

# **Zusatzinformationen**

## **Standards**

8 Seiten

Internet LinksLinks zu internen Dokumenten**INHALT**

<b>1</b>	<b>Internetadressen .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	International Telecommunication Union – Telecom Standardization - ITU-T ..	3
1.2	International Organization for Standardization - ISO.....	4
	What is ISO? .....	4
	ISO's name.....	4
1.3	European Standards Organization - ETSI.....	4
1.4	Center for Excellence in Nonprofits - CEN.....	5
1.5	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization - CENELEC.....	5
1.6	ATM Forum.....	6
1.7	DSL Forum.....	6
1.8	Frame Relay Forum.....	6
1.9	UMTS Forum .....	6
	Mission .....	6
	Scope .....	6
	Objectives.....	6
<b>2</b>	<b>Dokumente.....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1	ATM .....	8
2.2	DSL.....	8
2.3	Frame Relay .....	8
2.4	ISDN .....	8
2.5	UMTS.....	8

## 1 Internetadressen

### 1.1 International Telecommunication Union – Telecom Standardization - ITU-T

[www.itu.int/ITU-T/](http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/)

The Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) embodies ITU's oldest activity - developing internationally-agreed technical and operating standards and defining tariff and accounting principles for international telecommunication services. The work of ITU-T aims to foster seamless interconnection of the world's communication network and systems.

Now, as the worlds of telecommunications, information technology, broadcasting, consumer electronics and content provision rapidly converge, ITU-T is being called upon to forge new Recommendations which promote the interoperability of equipment from these once-disparate realms and facilitate the development of a new world of multimedia-based communications.

ITU-T's mission is to ensure an efficient and on-time production of high quality standards covering all fields of telecommunications.

#### A Seamless Transition

International standards-setting activities represent a global collective effort amounting to several hundreds of millions of dollars every year. ITU-T makes a vital contribution to this process through an open, worldwide membership and a collaborative, impartial approach.

Through a balancing of all interests, the Sector focuses on identifying the best possible technical solutions, which are developed into internationally-recognized ITU-T Recommendations.

Essential to the smooth functioning of the world's fast-expanding communications networks, globally agreed, globally accepted standards allow all nations to benefit from access to leading-edge communications and provide a basis for commercial application of technological advances on a global scale.

Through standardization efforts spanning more than 130 years, ITU has helped the global telecommunication industry grow to become the world's third-largest business sector with an annual value of over US\$1 trillion. Now, as an increasing number of operators re-orient their business plans to include Internet Protocol (IP) networks, ITU-T's work programme is adapting and expanding to encompass developments in IP-based systems.

With a majority of its membership from the private sector, the ITU-T understands the crucial balance between rapid delivery and the need for stability in standards development. The Sector has already made great progress in speeding up time-to-market of its Recommendations, and continues to work hard to ensure vital new standards are made available to the industry in the shortest possible time.

## 1.2 International Organization for Standardization - ISO

[www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

### What is ISO?

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from more than 140 countries, one from each country.

ISO is a non-governmental organization established in 1947. The mission of ISO is to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity.

ISO's work results in international agreements which are published as International Standards.



### ISO's name

Many people will have noticed a seeming lack of correspondence between the official title when used in full, International Organization for Standardization, and the short form, ISO. Shouldn't the acronym be "IOS"? Yes, if it were an acronym – which it is not. In fact, "ISO" is a word, derived from the Greek isos, meaning "equal", which is the root of the prefix "iso-" that occurs in a host of terms, such as "isometric" (of equal measure or dimensions) and "isonomy" (equality of laws, or of people before the law). From "equal" to "standard", the line of thinking that led to the choice of "ISO" as the name of the organization is easy to follow. In addition, the name ISO is used around the world to denote the organization, thus avoiding the plethora of acronyms resulting from the translation of "International Organization for Standardization" into the different national languages of members, e.g. IOS in English, OIN in French (from Organisation internationale de normalisation). Whatever the country, the short form of the Organization's name is always ISO.

## 1.3 European Standards Organization - ETSI

[www.etsi.org](http://www.etsi.org)

ETSI (the European Telecommunications Standards Institute) is a not for profit organization whose mission is to produce the telecommunications standards that will be used for decades to come throughout Europe and beyond.

Based in Sophia Antipolis, south of France, ETSI unites 912 members from 54 countries inside and outside Europe, and represents administrations, network operators, manufacturers, service providers, research bodies and users. The Institute's work programme is determined by its members, who are also responsible for approving its deliverables. As a result, ETSI's activities are maintained in close alignment with the market needs expressed by its members.

ETSI plays a major role in developing a wide range of standards and other technical documentation as Europe's contribution to world-wide standardization in telecommunications, broadcasting and information technology. ETSI's prime objective is to support global

harmonization by providing a forum in which all the key players can contribute actively. ETSI is officially recognized by the European Commission and the EFTA secretariat.

## 1.4 Center for Excellence in Nonprofits - CEN

[www.cen.org](http://www.cen.org)

The Center for Excellence in Nonprofits (CEN) provides the nonprofit community with in-depth leadership development and continuous improvement programs through an innovative learning community model pioneered by CEN.

CEN's Learning Community engages our members' leadership, both executive and board, in an series of development activities aimed at fostering ongoing systemic change — within the organization and within the service delivery system in which the organization is situated.

The result of CEN's work is improved leadership, better systems, and, most important, improved services for the clients and communities aided by our member nonprofits.

CEN's goal — considered audacious by traditional nonprofit management assistance standards--is to elevate a whole community of nonprofit organizations into the best-managed agencies in America.

CEN's mission is to promote voluntary technical harmonization in Europe in conjunction with worldwide bodies and its partners in Europe.

Harmonization diminishes trade barriers, promotes safety, allows interoperability of products, systems and services, and promotes common technical understanding.

In Europe, CEN works in partnership with CENELEC - the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization ([www.cenelec.org](http://www.cenelec.org)) and ETSI - the European Telecommunications Standards Institute ([www.etsi.org](http://www.etsi.org)).

CEN works in conjunction with other private or public organizations, representing European and worldwide interests.

In particular, it has an agreement for technical cooperation (the Vienna Agreement) with ISO, the International Organization for Standardization ([www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)).

CEN has signed the World Trade Organization (WTO) Code of good practice for the preparation, adoption and application of standards.

## 1.5 European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization - CENELEC

[www.cenelec.org](http://www.cenelec.org)

CENELEC is the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization. It was set up in 1973 as a non-profit-making organisation under Belgian Law.

It has been officially recognised as the European Standards Organisation in its field by the European Commission in Directive 83/189/EEC.

Its members have been working together in the interests of European harmonisation since the late fifties, developing alongside the European Economic Community. CENELEC works with 35,000 technical experts from 19 European countries to publish standards for the European market.

## 1.6 ATM Forum

[www.atmforum.com](http://www.atmforum.com)

The ATM Forum is a community of experts working on evolving the next generation network from ATM and its role with IP, Frame Relay and DSL to defining ATM with MEGACO/H.248, MPLS and more.

The ATM Forum is focused on convergence.

For Voice, video, data and images together, the next generation network depends on ATM Technology.

## 1.7 DSL Forum

[www.dslforum.org](http://www.dslforum.org)

The DSL Forum is a Corporation operated for the benefit of its members. Recognizing that its members compete, the Forum strictly observes applicable anti-trust laws. Within these laws the DSL Forum intends to promote the market for DSL and facilitate development of interoperable DSL-based network components.

## 1.8 Frame Relay Forum

[www.frforum.com](http://www.frforum.com)

The Frame Relay Forum is an association of vendors, carriers, users and consultants committed to the education, promotion, and implementation of Frame Relay in accordance with international standards

## 1.9 UMTS Forum

<http://www.umts-forum.org/servlet/dycon/ztumts/umts/Live/en/umts/Home>

### **Mission**

The UMTS Forum is an open, international body for promoting the global uptake of third generation (3G) mobile systems and services.

### **Scope**

The UMTS Forum recognises the importance of all players - including new entrants - in the mobile value chain. As well as offering guidance to governmental and financial communities it also provides marketing input to technical standardisation bodies and advises on spectrum requirements both for the present and future 3G systems. The UMTS Forum serves the interests of all its members through educational and promotional activities in its role as the voice of the 3G mobile market.

### **Objectives**

To promote global success for UMTS/3G services delivered on all third generation system technologies recognised by the ITU  
To forge high-level dialogue between operators and other market players that can ensure commercial success for all  
To present market knowledge that aids the rapid development and uptake of new services and applications

## 2 Dokumente

### 2.1 ATM

1. [ATM Specs](#)

### 2.2 DSL

1. [DSL telejoice wp](#)
2. [Loop Management System Standards](#)

### 2.3 Frame Relay

1. [FR basics](#)
2. [FR basicsgerm](#)
3. [FR fragtechbrief](#)
4. [FR multitechbrief](#)
5. [FR switchedaccess](#)
6. [FR to ATM](#)
7. [FR voiceoverfr](#)
8. [FR VPN](#)

### 2.4 ISDN

1. [EG 201 018 V1.5.2](#)
2. [ETR 018](#)
3. [ETS 300 102-1](#)
4. [ETS 300 102-2](#)
5. [ETS 300 104](#)
6. [ETS 300 264](#)
7. [ISDN1](#)
8. [ISDN2](#)
9. [ISDN3](#)
10. [TS 101 392 V6.0.0](#)

### 2.5 UMTS

1. [IMT Global Circulation of Terminals final](#)
2. [UMTS Forum 1](#)
3. [UMTS Forum](#)
4. [UMTS report 1](#)
5. [UMTS report 2](#)
6. [UMTS report 6](#)
7. [UMTS W6report 8](#)