ITU-T Kaleidoscope Conference Innovations in NGN
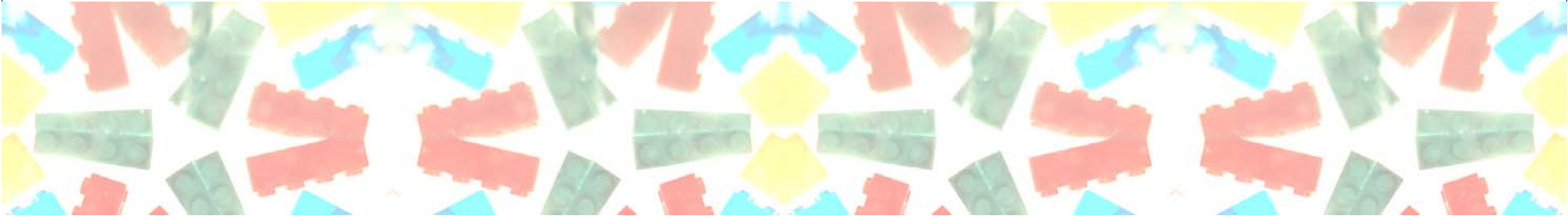
A Call for Action

Ken Krechmer, Lecturer, 2008
University of Colorado at Boulder
http://www.csrstds.com/klist.html
e-mail: krechmer@csrstds.com

Defining "Open"

From the perspective of:

- Standards Creators
- Standards Implementers
- Users of standard implementations

Standards creators desire:

- Open meeting
- Consensus
- Due Process
- IPR procedures
- One standard world-wide

Standards implementers desire:

- To serve the markets they wish

- No cost to use standard

- No barrier to their further innovation

- Standard does not obsolete their prior implementations

- Standard does not favor a competitor

User of a standard implementation desires:

- Multiple implementation sources
- Use the implementation in all locations needed
- Support over user-desired service life
- Backward compatibility

Ten Desires for Open Standards

Requirements   ### Stakeholders

1. Open meeting
2. Consensus
3. Due Process
4. Open World
5. Open IPR
6. Open Change   Creators
7. Open Documents
8. Open Interface   Implementers   Users
9. Open Use
10. On-going Support

4. Open World – same standard for
    the same function, world-wide.

    ANSI and WTO supported

5. Open IPR – holders of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) identify themselves during the standards development process.

This does not work.

6. Open Change – all changes are presented and agreed in a forum supporting the previous five rights.

7. Open Documents – all may access committee documents, drafts and completed standards.

8. Open Interface – Adaptability standards support migration and allow proprietary advantage.

9. Open Access – objective conformance mechanisms for implementation testing and user evaluation.

10. On-going Support

Phase	Activity	Description	Major Interest Group
0.	Create Standard	The initial task of SSOs	Creators
1.	Fixes (changes)	Rectify problems	Implementers
2.	Maintenance (changes)	Add new features and update	Users
3.	Availability (no changes)	Continue to publish	Users
4.	Rescission	Removal of the published standard	Users

Changes to Standardization Organizations

- Require adaptability standards
- Allow IP only as an option in compatibility standards
- Publish how they address the 10 requirements of open standards
- User participation in the maintenance of standards

Changes to WTO policies

- Define as barriers to trade the lack of open change procedures and lack of open interfaces of microporcessor-based compatibility standards.

Changes to European Commission Competition and antitrust policy:

- When interfaces are required to support competition, empower a standardization organization to create and maintain them.

Changes to WIPO Policies:

- WIPO should evaluate the economic basis of IPR claims on international interface standards and make recommendations concerning when controlled technology should be optional in interface standards.

Changes to Individual Countries' Patent Policies:

- Require greater demonstration of uniqueness for patent claims that control interfaces.

- Shorter term on patent claims that may control interfaces (e.g., algorithm implementations)

Thank you

Ken Krechmer, Lecturer, 2008
University of Colorado at Boulder
http://www.csrstds.com/klist.html
e-mail: krechmer@csrstds.com