9088,4 KB
 36300-g30.zip	2020/10/02 9:04	9112,7 KB
 36300-g40.zip	2021/01/07 15:43	9120,7 KB
 36300-g50.zip	2021/03/29 16:33	9284,4 KB
 36300-g60.zip	2021/07/06 23:02	9287,3 KB
 36300-g70.zip	2021/12/23 15:27	9320,8 KB
 36300-g80.zip	2022/04/19 22:37	9287,7 KB
 36300-g90.zip	2023/01/13 9:26	9286 KB
 36300-h00.zip	2022/04/19 22:42	9654,1 KB
 36300-h10.zip	2022/07/19 14:19	9576 KB
 36300-h20.zip	2022/09/30 17:33	9576,6 KB
 36300-h30.zip	2023/01/16 19:21	9581,5 KB

131 items.

Appendix 16



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sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 36331-100.zip	2007/12/11 8:00	180,3 KB
 36331-800.zip	2007/12/18 8:30	183,7 KB
 36331-810.zip	2008/03/17 9:45	322,6 KB
 36331-820.zip	2008/05/29 9:21	352,8 KB
 36331-830.zip	2008/09/18 9:13	415,1 KB
 36331-840.zip	2008/12/10 9:43	584,1 KB
 36331-850.zip	2009/03/20 7:56	641,8 KB
 36331-860.zip	2009/06/18 6:13	674,8 KB
 36331-870.zip	2009/09/29 9:01	643,8 KB
 36331-880.zip	2010/01/02 21:17	646,7 KB
 36331-890.zip	2010/04/21 8:21	668,7 KB
 36331-8a0.zip	2010/06/15 17:04	654,6 KB
 36331-8b0.zip	2010/09/28 10:05	690 KB
 36331-8c0.zip	2010/12/18 0:09	730,7 KB
 36331-8d0.zip	2011/03/22 20:25	717 KB
 36331-8e0.zip	2011/06/24 9:47	688,5 KB
 36331-8f0.zip	2011/09/28 11:54	693,9 KB
 36331-8g0.zip	2011/12/20 15:05	674,2 KB
 36331-8h0.zip	2012/06/28 15:11	658,2 KB
 36331-8i0.zip	2013/01/02 23:30	687,6 KB
 36331-8j0.zip	2013/03/15 17:01	677,5 KB
 36331-8k0.zip	2013/07/03 10:13	659 KB
 36331-8l0.zip	2014/07/01 8:28	645,5 KB
 36331-900.zip	2009/09/29 9:02	684,4 KB
 36331-910.zip	2010/01/06 23:38	710 KB
 36331-920.zip	2010/04/21 8:22	706,3 KB
 36331-930.zip	2010/06/17 17:16	711,2 KB
 36331-940.zip	2010/09/28 10:10	737,7 KB
 36331-950.zip	2010/12/18 0:12	763,9 KB
 36331-960.zip	2011/03/22 20:24	750,3 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
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 36331-980.zip	2011/09/30 20:15	761 KB
 36331-990.zip	2011/12/20 15:06	765 KB
 36331-9a0.zip	2012/03/13 20:32	702,8 KB
 36331-9b0.zip	2012/06/28 15:11	734,1 KB
 36331-9c0.zip	2012/09/24 14:26	743,8 KB
 36331-9d0.zip	2013/01/03 17:57	724 KB
 36331-9e0.zip	2013/03/15 17:03	783,9 KB
 36331-9e1.zip	2013/03/21 16:46	743,2 KB
 36331-9f0.zip	2013/06/29 15:57	773,2 KB
 36331-9g0.zip	2013/09/16 19:21	766,5 KB
 36331-9h0.zip	2014/01/01 20:35	731,8 KB
 36331-9i0.zip	2014/07/01 8:28	742,6 KB
 36331-a00.zip	2010/12/19 22:24	806,6 KB
 36331-a10.zip	2011/03/30 13:46	881,2 KB
 36331-a20.zip	2011/06/24 16:58	872,3 KB
 36331-a30.zip	2011/09/30 20:17	815,1 KB
 36331-a40.zip	2011/12/20 15:06	898,5 KB
 36331-a50.zip	2012/03/13 20:34	868,5 KB
 36331-a60.zip	2012/07/02 8:05	889,6 KB
 36331-a70.zip	2012/09/24 14:26	887 KB
 36331-a80.zip	2013/01/03 17:58	858,3 KB
 36331-a90.zip	2013/03/21 14:16	902,1 KB
 36331-aa0.zip	2013/07/04 8:34	873,4 KB
 36331-ab0.zip	2013/09/16 19:27	902,4 KB
 36331-ac0.zip	2014/01/01 20:42	1121,5 KB
 36331-ad0.zip	2014/07/02 10:43	1072,1 KB
 36331-ae0.zip	2014/09/23 13:38	1072,2 KB
 36331-af0.zip	2014/12/21 22:15	1067,8 KB
 36331-ag0.zip	2015/03/18 15:43	1068,6 KB
 36331-ah0.zip	2015/07/07 12:59	1073,6 KB
 36331-ai0.zip	2015/09/24 8:09	1076,9 KB
 36331-aj0.zip	2015/12/21 10:09	1079,9 KB
 36331-ak0.zip	2016/12/30 1:34	1073,4 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 36331-al0.zip	2017/09/25 23:56	1081,7 KB
 36331-am0.zip	2018/07/08 20:20	1085,3 KB
 36331-b00.zip	2012/07/02 8:06	894,5 KB
 36331-b10.zip	2012/09/24 16:19	975,3 KB
 36331-b20.zip	2012/12/19 11:55	954,5 KB
 36331-b30.zip	2013/03/15 17:04	925,9 KB
 36331-b40.zip	2013/07/04 8:35	935,9 KB
 36331-b50.zip	2013/09/16 19:28	943,4 KB
 36331-b60.zip	2014/01/06 11:00	1199,8 KB
 36331-b70.zip	2014/03/19 14:00	1155,5 KB
 36331-b80.zip	2014/07/03 13:00	1127,6 KB
 36331-b90.zip	2014/09/23 13:38	1128,7 KB
 36331-ba0.zip	2014/12/21 22:15	1127,3 KB
 36331-bb0.zip	2015/03/25 16:40	1127,2 KB
 36331-bc0.zip	2015/06/30 22:43	1139,2 KB
 36331-bd0.zip	2015/09/24 8:09	1150,3 KB
 36331-be0.zip	2015/12/21 10:09	1149,7 KB
 36331-bf0.zip	2016/03/30 16:40	1150,4 KB
 36331-bg0.zip	2016/07/01 9:26	1174,1 KB
 36331-bh0.zip	2016/12/30 1:35	1173,6 KB
 36331-bi0.zip	2017/09/25 23:57	1163,8 KB
 36331-bj0.zip	2018/07/08 20:20	1166,8 KB
 36331-c00.zip	2014/01/07 18:09	1151,1 KB
 36331-c10.zip	2014/03/19 14:00	1163,1 KB
 36331-c20.zip	2014/07/04 13:08	1147,5 KB
 36331-c30.zip	2014/09/23 13:38	1170,3 KB
 36331-c40.zip	2015/01/05 16:30	1233,9 KB
 36331-c41.zip	2015/01/07 8:40	1248,2 KB
 36331-c50.zip	2015/03/27 9:37	1317,6 KB
 36331-c60.zip	2015/06/30 22:43	1350 KB
 36331-c70.zip	2015/09/24 8:34	1359,2 KB
 36331-c80.zip	2015/12/28 14:24	1369,2 KB
 36331-c90.zip	2016/03/30 16:48	1371,5 KB
 36331-ca0.zip	2016/07/01 10:17	1368,7 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
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 36331-cc0.zip	2017/01/12 22:35	1392,2 KB
 36331-cd0.zip	2017/03/21 17:30	1378,2 KB
 36331-ce0.zip	2017/06/24 10:44	1342,4 KB
 36331-cf0.zip	2017/09/25 23:58	1346,2 KB
 36331-cf1.zip	2017/09/29 10:09	1349,3 KB
 36331-cg0.zip	2018/01/07 13:44	1355 KB
 36331-ch0.zip	2018/07/08 20:21	1348,8 KB
 36331-ci0.zip	2019/04/11 2:06	1403,6 KB
 36331-cj0.zip	2020/10/02 13:18	1595 KB
 36331-ck0.zip	2021/01/06 22:29	1603,9 KB
 36331-d00.zip	2016/01/06 10:43	1369,3 KB
 36331-d10.zip	2016/04/01 16:22	1442,5 KB
 36331-d20.zip	2016/07/11 8:39	1586,4 KB
 36331-d30.zip	2016/10/03 11:58	1617,2 KB
 36331-d40.zip	2017/01/12 22:37	1617 KB
 36331-d50.zip	2017/03/21 17:30	1602,5 KB
 36331-d60.zip	2017/06/24 11:57	1514,9 KB
 36331-d61.zip	2017/07/03 14:28	1514,9 KB
 36331-d70.zip	2017/09/25 23:59	1519,3 KB
 36331-d71.zip	2017/09/29 9:58	1519,5 KB
 36331-d80.zip	2018/01/08 1:16	1524,7 KB
 36331-d81.zip	2018/01/09 13:32	1526,6 KB
 36331-d90.zip	2018/04/03 1:11	1566,9 KB
 36331-d91.zip	2018/04/03 22:39	1530,5 KB
 36331-da0.zip	2018/07/10 13:41	1531,3 KB
 36331-db0.zip	2018/09/27 21:44	1547,7 KB
 36331-dc0.zip	2019/01/16 21:06	1533,6 KB
 36331-dd0.zip	2019/04/11 2:07	1752,9 KB
 36331-de0.zip	2019/06/29 22:24	1740,3 KB
 36331-df0.zip	2020/01/08 1:28	1747,5 KB
 36331-dg0.zip	2020/10/02 17:55	1953,2 KB
 36331-dh0.zip	2021/01/06 22:29	1964,3 KB
 36331-e00.zip	2016/10/04 15:40	1639,2 KB

 sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 36331-e10.zip	2017/01/12 22:39	1675,6 KB
 36331-e20.zip	2017/03/23 5:56	1667,8 KB
 36331-e21.zip	2017/03/23 15:20	1667,9 KB
 36331-e22.zip	2017/04/20 21:46	1664,8 KB
 36331-e30.zip	2017/07/13 0:14	1625,1 KB
 36331-e40.zip	2017/09/26 0:00	1628,4 KB
 36331-e50.zip	2018/01/08 1:17	1671,5 KB
 36331-e51.zip	2018/01/09 13:33	1662,7 KB
 36331-e60.zip	2018/04/03 1:12	1707,8 KB
 36331-e61.zip	2018/04/03 22:39	1662,9 KB
 36331-e62.zip	2018/04/04 9:36	1663,1 KB
 36331-e70.zip	2018/07/10 13:43	1673,7 KB
 36331-e80.zip	2018/09/27 21:50	1681,8 KB
 36331-e90.zip	2019/01/16 21:07	1674,1 KB
 36331-ea0.zip	2019/04/11 2:08	1930,2 KB
 36331-eb0.zip	2019/06/29 22:25	1914,8 KB
 36331-ec0.zip	2019/09/27 14:02	1915 KB
 36331-ed0.zip	2020/01/08 1:28	1928,8 KB
 36331-ee0.zip	2020/03/31 11:49	1946,6 KB
 36331-ef0.zip	2020/10/02 18:04	2148,6 KB
 36331-eg0.zip	2021/01/06 22:30	2152,9 KB
 36331-f00.zip	2018/01/08 1:18	1674 KB
 36331-f01.zip	2018/01/09 13:35	1674,1 KB
 36331-f10.zip	2018/04/03 22:35	1693,3 KB
 36331-f20.zip	2018/06/20 2:14	1706,2 KB
 36331-f21.zip	2018/06/21 0:22	1706,2 KB
 36331-f22.zip	2018/07/10 13:45	1715,6 KB
 36331-f30.zip	2018/09/27 22:07	1961,6 KB
 36331-f40.zip	2019/02/19 16:12	1992,7 KB
 36331-f50.zip	2019/04/04 13:15	2334,5 KB
 36331-f51.zip	2019/04/22 19:27	2327,1 KB
 36331-f60.zip	2019/06/29 22:25	2359,6 KB
 36331-f70.zip	2019/09/27 14:03	2363,9 KB
 36331-f80.zip	2020/01/08 1:41	2403,5 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 36331-f90.zip	2020/03/31 10:42	2430,8 KB
 36331-fa0.zip	2020/07/24 15:31	2461,5 KB
 36331-fb0.zip	2020/10/05 17:42	2480,5 KB
 36331-fc0.zip	2021/01/06 22:30	2490,5 KB
 36331-fd0.zip	2021/03/30 9:00	3060,5 KB
 36331-fe0.zip	2021/07/06 23:04	3062 KB
 36331-ff0.zip	2021/09/29 20:17	3066 KB
 36331-fg0.zip	2021/12/23 15:34	3066,8 KB
 36331-fh0.zip	2022/04/13 21:40	3067,6 KB
 36331-fi0.zip	2022/07/17 21:26	3068,3 KB
 36331-fj0.zip	2022/09/30 17:52	3068,8 KB
 36331-fk0.zip	2023/01/13 9:29	3065 KB
 36331-g00.zip	2020/04/06 14:19	2655,1 KB
 36331-g10.zip	2020/07/24 15:32	2758,8 KB
 36331-g11.zip	2020/07/26 22:34	2760,2 KB
 36331-g20.zip	2020/10/06 17:47	4309,7 KB
 36331-g21.zip	2020/10/07 22:04	2766,3 KB
 36331-g30.zip	2021/01/06 22:31	2791 KB
 36331-g40.zip	2021/03/30 10:27	3436,1 KB
 36331-g50.zip	2021/07/06 23:04	3438,1 KB
 36331-g60.zip	2021/09/29 20:17	3530,2 KB
 36331-g70.zip	2021/12/23 15:34	3451,8 KB
 36331-g80.zip	2022/04/14 9:28	3655,3 KB
 36331-g90.zip	2022/07/17 21:27	3661,3 KB
 36331-ga0.zip	2022/09/30 21:17	3663,3 KB
 36331-gb0.zip	2023/01/13 9:29	3664,3 KB
 36331-h00.zip	2022/04/13 23:20	3522,2 KB
 36331-h10.zip	2022/07/20 9:02	3543,9 KB
 36331-h20.zip	2022/10/04 6:46	3555,4 KB
 36331-h30.zip	2023/01/13 19:01	3559,6 KB

 196 items.

Appendix 17



www.3gpp.org / [ftp](#) / [Specs](#) / [archive](#) / [24_series](#) / **24.301**

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 24301-010.zip	2008/02/27 10:44	425,5 KB
 24301-011.zip	2008/03/20 10:39	408,4 KB
 24301-020.zip	2008/04/24 2:19	545,7 KB
 24301-030.zip	2008/05/29 9:42	778,7 KB
 24301-040.zip	2008/07/08 11:33	941,6 KB
 24301-100.zip	2008/09/13 9:08	501,1 KB
 24301-110.zip	2008/10/21 8:44	1148,3 KB
 24301-111.zip	2008/10/27 9:33	1174,3 KB
 24301-200.zip	2008/12/06 21:27	929,9 KB
 24301-800.zip	2008/12/18 15:27	907,8 KB
 24301-810.zip	2009/03/20 8:21	1038,8 KB
 24301-820.zip	2009/06/08 9:08	1049,5 KB
 24301-821.zip	2009/06/08 12:22	1014,9 KB
 24301-830.zip	2009/09/27 14:59	1068,6 KB
 24301-840.zip	2009/12/17 13:28	1083,8 KB
 24301-850.zip	2010/03/31 12:27	1189,4 KB
 24301-860.zip	2010/06/14 12:41	1115,4 KB
 24301-870.zip	2010/09/27 14:52	1139,1 KB
 24301-880.zip	2010/12/21 19:00	1123,3 KB
 24301-890.zip	2011/04/01 12:52	1116,8 KB
 24301-8a0.zip	2011/06/14 9:57	1154,6 KB
 24301-900.zip	2009/09/27 15:02	1089,7 KB
 24301-910.zip	2009/12/17 13:28	1129,3 KB
 24301-920.zip	2010/03/31 12:35	1265,8 KB
 24301-930.zip	2010/06/14 12:45	1245 KB
 24301-940.zip	2010/09/28 9:20	1285,2 KB
 24301-950.zip	2010/12/21 19:02	1252,4 KB
 24301-960.zip	2011/03/25 13:22	1254 KB
 24301-970.zip	2011/06/14 10:00	1297,2 KB
 24301-980.zip	2011/09/28 12:54	1264,3 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 24301-990.zip	2012/03/13 15:27	1244,8 KB
 24301-9a0.zip	2012/06/25 13:56	1250,5 KB
 24301-9b0.zip	2013/03/11 12:59	1245,9 KB
 24301-a00.zip	2010/09/28 9:23	1264,2 KB
 24301-a10.zip	2010/12/21 19:04	1263,9 KB
 24301-a20.zip	2011/04/01 11:53	1291,1 KB
 24301-a30.zip	2011/06/15 7:09	1329,6 KB
 24301-a40.zip	2011/09/28 12:55	1296 KB
 24301-a50.zip	2011/12/20 13:19	1296,2 KB
 24301-a60.zip	2012/03/13 15:30	1299,8 KB
 24301-a61.zip	2012/03/16 15:33	1292,3 KB
 24301-a70.zip	2012/06/25 14:01	1291,5 KB
 24301-a80.zip	2012/09/19 14:02	1326 KB
 24301-a90.zip	2012/12/19 9:38	1286,7 KB
 24301-aa0.zip	2013/03/11 13:01	1300,8 KB
 24301-ab0.zip	2013/06/26 15:31	1361,2 KB
 24301-ac0.zip	2013/12/19 15:45	1315,3 KB
 24301-ad0.zip	2014/03/14 13:48	1308,1 KB
 24301-ae0.zip	2014/06/26 13:52	1173,3 KB
 24301-af0.zip	2014/09/26 12:59	1172,7 KB
 24301-b00.zip	2011/09/28 12:57	1297,6 KB
 24301-b10.zip	2011/12/20 13:22	1265,9 KB
 24301-b20.zip	2012/03/13 15:34	1304,6 KB
 24301-b21.zip	2012/03/16 15:32	1307,2 KB
 24301-b30.zip	2012/06/25 14:10	1311,8 KB
 24301-b40.zip	2012/09/19 14:05	1377,2 KB
 24301-b50.zip	2012/12/19 9:51	1349 KB
 24301-b60.zip	2013/03/11 13:04	1356,9 KB
 24301-b70.zip	2013/06/26 15:21	1366 KB
 24301-b80.zip	2013/09/18 13:49	1216,5 KB
 24301-b90.zip	2013/12/19 15:48	1355,2 KB
 24301-ba0.zip	2014/03/14 13:50	1374,7 KB
 24301-bb0.zip	2014/06/26 13:55	1228,4 KB
 24301-bc0.zip	2014/09/26 13:08	1228,4 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 24301-bd0.zip	2014/12/17 17:13	1228,7 KB
 24301-be0.zip	2015/03/20 12:33	1229 KB
 24301-c00.zip	2013/03/11 13:12	1351,5 KB
 24301-c10.zip	2013/06/26 15:17	1380,8 KB
 24301-c20.zip	2013/09/18 13:54	1231,5 KB
 24301-c30.zip	2013/12/19 15:50	1378,4 KB
 24301-c40.zip	2014/03/14 13:52	1452,4 KB
 24301-c50.zip	2014/06/26 14:01	1264,2 KB
 24301-c60.zip	2014/09/26 13:14	1271 KB
 24301-c70.zip	2014/12/19 13:45	1275,7 KB
 24301-c80.zip	2015/03/20 12:37	1289,5 KB
 24301-c90.zip	2015/06/26 6:48	1292,1 KB
 24301-ca0.zip	2015/09/25 7:08	1292,2 KB
 24301-cb0.zip	2015/12/16 16:06	1293 KB
 24301-cc0.zip	2016/03/18 13:04	1293 KB
 24301-cd0.zip	2016/12/16 13:30	1291,8 KB
 24301-d00.zip	2014/12/19 13:50	1275,6 KB
 24301-d10.zip	2015/03/20 12:41	1293,1 KB
 24301-d20.zip	2015/06/26 7:20	1301,5 KB
 24301-d30.zip	2015/09/25 7:12	1316,6 KB
 24301-d40.zip	2015/12/16 16:10	1267,3 KB
 24301-d50.zip	2016/03/18 13:03	1316,8 KB
 24301-d60.zip	2016/06/24 12:41	1498,6 KB
 24301-d61.zip	2016/06/30 11:34	1508,5 KB
 24301-d70.zip	2016/09/30 13:12	1509,7 KB
 24301-d80.zip	2016/12/16 13:30	1516,4 KB
 24301-d90.zip	2017/03/17 14:29	1522,1 KB
 24301-da0.zip	2017/06/16 13:17	1526,7 KB
 24301-db0.zip	2017/12/28 14:38	1567,6 KB
 24301-dc0.zip	2018/06/21 9:23	1567,8 KB
 24301-e00.zip	2016/06/24 12:41	1509,4 KB
 24301-e01.zip	2016/06/30 8:07	1509 KB
 24301-e10.zip	2016/09/30 13:01	1513,5 KB
 24301-e20.zip	2016/12/16 13:31	1529,9 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 24301-e30.zip	2017/03/17 14:34	1545 KB
 24301-e40.zip	2017/06/16 13:18	1566,3 KB
 24301-e50.zip	2017/09/22 9:38	1681,9 KB
 24301-e60.zip	2017/12/28 14:42	1622 KB
 24301-e70.zip	2018/06/01 0:55	1625,5 KB
 24301-e80.zip	2018/06/21 16:34	1626,9 KB
 24301-e90.zip	2018/09/21 13:43	1628,1 KB
 24301-ea0.zip	2018/12/21 12:41	1617,3 KB
 24301-f00.zip	2017/09/22 9:43	1686,6 KB
 24301-f01.zip	2017/09/22 11:54	1696,1 KB
 24301-f10.zip	2017/12/28 14:47	1642,5 KB
 24301-f11.zip	2018/01/08 14:26	1641,3 KB
 24301-f20.zip	2018/03/29 11:04	1653,1 KB
 24301-f30.zip	2018/06/21 17:00	1568 KB
 24301-f40.zip	2018/09/21 13:45	1574,6 KB
 24301-f50.zip	2018/12/21 12:56	1573 KB
 24301-f60.zip	2019/03/27 13:37	1576,3 KB
 24301-f70.zip	2019/06/14 13:49	1578,2 KB
 24301-f80.zip	2019/12/20 13:24	1615,5 KB
 24301-g00.zip	2019/03/27 13:48	1581,9 KB
 24301-g10.zip	2019/06/14 13:58	1601,2 KB
 24301-g11.zip	2019/06/21 6:13	1600,7 KB
 24301-g20.zip	2019/09/24 12:21	1647,9 KB
 24301-g30.zip	2019/12/20 13:25	1744,1 KB
 24301-g40.zip	2020/03/27 13:13	1801,8 KB
 24301-g50.zip	2020/07/10 9:16	1954,4 KB
 24301-g51.zip	2020/07/15 8:42	1974,4 KB
 24301-g60.zip	2020/09/25 7:43	2003,4 KB
 24301-g70.zip	2020/12/18 10:56	2031,5 KB
 24301-g80.zip	2021/04/02 8:03	2047,7 KB
 24301-h00.zip	2020/09/25 8:12	2015,1 KB
 24301-h10.zip	2020/12/18 10:35	2069,4 KB
 24301-h20.zip	2021/04/02 8:21	2109,8 KB
 24301-h30.zip	2021/06/28 18:36	2244,6 KB

sort by name/desc	sort by date/desc	sort by size/desc
 24301-h40.zip	2021/09/24 11:49	2261,1 KB
 24301-h41.zip	2021/09/24 13:52	2240,3 KB
 24301-h50.zip	2022/01/05 9:22	2258,5 KB
 24301-h60.zip	2022/03/25 6:12	2187,2 KB
 24301-h70.zip	2022/06/24 10:00	2294,3 KB
 24301-h80.zip	2022/09/23 14:08	2273,8 KB
 24301-h90.zip	2023/01/03 8:23	2235,2 KB
 24301-i00.zip	2022/09/23 15:02	2292,3 KB
 24301-i10.zip	2023/01/03 8:40	2268,5 KB

141 items.

Appendix 18



New Query

Selected categories:

Individual Members (all partners)

Choose csv separator :

,

 export to csv file

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS



Organization	Country	Partner
3in (Industrial Internet Innovation Center (Shanghai) Co.,Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
450connect GmbH (450connect GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
5G WIN (5G Wireless Intelligent Networks)	ISRAEL	ETSI
7LAYERS GmbH (7LAYERS GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
A.S.T.R.I.D. SA/NV (A.S.T.R.I.D. SA)	BELGIUM	ETSI
ABP, NRTA (Academy of Broadcasting Planning, NRTA)	CHINA	CCSA
ABS (Academy of Broadcasting Science)	CHINA	CCSA
AccelerComm Ltd (AccelerComm Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Acer Incorporated (Acer Incorporated)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
adare GmbH (adare GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Airbus (Airbus DS SLC)	FRANCE	ETSI
Airwave Solutions Limited (Airwave Solutions Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
albis-elcon system GermanyGmbH (albis-elcon system Germany GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Allot Ltd (Allot Ltd)	ISRAEL	ETSI
Altan Redes S.A.P.I. de C.V. (Altan Redes S.A.P.I. de C.V.)	MEXICO	ETSI
Amdocs Software Systems Ltd (Amdocs Software Systems Limited)	IRELAND	ETSI
Anemone Technology (Anemone Technology)	DENMARK	ETSI
Anritsu Corporation (ANRITSU CORPORATION)	JAPAN	ARIB
ANRITSU LTD (ANRITSU LTD)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Anterix (Anterix)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Apple (Apple Purchase Operation management)	CHINA	CCSA
Apple (Guizhou) (Apple Technology Services (Guizhou) Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA

Apple (UK) Limited (Apple (UK) Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Apple (Ulanqab) (Apple Technology Services (Ulanqab) Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Apple AB (Apple AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Apple AB Denmark (Apple AB, filial AF Apple Aktiebolag, Sverige)	DENMARK	ETSI
Apple AB Finland (Apple AB, filial I Finland)	FINLAND	ETSI
Apple AB NUF (Apple AB NUF)	NORWAY	ETSI
Apple Advertising (Beijing) (Apple Advertising (Beijing) Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Apple Benelux B.V. (Apple Benelux B.V.)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
Apple Benelux B.V. - Belgium (Apple Benelux B.V. - Belgium Branch)	BELGIUM	ETSI
Apple Computer Trading Co. Ltd (Apple Computer Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Apple Czech s.r.o. (Apple Czech s.r.o.)	CZECH REPUBLIC	ETSI
Apple Distribution Intl Ltd (Apple Distribution International Limited)	IRELAND	ETSI
Apple Electronics (Apple Electronics Products Commerce (BeiJing) Company Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
Apple EPE (Apple EPE)	GREECE	ETSI
Apple Europe Limited (Apple Europe Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Apple France (Apple France)	FRANCE	ETSI
Apple Gesellschaft m.b.H. (Apple Gesellschaft m.b.H.)	AUSTRIA	ETSI
Apple GmbH (Apple GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Apple Hungary Kft. (Apple Hungary Kft.)	HUNGARY	ETSI
Apple Inc (Apple Inc)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Apple Italia S.R.L. (Apple Italia S.R.L.)	ITALY	ETSI
Apple Lithuania UAB (Apple Lithuania UAB)	LITHUANIA	ETSI
Apple Marketing Iberia (Apple Marketing Iberia, S.A.U.)	SPAIN	ETSI
Apple Operations Europe Ltd (Apple Operations Europe Limited)	IRELAND	ETSI
Apple Poland Sp. z o.o. (Apple Poland Sp. z o.o.)	POLAND	ETSI
Apple Portugal (Apple Portugal)	PORTUGAL	ETSI
Apple R&D (Apple R&D)	CHINA	CCSA
Apple Solutions (Apple Solutions Consulting Services (Beijing) Company Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
Apple Switzerland AG (Apple Switzerland AG)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
Apple Technical Services (Apple Technical Services (Shanghai) Company Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
Apple Trading (Apple Trading (Shanghai) Company Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
AQSACOM S.A.S. (AQSACOM S.A.S.)	FRANCE	ETSI
ARTICLE19 (ARTICLE19)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI

ASELSAN (ASELSAN Inc.)	TÜRKIYE	ETSI
Asia Pacific Telecom co. Ltd (Asia Pacific Telecom co. Ltd)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
AsialInfo (AsialInfo Technologies (China), Inc.)	CHINA	CCSA
AsialInfo Technologies Inc (AsialInfo Technologies Inc)	CHINA	ETSI
ASR (ASR Microelectronics Technology Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
ASTRI (Hong Kong Applied Science & Technology Research Institute)	HONG KONG	ETSI
Astrome Technologies Pvt Lt (Astrome Technologies Pvt Lt)	INDIA	TSDSI
ASUSTEK COMPUTER (SHANGHAI) (ASUSTEK COMPUTER (SHANGHAI) CO. LTD.)	CHINA	CCSA
AT&T (AT&T)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
AT&T GNS Belgium SPRL (AT&T Global Network Services Belgium SPRL)	BELGIUM	ETSI
ATEME (ATEME SA)	FRANCE	ETSI
Attorney-General's Department (Attorney-General's Department, Australian Government)	AUSTRALIA	ETSI
Avanti (Avanti Communications Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Azimuth (Azimuth Systems)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
BAE Systems AI Ltd (BAE Systems Applied Intelligence Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Baicells Technologies Co. Ltd (Baicells Technologies Co. Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
BankID BankAxept (BankID BankAxept AS)	NORWAY	ETSI
BBA (BMW Brilliance Automotive Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
BBC (BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
B-Com (B-Com)	FRANCE	ETSI
BDBOS (Federal Agency for Public Safety Digital Radio)	GERMANY	ETSI
BeammWave AB (BeammWave AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Beijing Lenovo Software Ltd. (Beijing Lenovo Software Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
BEIJING SAMSUNG TELECOM R&D (BEIJING SAMSUNG TELECOM R&D CENTER)	CHINA	CCSA
Beijing Xiaomi Electronics (Beijing Xiaomi Electronics)	CHINA	CCSA
Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software (Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software (Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	ETSI
Beijing Xiaomi Software Tech (Beijing Xiaomi Software Technology)	CHINA	CCSA
Bell Mobility (Bell Mobility)	CANADA	ETSI
BfV (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz)	GERMANY	ETSI
Bharat Electronics Limited (Bharat Electronics Limited)	INDIA	TSDSI
Bharti Airtel Limited (Bharti Airtel Limited)	INDIA	TSDSI
BIPT (BIPT - Belgian Institute for Postal services & Telecommunications)	BELGIUM	ETSI

Bittium Wireless Ltd. (Bittium Wireless Ltd.)	FINLAND	ETSI
BJTU (Beijing Jiaotong University)	CHINA	CCSA
BJA (Bundeskriminalamt)	GERMANY	ETSI
Bluetest AB (Bluetest AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
BMF (Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance)	AUSTRIA	ETSI
BMWK (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz)	GERMANY	ETSI
BOCRA (Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority)	BOTSWANA	ETSI
BOUYGUES Telecom (BOUYGUES Telecom)	FRANCE	ETSI
Broadcast Networks Europe (Broadcast Networks Europe)	BELGIUM	ETSI
Broadcom (EU) (Broadcom Europe Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
BROADCOM CORPORATION (BROADCOM CORPORATION)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
BSI (DE) (Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik)	GERMANY	ETSI
BSNL (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited)	INDIA	TSDSI
BT plc (British Telecommunications plc)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
BTL Inc. (BTL Inc.)	CHINA	ETSI
BTPDI (Beijing Telecom Planning & Designing Institute Co.,LTD.)	CHINA	CCSA
Bull SAS (Bull SAS)	FRANCE	ETSI
BUPT (Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications)	CHINA	CCSA
Bureau Veritas (Bureau Veritas)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
Bytedance Technology (Beijing Bytedance Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
C Spire Wireless (C Spire Wireless)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
CableLabs (CableLabs)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Cadence Design Systems Inc. (Cadence Design Systems Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
CAICT (China Academy of Information and Communications Technology)	CHINA	CCSA
CALTTA (CALTTA TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.)	CHINA	CCSA
Cambium Networks Limited (Cambium Networks Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
CAMBRIDGE CONSULTANTS LTD (CAMBRIDGE CONSULTANTS LTD)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
CANON Research Centre France (CANON Research Centre France SAS)	FRANCE	ETSI
Casa Systems Inc. (Casa Systems Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Catapult (Satellite Applications Catapult Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
CATT (China Academy of Telecommunications Technology (CATT))	CHINA	ETSI
CATT (China Academy of Telecommunication Technology - (Datang Telecom Technology and Industry Group))	CHINA	CCSA
CBN (China Broadcasting Network Group Corporation Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA

C-DAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing)	INDIA	TSDSI
C-DOT (C-DOT)	INDIA	TSDSI
CEA-LETI (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et et aux Energies Alternatives)	FRANCE	ETSI
Cellnex (Cellnex Telecom)	SPAIN	ETSI
CENC (CETC Network & Communications Group Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
CEPRI (China Electric Power Research Institute)	CHINA	CCSA
Ceragon Networks AS (Ceragon Networks AS)	NORWAY	ETSI
CERTH (CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HELLAS)	GREECE	ETSI
CETECOM GmbH (CETECOM GmbH - Certification and Testing in Communications)	GERMANY	ETSI
CEWIT (Centre of Excellence in Wireless Technology (CEWiT))	INDIA	TSDSI
Charter Communications, Inc (Charter Communications, Inc)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Chengdu OPPO Telecommunication (Chengdu OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
CHENGDU TD TECH LTD. (CHENGDU TD TECH LTD.)	CHINA	CCSA
China Mobile (Hangzhou) Inf. (China Mobile (Hangzhou) Information Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
China Mobile (Suzhou) Software (China Mobile (Suzhou) Software Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
China Mobile Com. Corporation (China Mobile Communications Corporation (CMCC))	CHINA	CCSA
China Mobile E-Commerce Co. (China Mobile E-Commerce Co.)	CHINA	CCSA
China Mobile Group Device Co. (China Mobile Group Device Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
China Mobile International Ltd (China Mobile International Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
China Mobile M2M Company Ltd. (China Mobile M2M Company Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
China Southern Power Grid Co. (China Southern Power Grid Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
China Telecom Corporation Ltd. (China Telecom Corporation Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
China Telecommunications (China Telecommunications Corporation)	CHINA	ETSI
China Telecommunication Corp. (China Telecommunication Corporation)	CHINA	CCSA
China Unicom (China Unicom)	CHINA	CCSA
Chinatelecom Cloud (China Telecom Cloud Technology Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Chongqing Angying (Chongqing Angying Telecommunications Technology Corp., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Chongqing University (Chongqing University)	CHINA	CCSA
Chosun University (Chosun University)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
CHTTL (Chunghwa Telecommunication Laboratories, Chunghwa Telecommunication Co.)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
CICT (China Information Communication Technologies Group Corporation)	CHINA	CCSA
CICT (China Information Communication Technologies Group)	CHINA	ETSI
CIS (Center for Internet Security)	UNITED STATES	ETSI

CISA ECD (Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) ECD)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Cisco Systems (Cisco Systems)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Cisco Systems Belgium (Cisco Systems Belgium)	BELGIUM	ETSI
Cisco Systems France (Cisco Systems France)	FRANCE	ETSI
Cisco Systems India Pvt. Ltd. (Cisco Systems India Pvt. Ltd.)	INDIA	TSDSI
CITC (CHINA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DESIGNING&CONSULTING INSTITUTE CO.,LTD.)	CHINA	CCSA
CKH IOD UK LIMITED (CKH IOD UK LIMITED)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Classon Consulting (Classon Consulting)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
CMDI (China Mobile Group Design Institute Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
CNC (CLAP-N-CLANK)	JAPAN	ETSI
CNES (CNES - Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales)	FRANCE	ETSI
Cobham SatCom A/S (Thrane & Thrane A/S)	DENMARK	ETSI
Cognyte (Cognyte Software Ltd)	ISRAEL	ETSI
Comba (Comba Network Systems Company Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
Comcast (Comcast)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Commsat (Beijing Commsat Technology Development Co.,Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Comprion GmbH (Comprion GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Comtech Telecommunications Cor (Comtech Telecommunications Corp)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
CONNECT Centre (College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin)	IRELAND	ETSI
Consort Digital (Consort Digital Private Limited)	INDIA	ETSI
Continental Automotive (Continental Automotive Technologies GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Convida Wireless (Convida Wireless, LLC)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
CQUPT (Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications)	CHINA	CCSA
CSA (Cyber Security Agency of Singapore)	SINGAPORE	ETSI
CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation)	AUSTRALIA	ETSI
CSPIA (CHINA SECURITY & PROTECTION INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION)	CHINA	CCSA
CTSI (China Telecom System Integration Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
CTTC (Centre tecnologic de Telecomunicacions de Catalunya)	SPAIN	ETSI
CU Digital Technology (China Unicom Digital Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
CUC (Communication University of China)	CHINA	CCSA
CUG (China Unicom Global Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
CUJO (CUJO AI)	FINLAND	ETSI
Cygnusemi (Cygnusemi)	CHINA	CCSA

Czech Telecommunication Office (Czech Telecommunication Office)	CZECH REPUBLIC	ETSI
DAC-UPC (Departamento de Arquitectura de Computadores de la Universidad Politécnica de Cataluna (DAC-UPC))	SPAIN	ETSI
DanKook University (DanKook University)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Datang Linktester Technology (Datang Linktester Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Datang Mobile Com. Equipment (Datang Mobile Communications Equipment Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
DCMS (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
DECT Forum (DECT Forum)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
DEKRA (DEKRA testing and Certification, S.A.U.)	SPAIN	ETSI
Dell Technologies (Dell Technologies)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Deloitte Tohmatsu Cyber LLC (DTCY)	JAPAN	TTC
DENSO CORPORATION (DENSO CORPORATION)	JAPAN	ARIB
Department of Telecom (Department of Telecommunications)	INDIA	TSDSI
Deutsche Telekom AG (Deutsche Telekom AG)	GERMANY	ETSI
DFH Satellite Co., LTD (DFH Satellite Co., LTD)	CHINA	CCSA
Dish Network (Dish Network)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
DKK Co., Ltd. (DKK Co., Ltd.)	JAPAN	ARIB
DLR (Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.)	GERMANY	ETSI
DOCOMO Beijing Labs (DOCOMO Beijing Communications Laboratories Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
DOCOMO Communications Lab. (DOCOMO Communications Laboratories Europe GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Dolby France SAS (Dolby France SAS)	FRANCE	ETSI
Dolby Germany GmbH (Dolby Germany GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Dolby Laboratories Inc. (Dolby Laboratories Inc.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Dolby Sweden AB (Dolby Sweden AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Dongguan OPPO Precision Elec. (Dongguan OPPO Precision Electronic Corp., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
DTS Licensing Limited (DTS Licensing Limited)	IRELAND	ETSI
EAST SA (EAST SA)	LUXEMBOURG	ETSI
EBU (EBU - European Broadcasting Union)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
ECO (European Communications Office)	DENMARK	ETSI
EDF Recherche et Développement (EDF)	FRANCE	ETSI
EFORT (Etudes et Formations en Telecommunication)	FRANCE	ETSI
Elbit Systems (Elbit Systems C4I and Cyber Ltd)	ISRAEL	ETSI
Element Materials Technology (Element Materials Technology Warwick Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
EMITE (EMITE Ingenieria S.L.)	SPAIN	ETSI

ENENSYS (ENENSYS Technologies SA)	FRANCE	ETSI
Ericsson España S.A. (Ericsson España S.A.)	SPAIN	ETSI
Ericsson France S.A.S (Ericsson France S.A.S)	FRANCE	ETSI
Ericsson GmbH, Eurolab (Ericsson GmbH, Eurolab - Unternehmensbereich Forschung und Entwicklung)	GERMANY	ETSI
Ericsson Hungary Ltd (Ericsson Hungary Ltd)	HUNGARY	ETSI
Ericsson Inc. (Ericsson Incorporated)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Ericsson India Private Limited (Ericsson India Private Limited)	INDIA	TSDSI
Ericsson Japan K.K. (Ericsson Japan K.K.)	JAPAN	ARIB
Ericsson Limited (Ericsson Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Ericsson LM (Ericsson Telefonaktiebolaget LM)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Ericsson Telecomunicazioni SpA (Ericsson Telecomunicazioni SpA)	ITALY	ETSI
Ericsson-LG Co., LTD (Ericsson-LG Co., LTD)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Erillisverkot (Suomen Erillisverkot Oy)	FINLAND	ETSI
ERNET India (ERNET India)	INDIA	TSDSI
ESA (ESA - European Space Agency)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
ESSEN INNOVATION (ESSEN INNOVATION COMPANY LIMITED)	CHINA	CCSA
E-surfing Digital (E-surfing Digital Life Technology Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Esurfing IoT (Esurfing IoT Tech Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
ETELM (Electronique Telematique ETELM)	FRANCE	ETSI
Etherstack Wireless Limited (Etherstack Wireless Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
ETRI (Electronics & Telecommunications Research Institute)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
ETS-Lindgren Europe (ETS-Lindgren Europe)	FINLAND	ETSI
EURECOM (EURECOM)	FRANCE	ETSI
Eurofins Digital Testing (Eurofins Digital Testing Belgium NV)	BELGIUM	ETSI
Eurofins KCTL (Eurofins KCTL Co. Ltd)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	ETSI
European Commission (EC - European Commission)	BELGIUM	ETSI
European Patent Organisation (European Patent Organisation)	GERMANY	ETSI
EUTC (European Utilities Telecom Council (EUTC))	BELGIUM	ETSI
Eutelsat S.A. (Eutelsat S.A.)	FRANCE	ETSI
EVE Compliancy Solutions (EVE Compliancy Solutions)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
Everactive (Everactive)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
F5 (F5, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Fabasoft AG (Fabasoft AG)	AUSTRIA	ETSI

Facebook India (Facebook India Online Services Pvt Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI
Facebook Japan K.K. (Facebook Japan K.K.)	JAPAN	ARIB
Fastweb S.p.A. (Fastweb S.p.A.)	ITALY	ETSI
FAU (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)	GERMANY	ETSI
FBK (Fondazione Bruno Kessler)	ITALY	ETSI
FCC (Federal Communications Commission)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Federated Wireless (Federated Wireless)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
FGI (FG Innovation Company Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
Fiberhome Technologies Group (Fiberhome Technologies Group)	CHINA	CCSA
FirstNet (FirstNet)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
FORCE Technology (FORCE Technology)	DENMARK	ETSI
Ford (Ford Motor Company)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
France Brevets (France Brevets)	FRANCE	ETSI
Fraunhofer FOKUS (Fraunhofer Institute for Open Communication Systems FOKUS)	GERMANY	ETSI
Fraunhofer HHI (Fraunhofer Institute for Telecommunications, Heinrich Hertz Institute)	GERMANY	ETSI
Fraunhofer IIS (Fraunhofer Institut für Integrierte Schaltungen IIS)	GERMANY	ETSI
Fudan University (Fudan University)	CHINA	CCSA
FUJITSU CONNECTED TECHNOLOGIES (FUJITSU CONNECTED TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED)	JAPAN	ARIB
Fujitsu Limited (Fujitsu Limited)	JAPAN	TTC
Fujitsu Limited (Fujitsu Limited)	JAPAN	ARIB
Fujitsu Limited (Fujitsu Limited)	JAPAN	ETSI
Futurewei (Futurewei Technologies Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Futurewei Technologies (Futurewei Technologies)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
G+D MS (Giesecke+Devrient Mobile Security GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
GANPAT UNIVERSITY (GANPAT UNIVERSITY)	INDIA	TSDSI
Gatehouse Satcom A/S (Gatehouse Satcom A/S)	DENMARK	ETSI
GDCNI (Guangdong Communicaions and Networks Institute)	CHINA	CCSA
GEESPACE (ZHE JIANG GEESPACE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)	CHINA	CCSA
Gigaset Communications GmbH (Gigaset Communications GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Gilat (Gilat Satellite Networks Ltd)	ISRAEL	ETSI
GLOBALSTAR Inc. (GLOBALSTAR Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
GM - ATCI (General Motors - ATCI)	ISRAEL	ETSI
GOHIGH DATA NETWORKS TECH. (GOHIGH DATA NETWORKS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD)	CHINA	CCSA

Google Inc. (Google Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Group 2000 (Group 2000 Nederland B.V.)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
GTRC (Georgia Tech Research Corporation)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
GUANGDONG GENIUS TECHNOLOGY CO (GUANGDONG GENIUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)	CHINA	CCSA
Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecom. (Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
GW (Greenerwave)	FRANCE	ETSI
HA/ST (HARTING Stiftung & Co. KG)	GERMANY	ETSI
Haier W. W. (Qingdao Haier Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Hangzhou Douku (Hangzhou Douku Software Technologies Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Hangzhou Mengyuxiang (Hangzhou Mengyuxiang Network Technology Corp., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Hansung University (Hansung University)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Harman GmbH (Harman Becker Automotive Systems GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
HEAD acoustics GmbH (HEAD acoustics GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Hewlett-Packard Enterprise (Hewlett-Packard Enterprise)	FRANCE	ETSI
HFCL (HFCL)	INDIA	TSDSI
HiSilicon Technologies Co. Ltd (HiSilicon Technologies Co.Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
HISPASAT SA (HISPASAT SA)	SPAIN	ETSI
HOME OFFICE (HOME OFFICE)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Honor (Honor Device Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Honor (Honor Device Co., Ltd)	CHINA	ETSI
Huawei Device Co., Ltd (Huawei Device Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
HUAWEI TECH. GmbH (HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES Duesseldorf GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Huawei Tech.(UK) Co.. Ltd (Huawei Technologies (UK) Co., Ltd.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Huawei Technologies (Korea) (Huawei Technologies (Korea))	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES Co. Ltd. (Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.)	CHINA	ETSI
HuaWei Technologies Co., Ltd (HuaWei Technologies Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Huawei Technologies France (Huawei Technologies France)	FRANCE	ETSI
HUAWEI Technologies Japan K.K. (HUAWEI Technologies Japan K.K.)	JAPAN	ARIB
Huawei Technologies Japan K.K. (Huawei Technologies Japan K.K.)	JAPAN	TTC
Huawei Technologies R&D UK (Huawei Technologies Research & Development (UK) Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Huawei Technologies Sweden AB (Huawei Technologies Sweden AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Huawei Telecommunication India (Huawei Telecommunication (India) Co. Pvt. Ltd.)	INDIA	TSDSI
HUGHES Network Systems Ltd (HUGHES Network Systems Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI

Huizhou Speed Wireless (Huizhou Speed Wireless Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Husqvarna AB (Husqvarna AB (publ))	SWEDEN	ETSI
Hytera Communications Corp. (Hytera Communications Corporation Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
Hyundai Motor Company (Hyundai Motor Company)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
IBM Europe (IBM Europe)	GERMANY	ETSI
ICS (Institute for Communication Systems - University of Surrey)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
IDEMIA (IDEMIA)	FRANCE	ETSI
IDRBT (Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology)	INDIA	TSDSI
III (Institute for Information Industry)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
IIIT Bangalore (International Institute of Information Technology - Bangalore)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIIT Delhi (Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIIT Hyderabad (International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad)	INDIA	TSDSI
IISc, Bangalore (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalor)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIT Bhilai (Indian Institute of Technology Bhilai)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIT Bombay (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIT Delhi (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIT JODHPUR (Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIT Kanpur (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIT Mandi (Indian Institute of Technology Mandi)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIT Roorkee (Indian Institute Of Technology–Roorkee)	INDIA	TSDSI
IIT, Kharagpur (IIT, Kharagpur)	INDIA	TSDSI
IMDA (Infocomm Media Development Authority)	SINGAPORE	ETSI
Indian Institute of Tech (H) (Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad)	INDIA	TSDSI
Indian Institute of Tech (M) (Indian Institute of Technology Madras)	INDIA	TSDSI
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES (Infineon Technologies)	GERMANY	ETSI
Inmarsat (Inmarsat)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
INSPUR (Inspur Software Technology Co. , Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Institut Mines-Telecom (Institut Mines-Telecom)	FRANCE	ETSI
Institute VEDECOM (Institute VEDECOM)	FRANCE	ETSI
Intel (Intel)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Intel Belgium SA/NV (Intel Belgium SA/NV)	BELGIUM	ETSI
Intel China Ltd. (Intel China Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Intel Corporation (UK) Ltd (Intel Corporation (UK) Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI

Intel Corporation Italia SpA (Intel Corporation Italia SpA)	ITALY	ETSI
Intel Corporation SAS (Intel Corporation SAS)	FRANCE	ETSI
Intel Deutschland GmbH (Intel Deutschland GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Intel Finland Oy (Intel Finland Oy)	FINLAND	ETSI
Intel Ireland (Intel Ireland Ltd)	IRELAND	ETSI
Intel K.K. (Intel K.K.)	JAPAN	ARIB
Intel Korea, Ltd. (Intel Korea, Ltd.)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Intel Romania (Intel Romania)	ROMANIA	ETSI
Intel Sweden AB (Intel Sweden AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Intel Technology India Pvt Ltd (Intel Technology India Pvt. Ltd.)	INDIA	TSDSI
Intel Technology Poland SP Zoo (Intel Technology Poland SP Zoo)	POLAND	ETSI
Intelsat (Intelsat)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
InterDigital Belgium. LLC (InterDigital Belgium, LLC)	BELGIUM	ETSI
InterDigital Communications (InterDigital Communications Corporation)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
InterDigital Finland Oy (InterDigital Finland Oy)	FINLAND	ETSI
InterDigital France R&D, SAS (InterDigital France R&D, SAS)	FRANCE	ETSI
InterDigital, Europe, Ltd. (InterDigital, Europe, Ltd.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
InterDigital, Inc. (InterDigital, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Intersec (Intersec SA)	FRANCE	ETSI
Intertek (Intertek)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
INVAS Technologies Pvt Ltd (INVAS Technologies Pvt Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI
IPCom GmbH & Co.KG (IPCom GmbH & Co.KG)	GERMANY	ETSI
IPLOOK (IPLOOK Networks Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
iQoo (iQoo Software Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
ISED (Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada)	CANADA	ETSI
ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation)	INDIA	TSDSI
ITL (Innovative Technology Lab Co., Ltd)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
ITOCHU Techno-Solutions Corp (ITOCHU Techno-Solutions Corporation)	JAPAN	TTC
ITRI (Industrial Technology Research Institute)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
ITRON SAS (ITRON SAS)	FRANCE	ETSI
Japan Radio Co., Ltd (Japan Radio Co., Ltd)	JAPAN	ARIB
Jetflow (Jetflow Technologies Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
JMA Wireless (JMA Wireless)	UNITED STATES	ATIS

John Deere GmbH & Co. KG (John Deere GmbH & Co. KG)	GERMANY	ETSI
Johns Hopkins University APL (Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
JSI GmbH (JSI GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Juniper Networks (Juniper Networks)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Kapsch TrafficCom AG (Kapsch TrafficCom AG)	AUSTRIA	ETSI
KDDI Corporation (KDDI Corporation)	JAPAN	ARIB
KDDI Corporation (KDDI Corporation)	JAPAN	TTC
Kepler (Kepler Communications GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Keysight Technologies UK Ltd (Keysight Technologies UK Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
KIPO (Korean Intellectual Property Office)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Kontron Transportation France (Kontron Transportation France S.A.S)	FRANCE	ETSI
Korea Testing Laboratory (Korea Testing Laboratory)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
KPN N.V. (Koninklijke KPN N.V.)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
KRRI (Korea Railroad Research Institute)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
KT Corp. (KT Corporation)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Kumu Networks (Kumu Networks)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Kymeta Corporation (Kymeta Corporation)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Kyocera Corporation (Kyocera Corporation)	JAPAN	ARIB
Kyonggi University (Kyonggi University)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
L.M. Ericsson Limited (L.M. Ericsson Limited)	IRELAND	ETSI
L3Harris Technologies (L3Harris Technologies)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Landis+Gyr AG (Landis+Gyr Switzerland AG)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
Langbo (Shanghai Langbo Communication Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
LEGRAND FRANCE (LEGRAND FRANCE ISERE)	FRANCE	ETSI
Lekha Wireless Solutions (Lekha Wireless Solutions Pvt Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI
Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd (Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Lenovo Future Communications (Lenovo Future Communications Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Lenovo Information Technology (Lenovo (Beijing) Information Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Lenovo Mobile Com. Technology (Lenovo Mobile Communication Technology Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Leonardo SpA (Leonardo SpA)	ITALY	ETSI
LG Electronics Deutschland (LG Electronics Deutschland GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
LG Electronics Finland (LG Electronics Finland Lab Oy)	FINLAND	ETSI
LG Electronics France (LG Electronics France)	FRANCE	ETSI

LG Electronics Inc. (LG Electronics Inc.)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
LG Electronics Polska (LG Electronics Polska Sp. z.o.o.)	POLAND	ETSI
LG Electronics UK (LG Electronics UK Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
LG Uplus (LG Uplus)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Ligado Networks (Ligado Networks)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
LKA Niedersachsen (Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen)	GERMANY	ETSI
Locaila (Locaila)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Lockheed Martin (Lockheed Martin)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Lynk Global (Lynk Global)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Magister Solutions Ltd (Magister Solutions Ltd)	FINLAND	ETSI
MATRIX Software (MATRIX Software, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Mavenir (Mavenir Systems, Inc)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
MediaTek (Chengdu) Inc. (MediaTek (Chengdu) Inc.)	CHINA	CCSA
MediaTek (Hefei) Inc. (MediaTek (Hefei) Inc.)	CHINA	CCSA
MediaTek (Shenzhen) Inc. (MediaTek (Shenzhen) Inc.)	CHINA	CCSA
MediaTek (Wuhan) Inc. (MediaTek (Wuhan) Inc.)	CHINA	CCSA
MediaTek Beijing Inc. (MediaTek Beijing Inc.)	CHINA	CCSA
MediaTek Inc. (MediaTek Incorporated)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
Mediatek India Technology Pvt. (Mediatek India Technology Pvt. Ltd.)	INDIA	TSDSI
MediaTek Korea Inc. (MediaTek Korea Inc.)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
MeitY (Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology)	INDIA	TSDSI
Meizu Technology (Meizu Technology)	CHINA	CCSA
Mercedes-Benz AG (Mercedes-Benz AG)	GERMANY	ETSI
Mesaqin.com s.r.o (Ltd.) (Mesaqin.com s.r.o (Ltd.))	CZECH REPUBLIC	ETSI
Meta Ireland (Meta Platforms Ireland Ltd.)	IRELAND	ETSI
Meta USA (Meta USA)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Microchip Technology, Inc. (Microchip Technology, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Microsoft Europe SARL (Microsoft Europe SARL)	FRANCE	ETSI
MinEA (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
MINECO (MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND BUSINESS)	SPAIN	ETSI
MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR (MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR)	FRANCE	ETSI
Ministère Economie et Finances (Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances)	FRANCE	ETSI
Ministry of Transport and Cons (Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic)	SLOVAKIA	ETSI

MITRE Corporation (MITRE Corporation)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Mitsubishi Electric Co. (Mitsubishi Electric Co.)	JAPAN	ARIB
Mitsubishi Electric Corp (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation)	JAPAN	TTC
Mitsubishi Electric RCE (Mitsubishi Electric R&D Centre Europe)	FRANCE	ETSI
Motorola Mobility España SA (Motorola Mobility España SA)	SPAIN	ETSI
Motorola Mobility France S.A.S (Motorola Mobility France S.A.S)	FRANCE	ETSI
Motorola Mobility Germany GmbH (Motorola Mobility Germany GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Motorola Mobility UK Ltd. (Motorola Mobility UK Ltd.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Motorola Solutions Danmark A/S (Motorola Solutions Danmark A/S)	DENMARK	ETSI
Motorola Solutions Germany (Motorola Solutions Germany GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Motorola Solutions Poland (Motorola Solutions Systems Polska s.p. z.o.o.)	POLAND	ETSI
Motorola Solutions UK Ltd. (Motorola Solutions UK Ltd.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
MTCC (Mobile Technology Convergence Center)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Murata Manufacturing Co Ltd. (Murata Manufacturing Co Ltd.)	JAPAN	ARIB
MVG Industries (MVG Industries)	FRANCE	ETSI
Nanjing Ericsson Panda Com Ltd (NANJING ERICSSON PANDA COMMUNICATIONS LTD)	CHINA	CCSA
Nanjing Weibo (Nanjing Weibo Software Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
National Instruments Corp. (National Instruments Corporation)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
National Radio Research Agency (National Radio Research Agency)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
National Smart Grid Mission (National Smart Grid Mission)	INDIA	TSDSI
National Spectrum Consortium (National Spectrum Consortium)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
National Technical Assistance (National Technical Assistance Centre)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
nbn co Limited (nbn co Limited (ABN 86 136 533 741))	AUSTRALIA	ETSI
NCI Agency (NATO Communication and Information Agency)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
NCSC (National Cyber Security Centre)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
NDRE (National Defence Radio Establishment)	SWEDEN	ETSI
NEC Corporation (NEC Corporation)	JAPAN	ETSI
NEC Corporation (NEC Corporation)	JAPAN	ARIB
NEC Corporation (NEC Corporation)	JAPAN	TTC
NEC Europe Ltd (NEC Europe Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
NEC Telecom MODUS Ltd. (NEC Telecom MODUS Ltd.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
NEMERGENT (NEMERGENT SOLUTIONS SL)	SPAIN	ETSI
NERCDTV (Shanghai National Engineering Research Center of Digital Television Co.,Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA

Netherlands Police (Netherlands Police, Division MDC)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
Netscout Systems Inc. (Netscout Systems Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Neustar, Inc. (Neustar, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
New H3C Technologies Co., Ltd. (New H3C Technologies Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
NextNav (NextNav)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
NHK (NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation))	JAPAN	ARIB
NICT (National Institute of Information and Communications Technology)	JAPAN	ARIB
NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Nkom (Norwegian Communications Authority)	NORWAY	ETSI
Nokia (Nokia)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Nokia Belgium (Nokia Bell N.V.)	BELGIUM	ETSI
Nokia Corporation (Nokia Corporation)	FINLAND	ETSI
Nokia Denmark (Nokia Denmark A/S)	DENMARK	ETSI
Nokia France (Nokia Networks France)	FRANCE	ETSI
Nokia Germany (Nokia Solutions and Networks GmbH & Co. KG)	GERMANY	ETSI
Nokia Hungary (Nokia Solutions and Networks Kft.)	HUNGARY	ETSI
Nokia Italy (Nokia Solutions and Networks Italia SpA)	ITALY	ETSI
Nokia Japan (Nokia Japan)	JAPAN	ARIB
Nokia Korea (Nokia Korea)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Nokia Poland (Nokia Solutions and Networks Sp. z o.o.)	POLAND	ETSI
Nokia Shanghai Bell (Nokia Shanghai Bell Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Nokia Solutions & Networks (I) (Nokia Solutions and Networks India Pvt. Ltd.)	INDIA	TSDSI
Nokia UK (Nokia UK Ltd.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Nordic Semiconductor ASA (Nordic Semiconductor ASA)	NORWAY	ETSI
NOVAMINT (NOVAMINT)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
NTIA (National Telecommunications and Information Administration)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
NTPU (National Taipei University)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
NTT (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT))	JAPAN	TTC
NTT Advanced Technology Corpor (NTT Advanced Technology Corporation)	JAPAN	TTC
NTT corporation (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation)	JAPAN	ETSI
NTT DOCOMO INC. (NTT DOCOMO INC.)	JAPAN	ARIB
NTT DOCOMO INC. (NTT DOCOMO INC.)	JAPAN	TTC
Nubia Technology Co.,Ltd (Nubia Technology Co.,Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA

NUFRONT (Nufront (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
NVIDIA (NVIDIA Corporation)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
NXP Semiconductors Netherlands (NXP Semiconductors Netherlands B.V.)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
NYCU (National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
Ofcom (CH) (Ofcom (CH))	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
Ofcom (U.K.) (Ofcom - Office of Communications (U.K.))	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Oki Electric Industry Co. Ltd. (OKI Electric Industry Co., Ltd)	JAPAN	TTC
Omnispace (Omnispace)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
ONE Media 3.0 LLC (ONE Media 3.0 LLC)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
one2many B.V. (one2many B.V.)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
OnePlus (OnePlus (Shenzhen) Technology Co., LTD)	CHINA	CCSA
OPPO (Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp.,Ltd.)	CHINA	ETSI
OPPO (chongqing) Intelligence (OPPO (chongqing) Intelligence Technology Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
OPPO Beijing (Beijing OPPO Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
OQTEC (OQ TECHNOLOGY)	LUXEMBOURG	ETSI
Oracle Corporation (Oracle Corporation)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Orange (Orange)	FRANCE	ETSI
Orange Romania (Orange Romania)	ROMANIA	ETSI
Orange Spain (France Telecom España S.A.U.)	SPAIN	ETSI
Orange UK (Orange Brand Services Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
ORS (Österreichische Rundfunksender GmbH & Co KG)	AUSTRIA	ETSI
OTD (Operational Technology Division (OTD))	UNITED STATES	ETSI
OTD_US (OTD_US)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
OTECH (OTECH Germany GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Oy LM Ericsson AB (Oy LM Ericsson AB)	FINLAND	ETSI
P.I. WORKS (P.I. WORKS TR BILISIM HIZMETLERI A.S.)	TÜRKIYE	ETSI
Panasonic Holdings Corporation (Panasonic Holdings Corporation)	JAPAN	ARIB
PANASONIC R&D Center Germany (PANASONIC R&D Center Germany GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
PCCW Global B.V. (PCCW Global B.V.)	FRANCE	ETSI
Peking University (Peking University)	CHINA	CCSA
Pengcheng laboratory (Pengcheng laboratory)	CHINA	CCSA
Peraton Labs (Peraton Labs)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Philips International B.V. (Philips International B.V.)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI

PHY Wireless (PHY Wireless)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
PIDS (PIDS)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
Pivotal Commware (Pivotal Commware)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
PML (Purple Mountain Laboratories: Networking, Communications and Security)	CHINA	CCSA
Polaris Wireless (Polaris Wireless)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Polisen (Polismyndigheten)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Polizia di Stato (Direzione Centrale Anticrimine della Polizia di Stato)	ITALY	ETSI
POST Luxembourg (POST Luxembourg)	LUXEMBOURG	ETSI
Potevio Company Limited (Potevio Company Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
Prasar Bharati (Prasar Bharati)	INDIA	TSDSI
Proximus Plc (Proximus Plc)	BELGIUM	ETSI
PSCE (Public Safety Communication Europe Forum)	BELGIUM	ETSI
PT PORTUGAL SGPS SA (PT Portugal SGPS SA)	PORTUGAL	ETSI
PTS (Swedish Post and Telecom Authority)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Public Safety Canada (Public Safety Canada)	CANADA	ETSI
Qihoo 360 (Qihoo 360 Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Qorvo (Qorvo)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Qualcomm Austria RFFE GmbH (Qualcomm Austria RFFE GmbH)	AUSTRIA	ETSI
Qualcomm CDMA Technologies (Qualcomm CDMA Technologies GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
QUALCOMM Europe Inc. - Italy (QUALCOMM Europe Inc. - Italy Branch Office)	ITALY	ETSI
QUALCOMM Europe Inc. - Spain (QUALCOMM Europe Inc. - Spain Branch Office)	SPAIN	ETSI
Qualcomm Europe Inc. Sweden (Qualcomm Europe Inc. Sweden)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Qualcomm Finland RFFE Oy (Qualcomm Finland RFFE Oy)	FINLAND	ETSI
Qualcomm France (Qualcomm France SARL)	FRANCE	ETSI
Qualcomm Incorporated (Qualcomm Incorporated)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Qualcomm India Pvt Ltd (Qualcomm India Pvt Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI
Qualcomm Israel Ltd. (Qualcomm Israel Ltd.)	ISRAEL	ETSI
QUALCOMM JAPAN LLC. (QUALCOMM JAPAN LLC.)	JAPAN	ARIB
Qualcomm Korea (Qualcomm Korea)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Qualcomm Tech. Netherlands B.V (Qualcomm Technologies Netherlands B.V.)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
Qualcomm Technologies Int (Qualcomm Technologies International, Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Qualcomm Technologies Ireland (QT Technologies Ireland Limited)	IRELAND	ETSI
Quanray (Shanghai Quanray Electronics Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA

Quectel (Quectel Wireless Solutions Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
RadiSys (RadiSys Inc.)	CANADA	ETSI
Rakuten Mobile, Inc (Rakuten Mobile, Inc)	JAPAN	ARIB
Rakuten Symphony (Rakuten Symphony)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
RATEL (Regulatory Agency For Electronic Communications and Postal Services)	SERBIA	ETSI
Reliance Jio (Reliance Jio)	INDIA	TSDSI
RISE (RISE Research Institutes of Sweden)	SWEDEN	ETSI
ROBERT BOSCH GmbH (ROBERT BOSCH GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Rogers Communications Canada (Rogers Communications Canada Inc.)	CANADA	ETSI
ROHDE & SCHWARZ (ROHDE & SCHWARZ GmbH & Co.KG)	GERMANY	ETSI
S&T Iskratel d.o.o. (S&T Iskratel, informacijske in komunikacijske rešitve, d.o.o.)	SLOVENIA	ETSI
Saankhya Labs (Saankhya Labs Private Limited)	INDIA	TSDSI
Sagemcom Broadband SAS (Sagemcom Broadband SAS)	FRANCE	ETSI
SAICT (Shenzhen Academy of Information and Communication Technology)	CHINA	CCSA
SAMEER (SAMEER - Centre for Electromagnetics)	INDIA	TSDSI
Samsung Electronics Austria (Samsung Electronics Austria GmbH)	AUSTRIA	ETSI
Samsung Electronics Benelux BV (Samsung Electronics Benelux BV)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd (Samsung Electronics Ind. Co., Ltd.)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Samsung Electronics Czech (Samsung Electronics Czech)	CZECH REPUBLIC	ETSI
Samsung Electronics France SA (Samsung Electronics France SA)	FRANCE	ETSI
Samsung Electronics GmbH (Samsung Electronics GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
Samsung Electronics Iberia SA (Samsung Electronics Iberia SA)	SPAIN	ETSI
Samsung Electronics Nordic AB (Samsung Electronics Nordic AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Samsung Electronics Polska (Samsung Electronics Polska)	POLAND	ETSI
Samsung Electronics Romania (Samsung Electronics Romania SRL)	ROMANIA	ETSI
Samsung Guangzhou Mobile R&D (Samsung Guangzhou Mobile R&D Center)	CHINA	CCSA
Samsung Nanjing (Samsung Electronic (China) R&D Center)	CHINA	CCSA
Samsung R&D Institute India (Samsung R&D Institute India - Bangalore Pvt. Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI
SAMSUNG R&D INSTITUTE JAPAN (SAMSUNG R&D INSTITUTE JAPAN)	JAPAN	ARIB
Samsung R&D Institute UK (Samsung R&D Institute UK)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Samsung Research America (Samsung Research America)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Samsung Shenzhen (Samsung Network R&D Center-Shenzhen)	CHINA	CCSA
Sandvine Incorporated (Sandvine Incorporated)	CANADA	ETSI

Sanechips (Sanechips Technology Co. , Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Sateliot (Satelio IoT Services)	SPAIN	ETSI
Schindler (Schindler Elevator Ltd)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
SDI Squared (SDI Squared LLC)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Sectra Communications AB (Sectra Communications AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Security Service (Swedish Security Service)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Semtech Neuchatel SA (Semtech Neuchatel SA)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
Sennheiser Electronic GmbH (Sennheiser Electronic GmbH & Co. KG)	GERMANY	ETSI
Sensorise (Sensorise Digital Services Pvt Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI
Sensus UK (Sensus UK Systems Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Sepura Ltd (Sepura Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Sequans Communications (Sequans Communications)	FRANCE	ETSI
SES S.A. (SES S.A.)	LUXEMBOURG	ETSI
SEU (Southeast University)	CHINA	CCSA
SGDSN (Secrétariat Général de la Défense et de la Sécurité Nationale (SGDSN))	FRANCE	ETSI
SGS Wireless (SGS Wireless)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Shanghai Chen Si Electronics (Shanghai Chen Si Electronics Technology Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Shanghai Jiao Tong University (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)	CHINA	CCSA
Shanghai Tejet Com Technology (Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
SHARP Corporation (SHARP Corporation)	JAPAN	ARIB
Shenzhen Heytap (Shenzhen Heytap Technology Corp.,Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
ShenZhen Zhongxing Shitong (ShenZhen Zhongxing Shitong Tech. Co.,Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
SIA (Shenyang Institute of Automation, Chinese Academy of Sciences)	CHINA	CCSA
Siemens AG (Siemens AG)	GERMANY	ETSI
Sierra Wireless. S.A. (Sierra Wireless, S.A.)	FRANCE	ETSI
Signalchip Innovations Pvt. (Signalchip Innovations Pvt. Ltd.)	INDIA	TSDSI
SIST (Slovenian Institute for Standardisation)	SLOVENIA	ETSI
Sisvel (Sisvel International S.A.)	LUXEMBOURG	ETSI
SITA (SITA OnAir Switzerland Sarl)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
SK Telecom (SK TELECOM)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
SKY Perfect JSAT Corporation (SKY Perfect JSAT Corporation)	JAPAN	ARIB
Skylo Technologies (Skylo Technologies)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Skyworks Solutions Inc. (Skyworks Solutions Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI

SmarterMicro Inc. (Smarter Microelectronics(Guangzhou) Co.,Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
SnT - University of Luxembourg (Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust/University of Luxembourg)	LUXEMBOURG	ETSI
SoftBank Corp. (SoftBank Corp.)	JAPAN	ARIB
Softel Systems (Softel Systems Pty Ltd)	AUSTRALIA	ETSI
Softil Ltd (Softil Ltd)	ISRAEL	ETSI
Sony Corporation (Sony Corporation)	JAPAN	ARIB
Sony Europe B.V. (Sony Europe B.V.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Sony Group Corporation (Sony Group Corporation)	JAPAN	ARIB
Sooktha Consulting Pvt Ltd (Sooktha Consulting Pvt Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI
Southern Linc. (Southern Linc.)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Southwest Jiaotong university (Southwest Jiaotong university)	CHINA	CCSA
SpaceX (SpaceX Services, Inc)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Spark NZ Ltd (Spark NZ Ltd)	NEW ZEALAND	ATIS
Spirent Communications (Spirent Communications)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Sporton International Inc (Sporton International Inc.)	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	ETSI
Spreadtrum Communications (Spreadtrum Communications (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
SRTC (The State Radio_monitoring_center Testing Center)	CHINA	CCSA
SS8 (SS8 Networks Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
SSNS (Special Service for the National Security of Hungary)	HUNGARY	ETSI
Starpoint (Beijing Starpoint Technology Company Limited)	CHINA	CCSA
STE IDIRECT IRELAND LTD (ST ENGINEERING IDIRECT (IRELAND) LIMITED)	IRELAND	ETSI
Stellar (Stellar telecommunications)	FRANCE	ETSI
Sterlite Technologies Ltd (Sterlite Technologies Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI
STMicroelectronics (STMicroelectronics International NV)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
Sumitomo Elec. Industries, Ltd (Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.)	JAPAN	ARIB
Swift Navigation (Swift Navigation)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
SWISSCOM (SWISSCOM SA)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
SWR (Südwestrundfunk)	GERMANY	ETSI
SyncTechno, Inc. (SyncTechno Inc.)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Syniverse (M/s Syniverse Technologies Services India Pvt. Ltd.)	UNITED KINGDOM	TSDSI
TA (Tantra Analyst)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Tait Europe Limited (Tait Europe Limited)	AUSTRIA	ETSI
TCIL (Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd)	INDIA	TSDSI

TCL Communication Ltd. (TCL Communication Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
TCS (TATA Consultancy Services)	INDIA	TSDSI
TD Tech Ltd (TD Tech Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
TDF (TDF SAS)	FRANCE	ETSI
Tech Mahindra Limited (Tech Mahindra Limited)	INDIA	TSDSI
Tejas Networks Ltd. (Tejas Networks Ltd.)	INDIA	TSDSI
Tektronix GmbH (Tektronix GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
TELECOM ITALIA S.p.A. (Telecom Italia S.p.A.)	ITALY	ETSI
Telefonica Germany GmbH (Telefónica Germany GmbH & Co OHG)	GERMANY	ETSI
TELEFONICA S.A. (TELEFONICA S.A.)	SPAIN	ETSI
Telekom Deutschland GmbH (Telekom Deutschland GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
TELENOR ASA (Telenor ASA)	NORWAY	ETSI
Telesat International Limited (Telesat International Limited)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Telia Company AB (Telia Company AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Telit Communications S.p.A. (Telit Communications S.p.A.)	ITALY	ETSI
Telstra Limited (Telstra Limited)	AUSTRALIA	ETSI
TELUS (TELUS)	CANADA	ATIS
Tencent (Shenzhen city Tencent computer system Co. Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Tencent Cloud (Tencent cloud computing Beijing Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
Teradyne (Teradyne)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
TerreStar Solutions Inc. (TerreStar Solutions Inc.)	CANADA	ATIS
Tessares (Tessares S.A.)	BELGIUM	ETSI
Texas A&M University (Texas A&M University)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
TEXAS Instruments (Texas Instruments France)	FRANCE	ETSI
THALES (THALES)	FRANCE	ETSI
TII (Technology Innovation Institute)	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ETSI
T-Mobile Austria GmbH (T-Mobile AUSTRIA GmbH)	AUSTRIA	ETSI
T-Mobile Polska S.A. (T-Mobile Polska Spolka Akcyjna)	POLAND	ETSI
T-Mobile USA (T-Mobile USA, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
T-Mobile USA Inc. (T-Mobile USA Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
TNO (TNO)	NETHERLANDS	ETSI
Tongji University (Tongji University)	CHINA	CCSA
Toshiba (Toshiba)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI

TOYOTA Info Technology Center (TOYOTA Info Technology Center USA, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION (TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION)	JAPAN	TTC
TRAFICOM (The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency)	FINLAND	ETSI
Trafikverket (Trafikverket)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Transsion Holdings (Transsion Holdings)	CHINA	CCSA
Trimble (Trimble)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
TTP plc (TTP plc)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Türk Telekomunikasyon A.S. (Türk Telekomunikasyon A.S.)	TÜRKIYE	ETSI
TURKCELL (Turkcell İletişim Hizmetleri A.S.)	TÜRKIYE	ETSI
TUV SUD BABT (TUV SUD BRITISH APPROVALS BOARD FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
U.S. Department of Defense (U.S. Department of Defense)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
U.S. Department of Transport. (U.S. Department of Transportation)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
U.S. National Security Agency (US National Security Agency)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Uangel (Uangel Corporation)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
ubinexus (Beijing Ubinexus Technology Development Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
u-blox AG (u-blox AG)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
UESTC (University of Electronic Science and Technology of China)	CHINA	CCSA
UIET Panjab University (UIET Panjab University Chandigarh)	INDIA	TSDSI
UL VS Ltd (UL VS Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
UMA (Universidad de Malaga)	SPAIN	ETSI
umlaut (umlaut communications GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
UNIBO (ALMA MATER STUDIORUM Università di Bologna)	ITALY	ETSI
Unicom Broadband Online (Unicom Broadband Online Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Unicompay (Unicompay Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Union Inter. Chemins de Fer (Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer)	FRANCE	ETSI
Union Telephone Company (Union Telephone Company)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
Unisoc (Unisoc (Shanghai) Technologies Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Unisoc Beijing (Beijing Unisoc Communications Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
UPV/EHU (Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea)	SPAIN	ETSI
US Cellular Corporation. (US Cellular Corporation/TDS.)	UNITED STATES	ATIS
UTIMACO TS GmbH (UTIMACO TS GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
UTokyo (The University of Tokyo)	JAPAN	ETSI
Valeo (Valeo Telematik und Akustik GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI

VALID SOLUCIONES TECNOLÓGICAS (VALID SOLUCIONES TECNOLÓGICAS S.A.U)	SPAIN	ETSI
Valid8 (Valid8.com, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Vanchip (Vanchip (Tianjin) Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Verizon Denmark (Verizon Denmark A/S)	DENMARK	ETSI
Verizon Spain (Verizon Spain S.L.)	SPAIN	ETSI
Verizon Sweden (Verizon Sweden Aktiebolag 2116)	SWEDEN	ETSI
Verizon Switzerland AG (Verizon Switzerland AG)	SWITZERLAND	ETSI
Verizon UK Ltd (Verizon UK Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Vestel (Vestel Elektronik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S)	TÜRKIYE	ETSI
ViaSat Satellite Holdings Ltd (ViaSat Satellite Holdings Ltd)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
VIAVI Solutions (Viavi Solutions UK Ltd.)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
vivo Communication Technology (vivo Communication Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
vivo Japan KK (vivo Japan KK)	JAPAN	ARIB
vivo Mobile Com. (Chongqing) (vivo Mobile Communication (Chongqing) Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
vivo Mobile Communication (H) (vivo Mobile Communication (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
vivo Mobile Communication (S) (vivo Mobile Communication (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
vivo Mobile Communication Co., (vivo Mobile Communication Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
VIVO TECH GmbH (VIVO TECH GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
VMware Bulgaria EOOD (VMware Bulgaria EOOD)	BULGARIA	ETSI
Vodafone España SA (Vodafone España SA)	SPAIN	ETSI
Vodafone GmbH (Vodafone GmbH)	GERMANY	ETSI
VODAFONE Group Plc (Vodafone Group Plc)	UNITED KINGDOM	ETSI
Vodafone Ireland Plc (Vodafone Ireland Plc)	IRELAND	ETSI
Vodafone Italia SpA (Vodafone Italia SpA)	ITALY	ETSI
Vodafone Romania S.A. (Vodafone Romania S.A.)	ROMANIA	ETSI
Vodafone Telekomünikasyon A.S. (Vodafone Telekomünikasyon A.S.)	TÜRKIYE	ETSI
VoiceAge Corporation (VoiceAge Corporation)	CANADA	ETSI
Volkswagen AG (Volkswagen AG)	GERMANY	ETSI
VSENS (Unicom Vsens Telecommunications Co., Ltd)	CHINA	CCSA
VTT (VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland)	FINLAND	ETSI
WE Certification Oy (WE Certification Oy)	FINLAND	ETSI
Western Digital (Western Digital Technologies, Inc.)	UNITED STATES	ETSI
Wiliot Ltd. (Wiliot Ltd.)	ISRAEL	ETSI

WILUS Inc. (WILUS Inc.)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
Wipro Limited. (Wipro Limited.)	INDIA	TSDSI
Xiaomi Communications (Xiaomi Communications)	CHINA	CCSA
Xiaomi EV Technology (Xiaomi EV Technology Co., Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
Xiaomi Technology (Xiaomi Technology)	CHINA	CCSA
Xidian University (Xidian University)	CHINA	CCSA
Xilinx Ireland (Xilinx Ireland)	IRELAND	ETSI
ZEKU (ZEKU TECHNOLOGY (SHANGHAI) CORP., LTD.)	CHINA	CCSA
Zhejiang Lab (Zhejiang Lab)	CHINA	CCSA
Zhejiang University (Zhejiang University)	CHINA	CCSA
ZITiS (Central Office for Information Technology in the Security Sector)	GERMANY	ETSI
Zollkriminalamt (ZKA) (Zollkriminalamt (ZKA))	GERMANY	ETSI
ZONSON (ZONSON SAMRT AUTO CORPORATION)	CHINA	CCSA
ZTE Corporation (ZTE Corporation)	CHINA	ETSI
ZTE Corporation. (ZTE Corporation.)	CHINA	CCSA
ZTE FRANCE SASU (ZTE FRANCE SASU)	FRANCE	ETSI
ZTE Korea Limited (ZTE Korea Limited)	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	TTA
ZTE Photonics (ZTE Photonics Technology Co.,Ltd.)	CHINA	CCSA
ZTE Wistron Telecom AB (ZTE Wistron Telecom AB)	SWEDEN	ETSI
ZXNE (ZXNE CORPORATION)	CHINA	CCSA

Total : 801 Individual Members



Any comments or problems with this application? Please let us know...

