

ICT Standards Board

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Outline

- What is I CT Standards Board?
- What does it do?
- Who are its members?
- What has it achieved?
- Lessons for I FS

Why standards?

- Interoperability is key to uptake of new services
“Standards create the market”
- Regulatory requirements
- Technology independence
- Network independence
- Provide adequate security/usability levels

Where is Interoperability required?

- Radio/Network Access
- Network Solutions
 - WLAN / 2G / 3G
- Applications
 - PKI
 - Smart Card
 - Location services
- Business Model

Example

Why ICTSB?

- Reaction to convergence of information technology, telecommunications, broadcasting and entertainment industries
- Need to reduce overlaps between activities of European Standards Organisations (ESOs)
- Need to involve (many) fora and consortia
- Provide European focus for Global Standardization

What does ICTSB do?

- Analyse requirements received from any competent source based on concrete market needs
- Translate these requirements into coherent standards work programmes
- Allocate work items to members and review progress against objectives

ICTSB Members

- ANEC
- ATM Forum
- CEN
- CENELEC
- DVB
- EBU
- ECBS
- ECMA
- EFTA Secretariat
- EICTA
- ERTICO
- ETSI
- European Commission
- ISOC/IETF
- NORMAPME
- OASIS
- OMG
- Radicchio
- The Open Group
- TMF
- W3C

Recent activities

- European Electronic Signature Standardisation Initiative (EESSI)
- Design for All / Assistive Technologies (D-FAST)
- eEurope
- Smart Houses

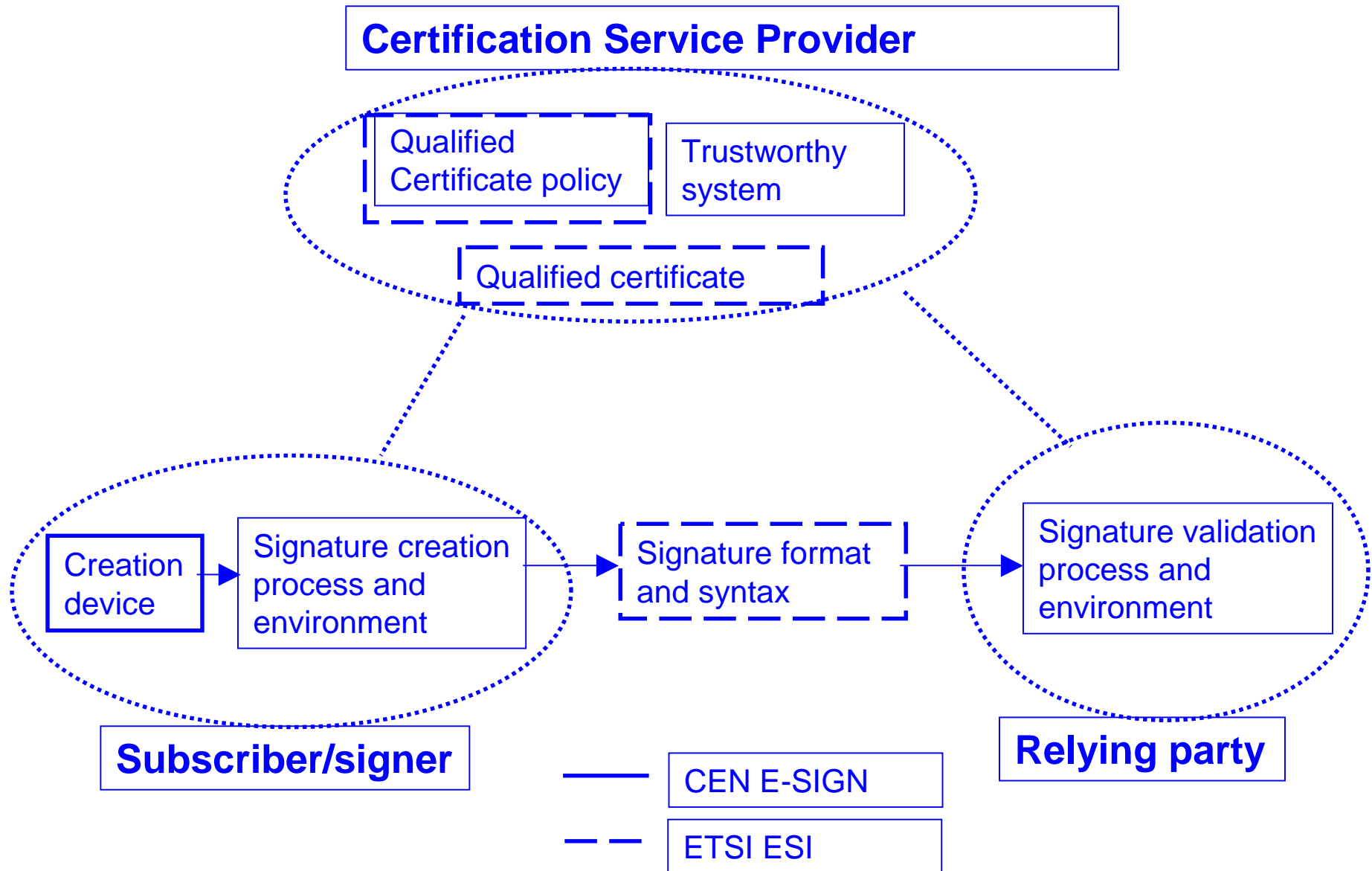
EESSI Objectives

- Analyse needs for standards in support of essential requirements in Electronic Signature Directive
- Assess available standards and current initiatives at national, European and international levels
- Set up and implement Work Programme built on international cooperation

EESSI Work Programme

- EESSI technical work done in CEN/ISSS and ETSI with input from IETF, ECBS, W3C
- 3 phases almost complete
- EESSI Steering Committee provided overview and coordinated promotion
- Results now recognised as European Standards – will support legislation

EESSI Standards Overview



Relations with the European Commission

- Standards policy issues:
 - EC DG Enterprise
- Research issues:
 - EC DG Information Society
- Design for All (D-FAST):
 - EC DG Employment

eEurope - Action lines

- 1 A cheaper, faster and secure Internet
 - Cheaper and faster Internet access
 - Faster Internet for researchers and students
 - Secure networks and smart cards
- 2 Investing in people and skills
 - European youth into the digital age
 - Working in the knowledge-based economy
 - Participation for all in the knowledge-based economy
- 3 Stimulate the use of the information society
 - Accelerating e-commerce
 - Government services: electronic access to public services
 - Health on-line
 - European digital content for global networks
 - Intelligent transport systems

Standards and RTD

- EU FP6 Proposal: Co-operation Platform for Research and Standards (COPRAS)
 - Examine standards potential of approved FP6 projects
 - Provide information to projects on standards initiatives
 - Organise wide range of standards contributions from projects (technical specifications, guidelines, best practices, codes of conduct, etc)

Lessons for IFS

- Ensure proper collaboration between parties – ITU and fora
- Don't re-invent wheels, build on existing solutions to ensure they work
- Don't use regional solutions that are not compatible with global ones

Useful Web sites

- <http://www.ictsb.org>
- <http://www.cenorm.be/iss/Consortia/Surveyshort.htm>
- <http://www.etsi.org/forawatch>