ITU Workshop on "Bridging the Standardization Gap"

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ICT Standardization at the International Level

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Introduction to Session 3: Bridging the Standardization Gap

- This Session will talk about ITU-T activities and TTA (Korea) activities for Bridging the <u>Standardization</u> Gap
- This Session will talk about ICT Standardization challenges in Laos
- But what is <u>International</u> <u>Standardization</u>? What is involved? Who is involved? What is it like?

International Aspects (1)

- There might not be a natural commonality of interests or goals
 - National and regional differences
 - Marketplaces are different
 - Regulations are different
- Large-scale competition
- Cultural differences
- Everyone comes with their own language but all work in one language

International Aspects (2)

- Translation is inherently imprecise but precision is demanded
 - Sometimes lack of precision has been deliberate
- International agreements can be used to help, or hinder, trade and national/regional influence
- And, in groups such as the ITU, there may be many governments
 - Issues and procedures are adjusted accordingly

Standardization Meetings (1)

- There are many types of meetings
 - The goal of a standards meeting is to create agreements
- Requires, at the end, written words
 - Definitions become critical
 - Language becomes critical
 - Clarity is demanded

Standardization Meetings (2)

- Usually involves:
 - Travel leave sufficient time before and after the meeting!
 - Large amount of preparatory time
 - Clear, written rules to ensure openness, transparency, due process
 - Intense meetings and long hours
 - Written reports
 - Multiple iterations between first efforts and final product

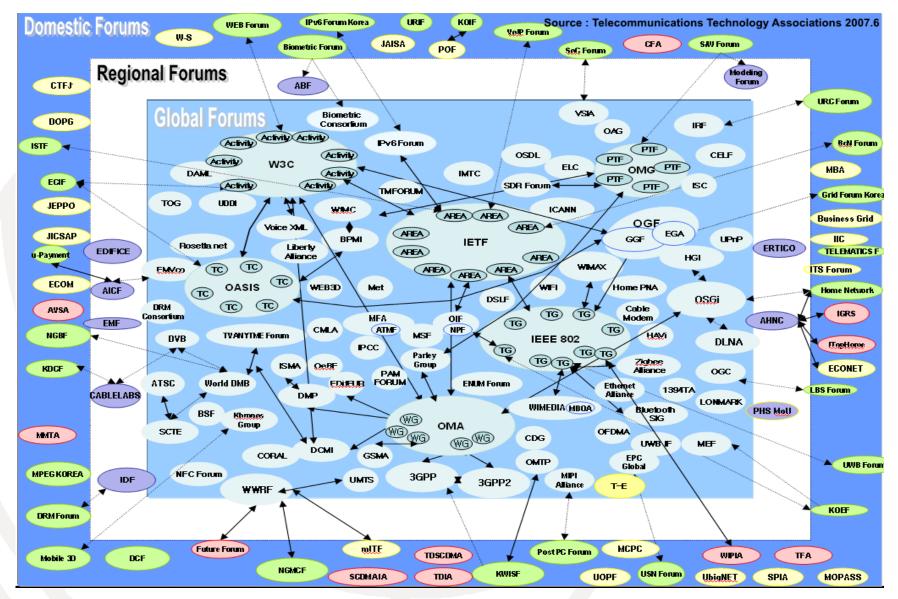
Major Sources of Standards

- Voluntary standards
 - → Traditional Standards Development Organizations (SDOs): ITU, ISO, IEC, IEEE, CCSA (China), TTA (Korea), TTC (Japan), ATIS (US), ETSI (Europe), ASTM (US), CEN (Europe), ...
 - Forums and consortia: tend to be product or market-focused
- De Facto standards (e.g., Windows)
- Regulatory standards tend to be from governmental organizations like ITU-R (e.g., spectrum)

International Standards Environment

- There are 100's, or depending how one counts, 1000's of standards bodies
- Many are inter-related, some overlap
- All <u>should be</u> based on openness, transparency and due process
- Choose where to participate, where to monitor, which to ignore; decide where to lead and where to follow

Some ICT Forums and Consortia



Source: GSC-12, July 2007

International Standardization

ICT Organizations with ITU-T Relationships (1)

Forum/Consortium	Forum/Consortium
3G Association_	CCSA (China Communications
ABNT (Brazilian Association of	Standards Association)
<u>Technical Standards</u>)	CEA (Consumer Electronics Association)
ARIB (Association of Radio	
Industries and Businesses)	
ASN.1 Consortium (Abstract Syntax	CENELEC (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization)
Notation 1 Consortium)	
ATIS (Alliance for	CEPCA (Consumer Electronics
Telecommunications Industry	Powerline Communication Alliance)
Solutions)	CSA (Cloud Security Alliance)
ATM Forum (merged into the	DMTF (Distributed Management Task Force, Inc.)
Broadband Forum)	
ATSC (Advanced Television Systems	DSL Forum (merged into the
<u>Committee)</u>	Broadband Forum)
AVS (Audio-Visual coding Standard	ECMA International (European
working group)	Computer Manufacturer's
Broadband Forum	Association)
Cablelabs (Cablelabs)	

ICT Organizations with ITU-T Relationships (2)

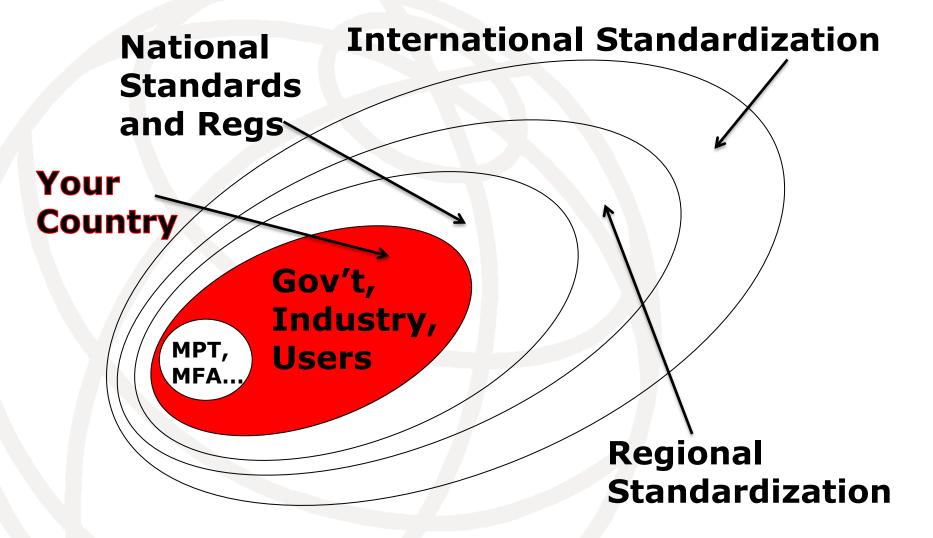
Forum/Consortium	Forum/Consortium
ETIS (e-and telecommunication	IPsphere Forum
information services)	IPv6 Forum
ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute)	ISOC/IETF (Internet
	Society/Internet Engineering Task
G3 PLC Alliance (G3 PLC Alliance)	Force)
GHG PI (Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative)	JCP (JAVA Community Process)
	JCTEA (Japan Cable Television
GSM Association (Global System for Mobile Communications Association)	Engineering Association)
Home Gateway Initiative	JLabs (Japan Cable Laboratories)
IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)	Kantara Initiative
	MEE (Metro Ethernet Forum)
IMTC (International Multimedia	MEF (Metro Ethernet Forum)
Telecommunications Consortium)	MMTA (Mobile Multimedia
IP/MPLS Forum (merged into the	Technology Alliance)
Broadband Forum)	
IPDR Organization (merged into the	MSF (Multiservice Switching
TM Forum)	Forum)

ICT Organizations with ITU-T Relationships (3)

Forum/Consortium
NIST (National Institute of
Standards and Technology)
NRO (Number Resource
Organization)
OASIS (Advancing open standards
for the information society)
OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium)
OIF (Optical Internetworking
Forum)
OIPF (Open IPTV Forum)
OMA (Open Mobile Alliance)
OMG (Object Management Group)
SCTE (Society of Cable
Telecommunications Engineers)
SDL Forum Society (System Design
Languages/ Specification and
Description Language)

Forum/Consortium
SMPTE (Society of Motion Picture
and Television Engineers)
SNIA (Advancing Storage and
Information Technology)
TIA (Telecommunications Industry
Association)
TM Forum (TeleManagement
Forum)
TTA (Telecommunications
Technology Association)
TTC (Telecommunication
Technology Committee)
UNICODE (The Unicode
consortium)
UPA (Universal Powerline
Association)
W3C (World Wide Web
Consortium)

How does your country fit in this International environment?



Later in this BSG Regional Workshop we will discuss, in an interactive way

- Preparing for your role in international standardization
 - Setting up a national process (for ITU)
- Participation at the international level and how to do it well
 - Where do you want to be on The Standardization Development Ladder in 5 years? 10 years?
- Concrete steps to get started now

Thank you

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