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General
This is a living document and may be updated even between meetings. The latest version can be found at the following URL.
https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/com15/Pages/otn.aspx Proposed modifications and comments should be sent to: ITU-T TSB.
From the Issue 22, the document is split into two parts to separate the up-to-date snapshot-type information and comprehensive database-type information.
- Part 1 provides highlights of relevant SDOs’ activity.
- Part 2 updated.
Editor of the document thanks continuous support of the SDOs and their information regularly provided.
Splitting the document and its information into the two parts is one of the attempts to make this kind of information useful and attractive to the potential readers. ITU-T SG15 is considering more effective way to provide the information and efficient way to maintain and update it. Regarding Part 1, setting up the common template for reporting is one idea. For Part 2, automated database representation is under consideration in ITU.
Any comments, not only the correction and update of the information but also the ways to provide the information are highly appreciated.
Part 1: Status reports as of July 2024

1 Highlight of ITU-T SG15
Highlights from the most recent SG15 Plenary meeting can be found here:

2 Reports from other organizations
The table below highlights the latest status reports received from the relevant organizations. ITU-T members can see the details of the reports by accessing ITU-T SG15 temporary documents for plenary. Some TDs may be from earlier SG15 plenaries.

Table 1 – Summary of status reports from relevant organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Broadband Forum</td>
<td>Liaison Report for Broadband Forum Related to WP3/15. The liaison report highlights some key initiatives and particular activities of interest to WP3. Initiatives: Open Broadband; 5G; Common YANG. Specific areas of interest: 5G Transport; TR-350 Ethernet Services using BGP MPLS-based Ethernet VPNs; FlexE in IP/MPLS Networks for 5G; YANG for Ethernet OAM/CFM and Alarm Models; Deterministic Transport; Network Slicing.</td>
<td>[219-GEN]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE 802.1 liaison report The 802.1 working group has three active task groups: Maintenance, Time-Sensitive Networking (TSN), and Security. In addition, a coordination subgroup exists to explore IEEE 802 Network Enhancements for the Next Decade. This activity will assess emerging requirements for IEEE 802-based communication infrastructures, identify commonalities, gaps, and trends not currently addressed by IEEE 802 standards and projects, and facilitate building industry consensus towards proposals to initiate new standards development efforts. A second subgroup, YANGsters, is responsible for discussing common practice and tooling for YANG models supporting IEEE 802 protocols. The 802.1 working group has over 23 active projects ranging from revisions of existing work (like time synchronization), addition of new bridging features (like asynchronous traffic shaping), support of YANG modelling and application to new verticals (like fronthaul, automotive or industrial automation). See section 4.6.1.12</td>
<td>[348-GEN]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IEEE 802.3</td>
<td>See section 4.6.1.13</td>
<td>[333-GEN]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MEF</td>
<td>MEF liaison report</td>
<td>[349-GEN]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With over 200 member companies, including many of the world's largest service providers and technology vendors, MEF is an industry forum leading the development of a global federation of network, cloud, and technology providers to establish dynamic, assured, and certified services that empower enterprise digital transformation.

MEF 3.0 services are delivered over automated, virtualized, and interconnected networks powered by LSO (Lifecycle Service Orchestration), SDN, and NFV. MEF produces service standards, LSO frameworks, LSO APIs, MEF 3.0 Proof of Concept Showcases, and certification programs for services, technologies, and professionals. MEF 3.0 work will enable automated delivery of standardized Carrier Ethernet, Optical Transport, IP, SD-WAN, cybersecurity, SASE, and other Layer 4-7 services across multiple provider networks.

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**OIF (PLL)**

Liaison report for OIF Physical and Link Layer (PLL) Working Group

- OIF-CEI-05.0 was published in May 2022
- OIF-CEI-05.1 was published Dec. 2022
- CEI-04.0 Maintenance was published in OIF-CEI-05.0
- CEI-224G framework white paper was revised accordingly and published as OIF-FD-CEI-224G-01.0 – Next Generation CEI-224G Framework (February 2022).

CEI (Common Electrical I-O) – OIF-CEI-05.2 was published in January 2024

The following CEI (Common Electrical I-O) projects are active:

- CEI-112G-Linear
- CEI-112G-XSR+ PAM4
- CEI-224G-LR-PAM4
- CEI-224G-MR-PAM4
- CEI-224G-VSR-PAM4
- CEI-224G-PAM4 Protocol Agnostic Link Training
- CEI-224G-Linear
- E-SGMII
- 1600ZR
- 1600ZR+

400ZR interop maintenance completed principal ballot comments.

An 800G Coherent project is developing 800ZR and 800LR specifications.
FlexE 2.2 IA is now published as https://www.oiforum.com/wp-content/uploads/OIF-FLEXE-02.2.pdf

FlexE Neighbor Discovery is now published as http://www.oiforum.com/wp-content/uploads/OIF-FLEXE-ND-01.0-.pdf (publicly available).


Energy Efficient Interfaces (formerly Co-Packaging)
- Retimed Transmitter Linear Receiver Project
- System Vendor Requirements Document for Energy Efficient Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IETF</th>
<th>Transport related IETF work includes activities in the working groups ccamp, mpls, teas, and pce.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>JCA IMT2020</td>
<td>Incoming liaison from JCA IMT2020 is in TD240/G JCA IMT2020 has updated their Standardisation Activity Roadmap which is available at JCA-IMT2020 website.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8 | IEEE P1588 | Liaison report for IEEE 1588. The P1588 WG has finalized in 2019 a new edition of the IEEE1588 standard, (IEEE1588-2019) (based on the 2008 version of the standard, IEEE1588-2008). This has been published on the 2020-06-16 (IEEE1588-2019). Work has started to address some aspects to be covered by future amendments of the IEEE 1588. The work is structured into several sub-committees addressing the various topics. A number of PARs have been recently approved to address these updates (see Active Projects - IEEE P1588 Working Group):
  - **P1588a**: Enhancements for Best Master Clock Algorithm (BMCA) mechanisms
  - **P1588b**: Addition of PTP mapping for transport over Optical Transport Network (OTN)
  - **P1588c**: Clarification of Terminology
  - **P1588d**: Guidelines for selecting and operating a Key Management System
  - **P1588e**: MIB and YANG Data Models
  - **P1588f**: Enhancements for latency and/or asymmetry calibration
  - **P1588g**: Master-slave optional alternative terminology” |
Additional information on the WG can be found on its website:
https://ieee-sa.centrdesktop.com/1588public/
Part 2: Standard work plan

1 Introduction to Part 2
Today's global communications world has many different definitions for Optical and other Transport networks, which are supported by different technologies. This resulted in a number of different Study Groups within the ITU-T, e.g., SG 11, 12, 13, and 15 developing Recommendations related to Optical and other Transport Networks and Technologies. Moreover, other standards developing organizations (SDOs), forums and consortia are also active in this area.

Recognising that without a strong coordination effort there is the danger of duplication of work as well as the development of incompatible and non-interoperable standards, WTSA-08 (held in 2008) designated Study Group 15 as the Lead Study Group on Optical and other Transport Networks and Technologies, with the mandate to:

- study the appropriate core Questions (Question 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14),
- define and maintain overall (standards) framework, in collaboration with other SGs and SDOs,
- coordinate, assign and prioritise the studies done by the Study Groups (recognising their mandates) to ensure the development of consistent, complete and timely Recommendations.

Study Group 15 entrusted WP 3/15, under Question 12/15, with the task to manage and carry out the Lead Study Group activities on Optical and other Transport Networks and Technologies. To avoid misunderstanding that the mandate above is only applied to G.872-based Optical Transport Network (OTN), this Lead Study Group Activity is titled Optical and other Transport Networks & Technologies (OTNT) that encompass all the related networks, technologies and infrastructures for transport as defined in clause 4.

2 Scope
As the mandate of this Lead Study Group role implies, the standards area covered relates to Optical and other Transport networks and technologies. The Optical and other Transport functions include:

- client adaptation functions
- multiplexing functions
- cross connect and switching functions, including grooming and configuration
- management and control functions
- physical media functions
- network synchronization and distribution functions
- test and measurement functions.

Apart from taking the Lead Study Group role within the ITU-T, Study Group 15 will also endeavour to cooperate with other relevant organizations, including ATIS, ETSI, ISO/IEC, IETF, IEEE, MEF, OIF and TIA.

3 Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANSI</td>
<td>American National Standards Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASON</td>
<td>Automatically Switched Optical Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATIS</td>
<td>Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EoT</td>
<td>Ethernet frames over Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETSI</td>
<td>European Telecommunications Standards Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>International Electrotechnical Commission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Definitions and descriptions
One of the most complicated factors in coordination work among multiple organizations in the area of OTNT is differing terminology. Often multiple different groups are utilising the same terms with different definitions. This clause includes definitions relevant to this document. See Annex A for more information on how common terms are used in different organizations.

4.1 Optical and other Transport Networks & Technologies (OTNT)
The transmission of information over optical media in a systematic manner is an optical transport network. The optical transport network consists of the networking capabilities/functionalities and the technologies required to support them. For the purposes of this standardization and work plan, all new optical transport networking functionalities and the related other transport technologies will be considered as part of the OTNT standardization work plan. The focus will be the transport and networking of digital client payloads over fibre optic cables. Though established optical transport mechanisms in transport plane (such as Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH), Optical Transport Network (OTN), Ethernet frames over Transport (EoT), Multi-protocol label switching-transport profile (MPLS-TP)) fall within this broad definition, only standardization efforts relating to new networking functionalities of OTN, EoT and MPLS-TP will be actively considered as part of this Lead Study Group activity. Control plane and related equipment management aspects including ASON and SDN are also within the scope. Synchronization and time distribution aspects in the above transport network technologies are also included in the definition of OTNT.

4.2 Optical Transport Network (OTN)
ITU-T Recommendation G.709 (Interfaces for the optical transport network) with its amendement defines that an optical transport network (OTN) is composed of a set of optical network elements connected by optical fibres, that provide functionality to encapsulate, transport, multiplex, route, manage, supervise and provide survivability of client signals.
multiplexing of lower rate ODUk/flex signals into these two OPUs. Edition 6.0 clarifies that the ODUflex(GFP) bit rate can be any rate and is not limited to the recommended bit rates, updates the OTN interface terminology, corrects the replacement signal definitions for some of the Ethernet client signals and restricts the FlexE aware sub-rate granularity to 25 Gbit/s.

ITU-T G.709 describes a flexible n × 100G frame format (OTUCn) designed for use at beyond 100G line-side and client-side interfaces, where the “C” corresponds to the Roman numeral for 100. The OTUCn format can be used for line-side interfaces up to 25.6 Tbit/s, giving system vendors the ability to develop higher-rate OTUCn line-side interfaces at their own pace over the coming 15 to 20 years, in line with market demand and technology availability and independently of progress in standardization.

OTUCn client-side interfaces will use the new, flexible n × 100G FlexO frame format and forward error correction (FEC) combined with the available client optical modules. The initial n × 100G FlexO standard, ITU-T G.709.1, was published in the beginning of 2017. Future n × 200G and n × 400G FlexO standards will be available when next-generation 200G or 400G client optical modules become available.

ITU-T G.709 provides the necessary support for 200G and 400G Ethernet under development within IEEE. OTN can support the FlexE-unaware, FlexE-aware subrate and FlexE Client services developed by OIF; in addition introducing the capability to transport frequency and time synchronization information, complementing the similar capability in packet transport networks. The majority of OTUCn applications to be enabled by ITU-T G.709 will relate to line-side interfaces. Examples of initial OTUCn applications are likely to include:

- Interconnecting 10+ Tbit/s OTN cross connects via 200G, 300G, 400G, 500G, etc. OTUCn line ports
- Interconnecting 200G and 400G transponders, which support the 200GE and 400GE services in the IEEE Std 802.3-2022, as well as the emerging subrated n×100G FlexE-Aware services developed by OIF’s FlexE Implementation Agreement project
- Interconnecting n × 100GE muxponders with 200G, 300G, 400G, 500G, etc. tunnels

ITU-T Recommendations for OTN include:

- [ITU-T G.709] provides the rates and formats used in the OTN
- [ITU-T G.709.1] specifies Flexible OTN common elements
- [ITU-T G.709.2] specifies OTU4 long-reach interface
- [ITU-T G.709.3] specifies Flexible OTN long-reach interfaces
- [ITU-T G.709.4] specifies OTU25 and OTU50 short-reach interfaces
- [ITU-T G.709.5] specifies Flexible OTN short-reach interfaces
- [ITU-T G.709.6] specifies Flexible OTN B400G long-reach interfaces
- [ITU-T G.709.20] is the Overview of fine grain OTN
- [ITU-T G.798] defines the equipment functional blocks
- [ITU-T G.872] defines OTN architecture
- [ITU-T G.807] defines optical media network architecture
- [ITU-T G.873.1] and [ITU-T G.873.2] describes linear and ring protection
- [ITU-T G.874] and [ITU-T G.875] define the management interface
- [ITU-T G.698.1], [ITU-T G.698.2] and [ITU-T G.959.1] define the physical interfaces.

According to G.872, the OTN is decomposed into the following layer structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethernet clients</th>
<th>Digital Clients of the OTN (including Ethernet clients)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

According to G.872, the OTN is decomposed into the following layer structure.
### Figure 6-1/G.872 – Overview of the OTN

The digital layers of the OTN (optical data unit (ODU), optical transport unit (OTU)) provide for the multiplexing and maintenance of digital clients. There is one-to-one mapping between an OTU and an optical tributary signal assembly (OTSiA). The OTSiA represents the optical tributary signal group (OTSiG) and the non associated overhead (OTSiG-O), which is used for management for OTSiG. The OTSiG, represents one or more optical tributary signals (OTSi) that are each characterized by their central frequency and an application identifier. This approach allows the OTU (in particular for bit rates higher than 100Gb/s) to be distributed across multiple optical tributary signals (OTSi). An interface may be created by bonding standard-rate interfaces (e.g., m * 100G), over which the OTUCn (n ≥ 1) signal is adapted. This is known as a FlexO group and is used in G.709.1 and G.709.3. FlexO enables ODUflex services >100Gbit/s to be supported across multiple interfaces.

Below the OTSi are the media constructs (optical devices) that provide the ability to configure the media channels. A media channel is characterized by its frequency slot (i.e., nominal central frequency and width as defined in [ITU T G.694.1]). Each OTSi is guided to its destination by an independent network media channel. This is now described in G.807 and is not OTN specific.

### 4.2.1 400ZR Interop

The OIF 400ZR IA was approved and published 2020-March-10. It is available at [https://www.oiforum.com/wp-content/uploads/OIF-400ZR-01.0_reduced2.pdf](https://www.oiforum.com/wp-content/uploads/OIF-400ZR-01.0_reduced2.pdf). From the IA Introduction, “This Implementation Agreement (IA) specifies a Digital Coherent 400ZR interface for two applications:

- 120 km or less, amplified, point-to-point, DWDM noise limited links.
- Unamplified, single wavelength, loss limited links.”

The most recent liaison received was TD68/GEN.

In TD50/G, it is reported that updates to the OIF 400ZR IA Maintenance baseline were agreed and a motion passed to conduct a Principal Member Ballot on “OIF-400ZR-01.0 Maintenance”. The 400ZR, 75 GHz DWDM amplified - Application Code (0x03) parameters can be found in Section 13.3. The EVM updates are included in section 14.4 and any new or updated optical parameter definitions can be found in Section 13.4.
4.3 Subscriber and Operator Layer 1 Services
In late 2016 the MEF launched a new project to define both Subscriber (UNI-to-UNI) and Operator (wholesale) L1 Services. The first specification defines the attributes of a Subscriber L1 service for Ethernet and Fibre Channel client protocols, used in LAN and SAN extension for data centre interconnect, as well as SONET and SDH client protocols for legacy WAN services. It was published as MEF 63 in August 2018. A parallel project has concluded on a partner specification defining Operator L1 services between a UNI and OTN ENNI (access) and between OTN ENNIs (transit). This provides the basis for streamlining the interconnection of multi-domain L1 services. It was published as MEF 64 in February 2020.

4.4 Support for mobile networks
MEF 22.3 Implementation Agreement (IA) Transport Services for Mobile Networks identifies the requirements for MEF Ethernet Services (EVC) and MEF External Interfaces (EIs such as UNIs) for use in mobile networks. It includes an amendment for small cells, support for multi-operator networks and time synchronization. It also aligns with revised MEF service definitions and attributes in MEF 6.2 and MEF 10.3. A new MEF project was launched in 2017 on Transport Services for Mobile Networks to include 5G requirements for fronthaul and the description of network slicing applicability. That amendment to MEF 22.3 was published as MEF 22.3.1 in April 2020. SG 15 is responsible for developing Recommendations for transport networks, access networks, and home networking, including standard architectures of optical transport networks as well as physical and operational characteristics of their constituent technologies. These technologies may be used to support the backhaul, midhaul and fronthaul for mobile networks depending on the performance requirements of each.

4.5 Ethernet frames over transport
Ethernet is today the dominant LAN technology in private and enterprise sectors. It is defined by a set of IEEE 802 standards. Emerging multi-protocol/multi-service Ethernet services are also offered over public transport networks. Public Ethernet services and Ethernet frames over transport standards and implementation agreements continue being developed in the ITU-T and other organizations. Specifically, the ITU-T SG15 focuses on developing Recommendations related to the support and definition of Ethernet services over traditional telecommunications transport, such as PDH, SDH, and OTN. Ethernet can be described in the context of three major components: services aspects, network layer, and physical layer. The following description is meant to provide a brief overview of Public Ethernet considering each of the above aspects.

The Public Ethernet services aspects (for service providers) include different service markets, topology options, and ownership models. Public Ethernet services are defined to a large extent by the type(s) of topologies used and ownership models employed. The topology options can be categorized by the four types of services they support: Line services, LAN services, Tree services, and Access services. Line services are point-to-point in nature and include services like Ethernet private and virtual lines. LAN services are multi-point-to-multipoint (such as virtual LAN services). Tree services are rooted multi-point. Access services are of hub-and-spoke nature and enable single ISP/ASP to serve multiple, distinct, customers. (Due to the similar aspects from a public network perspective, Line and Access services may be essentially the same.)

The services can be provided with different service qualities. A circuit switched technology like SDH always provides a guaranteed bit rate service while a packet switched technology like MPLS can provide various service qualities from best effort traffic to a guaranteed bit rate service. Ethernet services can be provided for the Ethernet MAC layer or Ethernet physical layer.
The Ethernet *network layer* is the Ethernet MAC layer that provides end-to-end transmission of Ethernet MAC frames between Ethernet end-points of individual services, identified by their MAC addresses. Ethernet MAC layer services can be provided as Line, LAN, Tree and Access services over circuit switched technologies like SDH VCs and OTN ODUks or over packet switched technologies like MPLS. For the Ethernet LAN service Ethernet MAC bridging might be performed within the public transport network in order to forward the MAC frames to the correct destination. Ethernet MAC services can be provided at any bit rate. They are not bound to the physical data rates (i.e., 10 Mbit/s, 100 Mbit/s, 1 Gbit/s, 2.5 Gb/s, 5 Gb/s, 10 Gbit/s, 25 Gb/s, 40 Gbit/s, 50 Gb/s, 100 Gbit/s, 200 Gb/s, and 400 Gb/s) defined by IEEE. IEEE has defined a distinct set of *physical layer* data rates for Ethernet with a set of interface options (electrical or optical). An Ethernet physical layer service transports such signals transparently over a public transport network. Examples are the transport of a 10 Gbit/s Ethernet WAN signal over an OTN or the transport of a 1 Gbit/s Ethernet signal over SDH using transparent GFP mapping. Ethernet physical layer services are point-to-point only and are always at the standardized data rates. They are less flexible compared to Ethernet MAC layer services, but offer lower latencies.

### 4.5.1 FlexE in OIF

OIF specified a Flex Ethernet 1.0 implementation agreement in June 2016, additional features in FlexE 2.0 in 2018, FlexE 2.1 in 2019, and FlexE 2.2 in 2021. This implementation agreement provides a bonding mechanism to create higher-rate interfaces out of multiple Ethernet PHYs, a mechanism to support smaller clients (Ethernet flows with lower effective MAC rates) over Ethernet PHYs, and a mechanism to multiplex multiple lower rate flows across a group of Ethernet PHYs. The first version of this implementation agreement is based on the bonding of 100GBASE-R Ethernet PHYs into a FlexE group. FlexE 2.0 adds:

- Support for FlexE groups composed of 200 Gb/s and 400 Gb/s Ethernet PHYs
- More detail on use of FlexE management channels
- Consider coarser calendar granularity to reduce gate count for high bandwidth devices
- Management of skew for specific applications
- Transport of frequency or time by the FlexE group

FlexE 2.1 adds support for FlexE groups composed of 50GBASE-R PHYs. FlexE 2.2 adds support for 50 GbE PHYs.

FlexE Neighbor Discovery Implementation Agreement was published 2018-Sept-12 and specifies OIF extensions to the 802.1AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) for FlexE neighbor discovery.

The OIF is aware that ITU-T Rec. G.8023 captures certain behaviours of the OIF FlexE IAs.

### 4.6 Overview of the standardization of carrier class Ethernet

#### 4.6.1 Evolution of "carrier-class" Ethernet

Ethernet became to be used widely in network operator's backbone or metro area networks. Although Ethernet was originally designed for LAN environment, it has been enhanced in several aspects so that it can be used in network operators' environment. In addition, Ethernet can easily realize multipoint-to-multipoint connectivity, which would require \( n*(n-1)/2 \) connections if an existing point to point transport technology is used. The following subclauses explain enhancements which have been adopted in Ethernet networks thus far.
4.6.1.1 High bit rate and long reach interfaces
IEEE Std 802.3-2022 and IEEE Std 802.3db-2022 include 100G, 200G, and 400G interfaces supporting a variety of reaches and using a variety of signalling formats. Additional high bit rate interfaces are under development by the currently active IEEE P802.3cw, IEEE P802.3df, and IEEE P802.3dj task forces.

4.6.1.2 Ethernet-based access networks
Various PON interfaces exist in IEEE Std 802.3-2022 and IEEE Std 802.3cs-2022 that may be used as Ethernet access networks.

4.6.1.3 Enhancement of scalability
VLAN technology is widely used to provide customers with logically independent networks while sharing network resource physically. However, since the 12-bit VLAN ID must be a unique value throughout the network, the customer accommodation is limited to 4094 (2 values, 0 and 4095, are reserved for other purposes).
To relax this limitation, a method which uses two VLAN IDs in a frame was standardized by IEEE Std 802.1ad (Provider Bridges) in October 2005. This method allows the network to provide up to 4094 Service VLANs, each of which can accommodate up to 4094 Customer VLANs.

4.6.1.4 Scalable Ethernet-based backbone
In order to realize further scalable networks, IEEE Std 802.1ah (Provider Backbone Bridges) specified a method which uses B-Tag, I-Tag and C-Tag. B-Tag and C-Tag include a 12-bit VLAN ID. I-Tag includes a 20-bit Service ID. One VLAN ID identifies a Customer VLAN. The Service ID identifies a service in a provider network. Another VLAN ID identifies a Backbone VLAN. This allows the network to use 12-bit VLAN ID and 20-bit service ID spaces as well as its own MAC address space. IEEE Std 802.1ah was approved in June 2008 and has since been incorporated in IEEE Std 802.1Q-2018.

4.6.1.5 The number of MAC addresses to be learned by bridges
Bridges in a network automatically learn the source MAC addresses of incoming frames. When the number of stations is large, this learning process consumes a lot of resources in each bridge. To alleviate this burden, IEEE Std 802.1ah (Provider Backbone Bridges) standardized a method which encapsulates MAC addresses of user stations by backbone MAC addresses so that bridges inside the backbone network need not learn the MAC addresses of user stations.

4.6.1.6 Network level OAM
To enable network operators to detect, localize and verify defects easily and efficiently, network-level Ethernet OAM functions were standardized in ITU-T SG13 (Q5/13) and IEEE Std 802.1ag under a close collaboration.
Recommendation ITU-T G.8013 was approved in May 2006. It was last revised in August 2015 and has had an amendment and two corrigenda since. IEEE Std 802.1ag was approved in September 2007 and has since been incorporated in IEEE Std 802.1Q as revised. IEEE Std 802.1ag covers fault management functions only while ITU-T G.8013 covers both fault management and performance monitoring. Guidance for Ethernet OAM performance monitoring was provided in G.Suppl. 53 in December 2014. Recommendation ITU-T G.8021 specifies Ethernet transport equipment processes related in particular to Ethernet OAM in support of ITU-T G.8013/Y.1731 specification. ITU-T G.8021 was last revised in December 2021.
Ethernet services performance parameters were standardized by ITU-T SG12 (Q17/12) in Recommendation Y.1563, approved in January 2009. Service OAM Framework (MEF17), Service OAM Fault Management Implementation Agreement (MEF 30.1) and Service OAM Performance Monitoring Implementation Agreement (MEF 35.1) are specified in MEF.
In October 2008, WTSA-08 transferred Q5/13 (OAM) to SG15 and ITU-T work on Ethernet OAM is now conducted in SG15.

### 4.6.1.7 Fast survivability technologies

To realize fast and simple protection switching in addition to Link Aggregation and Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol, Recommendation on Ethernet linear protection switching mechanism (ITU-T G.8031) was approved in June 2006. Recommendation on Ethernet ring protection (ITU-T G.8032) was approved in June 2008. In March 2010, the revised ITU-T G.8032v2 covered interconnected and multiple rings, operator commands and non-revertive mode. ITU-T G.8032 was later revised to effect refinements not impacting the protocol behavior or its state machines. In September 2016, a supplement on Ethernet linear protection switching with dual node interconnection (G.sup60) was approved. This is based on ITU-T G.8031.

In March 2012, the IEEE 802.1 Working Group (WG) developed a standard on Shortest Path Bridging (IEEE Std 802.1aq) to optimize restoration capabilities. In June 2009, they completed a standard on Provider Backbone Bridge Traffic Engineering (IEEE Std 802.1Qay), which includes linear protection switching.

In 2014, the IEEE 802.1 WG completed a revision of the IEEE 802.1AX Link Aggregation standard, introducing the Distributed Resilient Network Interface. This standard incorporates technology sometimes known as multi-chassis link aggregation, and allows the construction of multi-vendor protected network-to-network interfaces. The aims included preventing changes in one attached network from affecting the other attached network, where possible. This standard was revised in 2020 in the light of implementation experience and to ensure interoperability and proper operation.

IEEE Std 802.1CB “Frame Replication and Elimination for Reliability” was approved in 2017 as a standard with applications in the area of protection. It specifies procedures, managed objects and protocols for bridges and end stations that provide:

- Identification and replication of frames, for redundant transmission;
- Identification of duplicate frames;
- Elimination of duplicate frames;
- Stream identification.

### 4.6.1.8 QoS/traffic control/traffic conditioning

QoS, traffic control, and traffic conditioning issues are being studied in ITU-T (SG12 and SG13), IEEE 802.3, and MEF. IEEE 802.1 completed work in June 2009 on Provider Backbone Bridge Traffic Engineering (IEEE Std 802.1Qay).

### 4.6.1.9 Subscriber and Operator Ethernet Services

MEF developed MEF 10.4 Subscriber Ethernet Service Attributes, published in December 2018. MEF 6.2 EVC Ethernet Services Definitions Phase 3, published in August 2014, defines six Ethernet Services. It was updated, in particular to align with MEF 10.4, resulting in revised MEF 6.3, published in November 2019. MEF 26.2 External Network Network Interfaces (ENNI) and Operator Service Attributes was published in August 2016 and specifies Service Attributes which can be used to realize Operator Services. MEF 51.1 Operator Ethernet Service Definitions, published in December 2018, specifies Operator Virtual Connection (OVC) Services based on the Service Attributes defined in MEF 26.2. In 2018 a revision of Carrier Ethernet Services for Cloud MEF 47 was initiated to align with the updated MEF 6.3, 10.4, 26.2 and include MEF 51.1 OVC services. The revision MEF 47.1, renamed as Elastic Ethernet Services & Cloud Connectivity, was published in early 2021.
4.6.1.10 Service Activation Testing (SAT)
Recommendation Y.1564, “Ethernet service activation test methodology” was approved in SG12 in March, 2011. MEF completed MEF 48 Service Activation Testing in October 2014. An updated version MEF 48.1 was published in February 2020 to encompass the requirements and test methodologies applicable to E-Line, Access E-Line and Transit E-Line services defined in MEF 6.2 and MEF 51.1.

4.6.1.11 Time-Sensitive Networking and Deterministic Networking
Following on from the development of Audio-Video Bridging (AVB) in IEEE 802.1, itself based upon advances in time synchronisation in IEEE 1588, IEEE 802.1 renamed the AVB Task Group to Time-Sensitive Networking Task Group. This Task Group completed the Stream Reservation Protocol (IEEE Std 802.1Qat) and the Credit-based Shaper (IEEE Std 802.1Qav) to provide lossless guaranteed bandwidth over Ethernet. This was followed by the Frame Preemption (IEEE Std 802.1Qbu) project and clause 99 of IEEE 802.3-2018 (was the “Interspersing Express Traffic” project), which create an express lane for high-priority traffic. Together with the strict priority scheduling capabilities of IEEE Std 802.1Q, these technologies underpin the IEEE Std 802.1CM TSN Profile for Fronthaul. For other applications of time-sensitive streams, a combination of Enhancements for Scheduled Traffic (IEEE Std 802.1Qbv), Per-Stream Filtering and Policing (IEEE Std 802.1Qci), Cyclic Queueing and Forwarding (IEEE Std 802.1Qch) and Asynchronous Traffic Shaping (IEEE Std 802.1Qcr) provide bounded latency, guaranteed bandwidth and zero congestion loss, on a network which can support best-effort traffic at the same time. An active project to define a TSN Profile for Service Provider Networks (P802.1DF) is on-going.

4.6.1.12 Status of IEEE 802.1 (updated 03/2024)
The 802.1 Working Group currently has three active Task Groups: Maintenance, Time-Sensitive Networking (TSN), and Security. In addition, a coordination subgroup exists to explore IEEE 802 Network Enhancements for the Next Decade. This activity assesses emerging requirements for IEEE 802-based communication infrastructures, identify commonalities, gaps, and trends not currently addressed by IEEE 802 standards and projects, and facilitate building industry consensus towards proposals to initiate new standards development efforts. Another subgroup, YANGsters, is responsible for discussing common practice and tooling for YANG models supporting IEEE 802 protocols.
The IEEE 802.1 Working Group has 23 active projects (not including proposed projects) ranging from revisions of existing work (like time synchronization), addition of new bridging features (like enhancements to cyclic queuing and forwarding), support of YANG modelling and application to new verticals (like industrial automation, automotive, or aerospace).

NOTE: in a liaison TD441/G from 2020-Nov-10, the IEEE 802.1 Working Group advised of their plans to withdraw IEEE Std 802.1D-2004 IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks—Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges by the end of 2021. It has been superseded by IEEE 802.1Q-2014. IEEE Std 802.1Q-2014 has since been revised as IEEE Std 802.1Q-2022.

Within each TG there are several active projects as shown below.

Security
• P802.1Qdt – Bridges and Bridges Networks–Amendment: Priority-based Flow Control Enhancements

**Time-Sensitive Networking**

• Standalone (specifying new base standards):
  o IEC/IEEE 60802 TSN Profile for Industrial Automation
  o P802.1CQ – Multicast and Local Address Assignment
  o P802.1DC – Quality of Service Provision by Network Systems
  o P802.1DG – TSN Profile for Automotive In-Vehicle Ethernet Communications
  o P802.1DP/SAE AS6675 – TSN Profile for Aerospace
  o P802.1DU – Cut-Through Forwarding Bridges and Bridged Networks

• 802.1Q amendments (amending IEEE Std 802.1Q-2022):
  o P802.1Qdd – Resource Allocation Protocol
  o P802.1Qdj – Configuration Enhancements for Time-Sensitive Networking
  o P802.1Qdq - Shaper Parameter Settings for Bursty Traffic requiring Bounded Latency
  o P802.1Qdv – Enhancements to Cyclic Queuing and Forwarding
  o P802.1Qdw – Source Flow Control
  o P802.1Qdx – YANG Data Model for Credit Based Shaper
  o P802.1Qdy - YANG for the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol

• 802.1AS amendments (amending IEEE Std 802.1AS-2020):
  o P802.1ASdm – Hot Standby
  o P802.1ASdn – Time Synch YANG

• 802.1AS amendment (amending IEEE P802.1AS-2020-REV):
  o P802.1ASds – Support for the IEEE Std 802.3 Clause 4 Media Access Control (MAC) operating in half-duplex

• 802.1AX amendments (amending IEEE Std 802.1AX-2020):
  o P802.1AXdz – YANG for Link Aggregation

**Maintenance**

• P802-REVc – Revision to IEEE Standard 802-2014
• P802.1Q-2022-Rev – Revision of IEEE Std 802.1Q-2022 (roll-up of amendments)
• P802.1AS-2020-Rev – Revision of IEEE Std 802.1AS-2020 (roll-up of amendments)
• P802.1CS-2020/Cor1 – Corrigendum to IEEE Std 802.1CS-2020
• P802.1ACea – MAC Service Definition Amendment: Support for IEEE Std 802.15.6
• P802.1CB-2017/Cor1 – Corrigendum to IEEE Std 802.1CB-2017

**Ongoing projects related to OTNT**

_timeSensitivE nEtworkIng (TSN)

This task group is home to a group of standards projects:
This project is a maintenance roll-up of IEEE Std 802.1Q-2022 with the amendments IEEE P802.1Qcz, IEEE P802.1Qcw and IEEE P802.1Qcj. Depending on their progress to approval, other amendments in progress may also be included.

This new standard will specify procedures and managed objects for Quality of Service (QoS) features specified in IEEE Std 802.1Q, such as per-stream filtering and policing, queuing, transmission selection, flow control and preemption, in a network system which is not a bridge. IEEE Std 802.1Q specifies Quality of Service (QoS) features for bridges. These features are perfectly applicable to other devices, e.g. end stations, routers, or firewall appliances. In IEEE Std 802.1Q, the specifications of these features are scattered, and coupled tightly to the operation of a bridge. There is a need for simple reference points to these QoS specifications that are usable for non-bridge systems, and for managed objects for these features that are not specific to bridges.

This amendment specifies protocols, procedures, and managed objects for hot standby without use of the Best Master Clock Algorithm (BMCA), for time-aware systems, including:

- A function that transforms the synchronized times of two generalized Precision Time Protocol (gPTP) domains into one synchronized time for use by applications;
- A function that directs the synchronized time of one gPTP domain into a different gPTP domain; and
- Mechanisms that determine whether a gPTP domain has sufficient quality to be used for hot standby.

This amendment adds an informative annex that describes recommended shaper parameter settings for bursty traffic requiring bounded latency.

This amendment specifies procedures and managed objects for automated Priority-based Flow Control (PFC) headroom calculation and Media Access Control Security (MACsec) protection of PFC frames, using the existing Precision Time Protocol (PTP) and enhancements to the Data Center Bridging Capability Exchange protocol (DCBX). The proposed amendment places emphasis on the requirements for low latency and lossless transmission in large-scale and geographically dispersed data centers.

This amendment specifies procedures, protocols and managed objects to enhance Cyclic Queuing and Forwarding, comprising: a transmission selection procedure that organizes frames in a traffic class output queue into logical bins that are output in strict rotation at a constant frequency; a procedure for storing received frames into bins based on the time of reception of the frame; a procedure for storing received frames into bins based on per-flow
octet counters; a protocol for determining the phase relationship between a transmitter’s and a receiver’s bin boundaries in time; managed objects, Management Information Base (MIB), and YANG modules for controlling these procedures; and an informative annex to provide guidance for applying these procedures.

**P802.1Qdw – Source Flow Control**
This amendment specifies procedures, managed objects, and a YANG data model for the signaling and remote invocation of flow control at the source of transmission in a data center network. This amendment specifies enhancements to the Data Center Bridging Capability (DCBX) protocol to advertise the new capability. This amendment specifies the optional use of existing stream filters to allow bridges at the edge of the network to intercept and convert signaling messages to existing Priority-based Flow Control (PFC) frames.

**YANGsters – IEEE 802 YANG editors’ coordination**
This subgroup is responsible for discussing common practice for YANG models supporting IEEE 802 protocols. This common practice includes, but is not limited to, URN root, style, structure, tooling and process. While the primary attendees are expected to be editors of existing IEEE 802 YANG projects, other experts interested in YANG are welcome.

**P802.1ASdn - Timing and Synchronization for Time-Sensitive Applications - Amendment: YANG Data Model**
This amendment specifies a YANG data model that allows configuring and state reporting for all managed objects of the base standard. This amendment specifies a Unified Modeling Language (UML)-based figure to explain the managed objects and the associated YANG data model.

**P802.1Qdy - YANG for the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol**
This amendment specifies YANG modules that enable configuration and status reporting for bridges and bridge components for the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). This amendment addresses MSTP requirements arising from industrial automation networks, updating existing managed objects and updating the existing Management Information Base (MIB) to match the capabilities of the YANG modules.

**802 Network Enhancements for the next decade**

The goal of this activity is to document emerging requirements and directions for IEEE 802 networks, identify commonalities, gaps, and trends not currently addressed by IEEE 802 standards and projects, and facilitate building industry consensus towards proposals to initiate new standards development efforts. Encouraged topics include enhancements of IEEE 802 communication networks and vertical networks as well as enhanced cooperative functionality among existing IEEE standards in support of network integration. Topics concerning higher-layer applications related to new standards development in the IEEE 802.1 Working Group are also specifically expected and encouraged. Findings related to existing IEEE 802
standards and projects are forwarded to the responsible working groups for further considerations. Stakeholders identified to date include but are not limited to users and producers of systems and components for networking systems, data center networks, high performance computing, cloud computing, telecommunications carriers, automotive, intelligent transport systems, Internet of Things (IoT), factory automation, and industrial applications. External standardization bodies and industry organizations, such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), North American Network Operators Group (NANOG), and Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), have been engaged with Nendica activities and will be encouraged to participate in enhanced cooperation.

Published IEEE 802 standards are available free of charge six months after publication from the following website:  http://standards.ieee.org/getieee802/
For the first six months, they are available for sale from the following website (note that corrigenda are free of charge): http://www.techstreet.com/ieee/subgroups/38361

4.6.1.13 Status of IEEE 802.3 (Updated in 07/2024)
The following are the IEEE 802.3 standards currently in force:

- The base standard, IEEE Std 802.3-2022 was approved on 13 May 2022 and published 29 July 2022. It supersedes IEEE Std 802.3-2018.

There are eight approved and published amendment to IEEE Std 802.3-2022:

- Amendment 1: IEEE Std 802.3dd-2022, Power over Data Lines of Single Pair Ethernet, was approved by the Standards Board on 16 June 2022 and published on 31 August 2022.
- Amendment 2: IEEE Std 802.3cs-2022, Physical Layers and Management Parameters for Increased-Reach Point-to-Multipoint Ethernet Optical Subscriber Access (Super-PON), was approved by the Standards Board on 21 September 2022 and published on 18 November 2022.
- Amendment 3: IEEE Std 802.3db-2022, Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 100 Gb/s, 200 Gb/s, and 400 Gb/s Operation over Optical Fiber Using 100 Gb/s Signaling, was approved by the Standards Board on 21 September 2022 and published on 20 December 2022.
- Amendment 4: IEEE Std 802.3ck-2022, Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 100 Gb/s, 200 Gb/s, and 400 Gb/s Electrical Interfaces Based on 100 Gb/s Signaling, was approved by the Standards Board on 21 September 2022 and published on 28 December 2022.
- Amendment 5: IEEE Std 802.3de-2022, Enhancements to MAC Merge and Time Synchronization Service Interface for Point-to-Point 10 Mb/s Single-Pair Ethernet, was approved by the Standards Board on 21 September 2022 and published on 30 December 2022.
- Amendment 6: IEEE Std 802.3cx-2023, Media Access Control (MAC) Service Interface and Management Parameters to Support Improved Precision Time Protocol (PTP) Timestamping Accuracy, was approved by the Standards Board on 30 March 2023 and published on 21 April 2023.
• Amendment 7: IEEE Std 802.3cz-2023, Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for Multi-Gigabit Optical Automotive Ethernet, was approved by the Standards Board on 30 March 2023 and published on 28 April 2023.

• Amendment 8, IEEE Std 802.3cy-2023, Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 25 Gb/s Electrical Automotive Ethernet was approved by the Standards Board on 29 June 2023 and published on 11 August 2023.

• Amendment 9: IEEE Std 802.3df-2024, Media Access Control Parameters for 800 Gb/s and Physical Layers and Management Parameters for 400 Gb/s and 800 Gb/s Operation, was approved by the Standards Board on 15 February 2024 and published on 15 March 2024.

The current version of the Ethernet MIBs standard is published as IEEE Std 802.3.1-2013. A maintenance project (IEEE 802.3.1b) to update this SNMP MIB document to cover the new features present in IEEE Std 802.3-2022 is in the Working Group Ballot phase.

The current version of the Ethernet YANG models is published as IEEE Std 802.3.2-2019. A maintenance project (IEEE 802.3.2a) to update this YANG model to cover the new features present in IEEE Std 802.3-2022 is in the Working Group Ballot phase.

The following Task Forces, Study Groups, and ad hoc groups are currently active within the IEEE 802.3 Working Group:

• The IEEE P802.3da 10 Mb/s Single Pair Multidrop Segments Enhancement Task Force is in the Task Force Review phase.

• The IEEE P802.3df 400 Gb/s and 800 Gb/s Ethernet Task Force is nearing completion of the Standards Association ballot phase and is expected to be approved in the first quarter of 2024.

• IEEE P802.3dg Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 100 Mb/s Operation and Associated Power Delivery over a Single Balanced Pair of Conductors Task Force is in the proposal selection phase.

• IEEE P802.3dh Multi-Gigabit Optical Automotive Ethernet using Graded-Index Plastic Optical Fiber Task Force is in the proposal selection phase.

• The IEEE P802.3dj 200 Gb/s, 400 Gb/s, 800 Gb/s, and 1.6 Tb/s Ethernet Task Force was split out of the original P802.3df task force. The final baselines were adopted in March 2024, and the editorial team is in the process of resolving comments on the draft. We anticipate sharing a draft with you when the project reaches the working group ballot phase.

• The IEEE P802.3dk Greater than 50 Gb/s Bidirectional Access PHYs Task Force is in the proposal selection phase.

• The IEEE 802.3 Ethernet for Automotive Imaging Sensors Study Group has concluded its work, and the IEEE P802.3dm Asymmetrical Electrical Automotive Ethernet Task Force has been formed.

• The IEEE P802.3dn Multi-Gigabit Automotive MDI Return Loss Task Force, which is creating Corrigendum 1 to IEEE Std 802.3-2022, is about to progress to the Standards Association Ballot phase. This corrigendum corrects errors in some PMD specifications related to automotive Ethernet PHYs.
At present there are no active Study Groups, which are study activities that have not yet reached the stage of an approved Project Authorization Request (PAR), Criteria for Standardization Development (CSD), or project objectives.

4.6.2 Standardization activities on Ethernet
Standardization work on "carrier-class" Ethernet is conducted within ITU-T SG12, ITU-T SG15, IEEE 802.1 WG, IEEE 802.3 WG, IETF, and MEF. The table below summarizes the current standardization responsibilities on "carrier-class" Ethernet. Table lists the current status of individual Ethernet-related ITU-T Recommendations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Standard bodies</th>
<th>Q/SG or WG</th>
<th>Study items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ITU-T SG12</td>
<td>Q17/12</td>
<td>Ethernet services performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ITU-T SG15</td>
<td>Q10/15</td>
<td>Interfaces, Interworking, Ethernet OAM mechanisms and equipment functional architecture, Ethernet protection/restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q11/15</td>
<td>Ethernet Service description and frame mapping (GFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q12/15</td>
<td>Ethernet architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q13/15</td>
<td>Synchronous Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q14/15</td>
<td>Management aspects of Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IEEE 802</td>
<td>802.1</td>
<td>Higher layers above the MAC (including Network level Ethernet OAM mechanisms, Provider bridges, Provider backbone bridges, and quality of service)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>802.3</td>
<td>Standard for Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IETF</td>
<td>CCAMP WG</td>
<td>common control plane and measurement plane solutions and GMPLS mechanisms/protocol extensions to support source-controlled and explicitly-routed Ethernet data paths for Ethernet data planes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MPLS WG</td>
<td>many elements of the support of Ethernet &quot;carrier-class&quot; pseudowires over MPLS and MPLS-TP networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L2VPN WG</td>
<td>Layer 2 Virtual Private Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PWE3 WG</td>
<td>encapsulation, transport, control, management, interworking and security of Ethernet services emulated over MPLS enabled IP packet switched networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TEAS</td>
<td>Traffic Engineering Architecture and Signaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PCE WG</td>
<td>Path computation architecture for GMPLS paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MEF</td>
<td>Digital Services Committee</td>
<td>Service attributes including traffic and performance parameters, Subscriber and Operator services definitions, aggregation and ENNI interfaces, management interfaces, performance, UNI monitoring, security aspects, fault management and test specifications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6.3 Further details
Further details about standardization on Ethernet can be found on the following websites:
IEEE 802.1 WG: [http://www.ieee802.org/1/](http://www.ieee802.org/1/)
4.7 Metro Transport Network (MTN)
ITU-T SG15 has been developing a new network technology called “Metro Transport Network (MTN)” that leverages Flexible Ethernet capabilities defined in the OIF FlexE 2.1 IA. MTN consists of two non recursive layers, the MTN Path layer, and the MTN Section layer. The MTN Path layer uses the MTN Section layer as its server layer. The MTN Path layer provides configurable connection-oriented connectivity. The server layer for the MTN section layer is provided by 50GBASE-R, 100GBASE-R, 200GBASE-R, 400GBASE-R Ethernet interfaces. Ethernet clients are supported by the MTN Path layer.

As of September 2022 MTN Recommendations published are:
- G.8310 “Architecture of the metro transport network”
- G.8312 “Interfaces for metro transport networks”
- G.8331 “MTN Linear Protection”
- G.8321 “Characteristics of metro transport network equipment functional blocks”
- G.8350 “Management and control for metro transport network”

In December 2023, fine grain MTN (fgMTN) was included in:
- G.8312.20 “Overview of fine-grain MTN”
- G.8310 “Architecture of the metro transport network”

5 OTNT correspondence and Liaison tracking

5.1 OTNT related contacts
The International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunications Sector (ITU-T) maintains a strong focus on global OTNT standardization. It is supported by other organizations that contribute to specific areas of the work at both the regional and global levels. Below is a list of the most notable organizations recognised by the ITU-T and their URL for further information.
- ATIS - Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions: http://www.atis.org
- TIA - Telecommunications Industry Association: http://www.tiaonline.org
- IETF - Internet Engineering Task Force: http://www.ietf.org
- IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards Committee: http://www.ieee802.org/
- MEF Forum: https://www.mef.net/

6 Overview of existing standards and activity
With the rapid progress on standards and implementation agreements on OTNT, it is often difficult to find a complete list of the relevant new and revised documents. It is also sometimes difficult to find a concise representation of related documents across the different organizations that produce them. This clause attempts to satisfy both of those objectives by providing concise tables of the relevant documents.
6.1 New or revised OTNT standards or implementation agreements
Many documents, at different stages of completion, address the different aspect of the OTNT space. The table below lists the known drafts and completed documents under revision that fit into this area. The table does not list all established documents which might be under review for slight changes or addition of features.

Three major families of documents (and more) are represented by fields in the following table, SDH/SONET, OTN Transport Plane, and ASON/SDN Control. All of the Recommendations and standards of the three families are included in tables in the later clauses of this document that provide context for the topic they relate to ITU-T Recommendations may be obtained at https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC/e.

Table 3 – OTNT Related Standards and Industry Agreements (IEEE 802 standards)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation (Subgroup responsible)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publication Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std. 802.1AS-2020</td>
<td>IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Timing and Synchronization for Time-Sensitive Applications in Bridged Local Area Networks</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std. 802.1AS-2020/Cor1-2021</td>
<td>Timing and Synchronization for Time-Sensitive Applications - Corrigendum 1: Technical and Editorial Corrections</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std. 802.1AB-2016</td>
<td>Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.1ABdh-2021</td>
<td>Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery Amendment 2: Support for Multiframe Protocol Data Units</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.1ABcu-2021</td>
<td>Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery Amendment 1: YANG Data Model</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std. 802.1AX-2020</td>
<td>Link Aggregation</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std. 802.1CB-2017</td>
<td>Frame Replication and Elimination for Reliability</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.1CBdb-2021</td>
<td>Frame Replication and Elimination for Reliability Amendment 2: Extended Stream Identification Functions</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.1CBev-2021</td>
<td>Frame Replication and Elimination for Reliability - Amendment 1: Information Model, YANG Data Model, and Management Information Base Module</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std. 802.1IQ-2022</td>
<td>Bridges and Bridged Networks—Revision</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.1CM-2018</td>
<td>Time-Sensitive Networking for Fronthaul</td>
<td>2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.1CMde-2020</td>
<td>Time-Sensitive Networking for Fronthaul - Amendment 1: Enhancements to Fronthaul Profiles to Support New Fronthaul Interface, Synchronization, and Syntonization Standards</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>IEEE 802.3</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.3-2022</td>
<td>IEEE Standard for Ethernet</td>
<td>09/2022</td>
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<td>IEEE 802.3</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.3db-2022</td>
<td>Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 100 Gb/s, 200 Gb/s, and 400 Gb/s Operation over Optical Fiber Using 100 Gb/s Signaling</td>
<td>12/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.3</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.3ck-2022</td>
<td>Physical Layer Specifications and Management Parameters for 100 Gb/s, 200 Gb/s, and 400 Gb/s Electrical Interfaces Based on 100 Gb/s Signaling</td>
<td>12/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.3</td>
<td>IEEE Std 802.3cx-2023</td>
<td>Media Access Control (MAC) Service Interface and Management Parameters to Support Improved Precision Time Protocol (PTP) Timestamping Accuracy</td>
<td>04/2023</td>
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6.2 SDH & SONET Related Recommendations and Standards

Refer to Issue 21 of this standard work plan document.
### 6.3 ITU-T Recommendations on the OTN Transport Plane

The following table lists all the known ITU-T Recommendations specifically related to the OTN Transport Plane. Many also apply to other types of optical networks.

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<td></td>
<td>G.667 Characteristics of Adaptive Chromatic Dispersion Compensators</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.671 Transmission characteristics of optical components and subsystems</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.672 Characteristics of multi-degree reconfigurable optical add/drop multiplexers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.4 Standards on Architectural approaches to Management and Control

The following table lists ITU-T Recommendations specifically related to ASON and SDN Control.

**Table 6 – Standards on the ASON/SDN Control Plane**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>G.8081 Definitions and Terminology for Automatically Switched Optical Networks (ASON)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>G.7701 Common Control Aspects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.7702 Architecture for SDN control of transport networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.7703 Architecture for the Automatic Switched Optical Network (ASON)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Neutral Specifications for key signalling elements</td>
<td>G.7713 Distributed Call and Connection Management (DCM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.Imp7713 Implementer's Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.7713.1 Distributed Call and Connection Management based on PNNI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.Imp7713.1 Implementer's Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table lists IETF RFCs related to Management and Control domain of OTN.

Table 7 – IETF work related to Control Plane

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Working Group</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFC8282</td>
<td>Extensions to the Path Computation Element Communication Protocol (PCEP) for Inter-Layer MPLS and GMPLS Traffic Engineering</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8282/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8282/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC8283</td>
<td>An Architecture for Use of PCE and the PCE Communication Protocol (PCEP) in a Network with Central Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC8363</td>
<td>GMPLS OSPF-TE Extensions in Support of Flexi-Grid Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) Networks</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8363/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8363/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC 8469</td>
<td>Recommendation to Use the Ethernet Control Word</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8469/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8469/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC8632</td>
<td>A YANG Data Model for Alarm Management</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8632/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8632/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC 8780</td>
<td>PCEP Extension for WSON Routing and Wavelength Assignment</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8780/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8780/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC 8779</td>
<td>PCEP extensions for GMPLS</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8779/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8779/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC 8776</td>
<td>Common YANG Data Types for Traffic Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>RFC 8795</td>
<td>YANG Data Model for Traffic Engineering (TE) Topologies</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8795/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8795/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC9093</td>
<td>A YANG Data Model for Layer 0 Types</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc9093/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc9093/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RFC9094</td>
<td>A YANG Data Model for WSON (Wavelength Switched Optical Networks)</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc9094/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc9094/</a></td>
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<td>RFC9376</td>
<td>Applicability of GMPLS for B100G Optical Transport Network</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc9376/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc9376/</a></td>
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<td>CCAMP</td>
<td>YANG Data Model for FlexE Management</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-flexe-yang-cm/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-flexe-yang-cm/</a></td>
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<td>CCAMP</td>
<td>Extension to the Link Management Protocol (LMP/DWDM -rfc4209) for Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) Optical Line Systems to manage the application code of optical interface parameters in DWDM application</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-dwdm-if-lmp/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-dwdm-if-lmp/</a></td>
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<td>CCAMP</td>
<td>A YANG model to manage the optical interface parameters for an external transponder in a WDM network</td>
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<td>CCAMP</td>
<td>A YANG Data Model for WDM Tunnels</td>
<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-wdm-tunnel-yang/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-wdm-tunnel-yang/</a></td>
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<td>YANG data model for Flexi-Grid Optical Networks</td>
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<tr>
<td>A YANG Data Model for L1 Connectivity Service Model (L1CSM)</td>
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<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-l1csm-yang/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-l1csm-yang/</a></td>
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<td>A YANG Data Model for Optical Transport Network Topology</td>
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<td>OTN Tunnel YANG Model</td>
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<td>Information Encoding for WSON with Impairments Validation</td>
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<td>Information Model for Wavelength Switched Optical Networks (WSONs) with Impairments Validation</td>
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<tr>
<td>A YANG Data Model for Interface Reference Topology</td>
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<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-if-ref-topo-yang/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ccamp-if-ref-topo-yang/</a></td>
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<td>Conveying Transceiver-Related Information within RSVP-TE Signaling</td>
<td>CCAMP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interworking of GMPLS Control and Centralized Controller System</td>
<td>TEAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applicability of Abstraction and Control of Traffic Engineered Networks (ACTN) to Packet Optical Integration (POI)</td>
<td>TEAS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A YANG Data Model for requesting path computation</td>
<td>TEAS</td>
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<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-teas-actn/orchestration-yang-path-computation/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-teas-actn/orchestration-yang-path-computation/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>IETF Network Slice Controller and its associated data models</td>
<td>TEAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCEP Extension for Flexible Grid Networks</td>
<td>PCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Updates for PCEPS: TLS Connection Establishment Restrictions</td>
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<td><a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-pce-pceps-tls13/02/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-pce-pceps-tls13/02/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>PCEP Extension for Stateful Inter-Domain Tunnels</td>
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<td>Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) Extension for Color</td>
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<tr>
<td>A YANG Data Model for Network Inventory</td>
<td>IVY</td>
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6.5 Standards on the Ethernet Frames, MPLS, and MPLS-TP

The following tables list ITU-T Recommendations specifically related to Ethernet, MPLS and MPLS-TP.

### Table 8 – Ethernet related Recommendations

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<th>Organisation (Subgroup responsible)</th>
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<tr>
<td>SG12 (Q17/12)</td>
<td>G.1563</td>
<td>Ethernet frame transfer and availability performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG13(Q7/13)</td>
<td>Y.1415</td>
<td>Ethernet-MPLS network interworking - User plane interworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>Y.1730</td>
<td>Requirements for OAM functions in Ethernet-based networks and Ethernet services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>Y.1731</td>
<td>OAM functions and mechanisms for Ethernet based networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q12/15)</td>
<td>G.8010</td>
<td>Architecture of Ethernet Layer Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8011</td>
<td>Ethernet service characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8012</td>
<td>Ethernet UNI and Ethernet NNI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8013/Y.1731</td>
<td>OAM functions and mechanisms for Ethernet based networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8021</td>
<td>Characteristics of Ethernet transport network equipment functional blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q11/15)</td>
<td>G.8023</td>
<td>Characteristics of equipment functional blocks supporting Ethernet physical layer and Flex Ethernet interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8031</td>
<td>Ethernet linear protection switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8032</td>
<td>Ethernet ring protection switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q14/15)</td>
<td>G.8051</td>
<td>Management aspects of the Ethernet-over-Transport (EoT) capable network element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q14/15)</td>
<td>G.8052</td>
<td>Protocol-neutral management information model for the Ethernet Transport capable network element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q14/15)</td>
<td>G.8052.1</td>
<td>Transport OAM Management Information/Data Models for Ethernet Transport Network Element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q13/15)</td>
<td>G.8262</td>
<td>Timing characteristics of synchronous Ethernet equipment slave clock (EEC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q13/15)</td>
<td>G.8262.1</td>
<td>Timing characteristics of enhanced synchronous equipment slave clock</td>
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### Table 9 – MPLS related Recommendations

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<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SG13(Q3/13)</td>
<td>Y.1311.1</td>
<td>Network-based IP VPN over MPLS architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG12 (Q17/12)</td>
<td>Y.1561</td>
<td>Performance and availability parameters for MPLS networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG13(Q4/13)</td>
<td>Y.2174</td>
<td>Distributed RACF architecture for MPLS networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG13(Q4/13)</td>
<td>Y.2175</td>
<td>Centralized RACF architecture for MPLS core networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG13(Q12/13)</td>
<td>Y.1411</td>
<td>ATM-MPLS network interworking - Cell mode user plane interworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG13(Q12/13)</td>
<td>Y.1412</td>
<td>ATM-MPLS network interworking - Frame mode user plane interworking</td>
</tr>
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<td>SG13(Q12/13)</td>
<td>Y.1413</td>
<td>TDM-MPLS network interworking - User plane interworking</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG13(Q12/13)</td>
<td>Y.1414</td>
<td>Voice services - MPLS network interworking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisation (Subgroup responsible)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG13(Q12/13)</td>
<td>Y.1415</td>
<td>Ethernet-MPLS network interworking - User plane interworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG13(Q12/13)</td>
<td>Y.1416</td>
<td>Use of virtual trunks for ATM/MPLS client/server control plane interworking</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG13(Q12/13)</td>
<td>Y.1417</td>
<td>ATM and frame relay/MPLS control plane interworking: Client-server</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>Y.1710</td>
<td>Requirements for OAM functionality for MPLS networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>Y.1711</td>
<td>Operation &amp; Maintenance mechanism for MPLS networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>Y.1712</td>
<td>OAM functionality for ATM-MPLS interworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>Y.1713</td>
<td>Misbranching detection for MPLS networks</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>Y.1714</td>
<td>MPLS management and OAM framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>Y.1720</td>
<td>Protection switching for MPLS networks</td>
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<td>SG15(Q12/15)</td>
<td>G.8110</td>
<td>MPLS Layer Network Architecture</td>
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**Table 10 – MPLS-TP-related Recommendations**

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<td>SG15(Q12/15)</td>
<td>G.8110.1</td>
<td>Architecture of the Multi-Protocol Label Switching transport profile layer network</td>
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<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8112</td>
<td>Interfaces for the MPLS Transport Profile layer network</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8113.1</td>
<td>Operations, administration and maintenance mechanism for MPLS-TP in packet transport networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8113.2</td>
<td>Operations, administration and maintenance mechanisms for MPLS-TP networks using the tools defined for MPLS</td>
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<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8121</td>
<td>Characteristics of MPLS-TP equipment functional blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8121.1</td>
<td>Characteristics of MPLS-TP equipment functional blocks supporting ITU-T G.8113.1 OAM mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8121.2</td>
<td>Characteristics of MPLS-TP equipment functional blocks supporting ITU-T G.8113.2 OAM mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8131</td>
<td>Linear protection switching for MPLS transport profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8132</td>
<td>MPLS-TP shared ring protection</td>
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<td>SG15(Q10/15)</td>
<td>G.8133</td>
<td>Dual Homing Protection for MPLS-TP Pseudowires</td>
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<td>SG15(Q14/15)</td>
<td>G.8151</td>
<td>Management aspects of the MPLS-TP network element</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG15(Q14/15)</td>
<td>G.8152</td>
<td>Protocol-neutral management information model for the MPLS-TP network element</td>
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<td>SG15(Q14/15)</td>
<td>G.8152.1</td>
<td>MPLS-TP NE OAM Information Model &amp; Data Model</td>
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<td>G.8152.2</td>
<td>MPLS-TP NE Resilience Information Model &amp; Data Model</td>
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**Table 11 – MTN-related Recommendations**

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<td>Architecture of metro transport network</td>
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<td>SG15(Q11/15)</td>
<td>G.8312</td>
<td>Interfaces for a metro transport network</td>
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<td>G.8312.20</td>
<td>Overview of fine-grain MTN</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG15(Q11/15)</td>
<td>G.8331</td>
<td>Metro transport network (MTN) linear protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG15(Q11/15)</td>
<td>G.8321</td>
<td>Characteristics of metro transport network equipment functional blocks</td>
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<td>SG15(Q11/15)</td>
<td>G.8350</td>
<td>Management and control for metro transport network</td>
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6.6 Standards on Synchronization

The series of G.8200-G.8299 ITU-T Recommendations are dedicated for Synchronization, quality and availability targets. Other synchronization related Recommendations can be found into the series G.810-G.819 (Design objectives for digital networks) and into the G.780-G.789 series (Principal characteristics of multiplexing equipment for the synchronous digital hierarchy).

Common aspects:
- G.8201: Error performance parameters and objectives for multi-operator international paths within optical transport networks
- G.810: Definitions and terminology for synchronization networks
- G.8260: Definitions and terminology for synchronization in packet networks
- G.781: Synchronization Layer Functions
- G.781.1: Synchronization Layer Functions for packet-based networks

Supplements and Technical Reports:
- GNSS-TR: Considerations on the Use of GNSS as a Primary Time Reference in Telecommunications
- G.Suppl.65: Simulations of transport of time over packet networks
- G.Suppl.68: Synchronization OAM requirements
- G.Supp.FTS: Supplement on the use of options in PTP profile with full timing Support from the network

ATIS report:
ATIS published a Technical Report “GPS Vulnerability” (ATIS-0900005) on 2017 September 7. From the abstract: “This technical report provides a North American telecom sector perspective on the impact of GPS vulnerabilities to telecom networks, synchronization in particular, and provides a series of comments and recommendations for consideration by the larger timing community.”

IEEE P1952
The IEEE 1952 working group has been initiated in September 2021 to study resilient positioning, navigation, and timing. The project title is “Standard for Resilient Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) User Equipment”.

<table>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.8261: Timing and synchronization aspects in packet networks</td>
<td>G.8271: Time and phase synchronization aspects of telecommunication networks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.8261.1: Packet delay variation network limits applicable to packet-based methods (Frequency synchronization)</td>
<td>G.8271.1: Network limits for time synchronization in packet networks with full timing support from the network</td>
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<tr>
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<td>G.mtn-sync: Synchronization aspects of metro transport network</td>
<td>G.8271.2: Network limits for time synchronization in packet networks with partial timing support from the network</td>
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<th>Time and phase</th>
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<td>G.811: Timing characteristics of primary reference clocks</td>
<td>G.8273: Framework of phase and time clocks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.811.1: Timing characteristics of enhanced primary reference clocks</td>
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Table 12– Synchronization-related Recommendations
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### 6.7 ITU-T Recommendation Relationships

For a given layer technology studied in WP3 of SG15, there are a set of Recommendations that cover interface, architecture, and management/control aspects. Table 12 shows how the relationships between sets of Recommendations. Parallels between Recommendations in the same category but for different layers become evident when arranged as in the table. Should a new layer technology be studied, it would be natural to expect Recommendations to cover interface(s), architecture, equipment, protection, management requirements, and information model.
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<td>G.7702 G.7703</td>
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<td>ETH:</td>
<td>G.8013</td>
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<td>MT:</td>
<td>G.8113.1 G.8113.2 G.8112</td>
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<td>MTN (incl. fgMTN):</td>
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<td>Interface</td>
<td>G.709 G.709.x G.709.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>G.8113.1 G.8113.2 G.8112</td>
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<td>G.7714.x</td>
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### Common Mgmt Requirement

<table>
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### Purpose-specific information model (in UML) & data models (e.g., in Yang)

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<th>G.8152.1</th>
<th>G.8052.2</th>
<th>G.8152.2</th>
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See Tables 6, 7, 10, & 11 for titles of the Recommendations referenced in Table 12.