JCP and other SDOs – case: ITU
What is ITU?
ITU-T: Telecommunication standardization on a world-wide basis on technical, operating and tariff Questions
(The Secretariat of ITU-T (TSB) provides services to ITU-T Participants)

ITU-R: Radio communications and wireless

ITU-D: Use and deployment of telecom networks and services in developing and least developed countries

General Secretariat: Coordinates the Union's activities and the overall management of the Union
ITU-T in a Nutshell

- Work (mostly) done in Study Groups (10 of them)
- ITU-T Product: Recommendations (= "standards")
  - Example: H.264 (Video), G.984 (GPON), Y.2012 (NGN)
- Unique partnership of private sector
  (Sector Members) & government (Member States)
  - Today, most of the work is done by private sector
    - Strong participation from Asia, esp. China and Japan
  - Remaining work related to regulatory impact
- Truly global
- Consensus decisions
- Very flexible
- Fast procedures, transparent procedures
- Brand name
- IPR Policy
• Create forum-like entities as an “arms-length” organization under an ITU-T Study Group or TSAG
• Work on a well-defined topic, scheduled for completion at a specific time
• Goal: Encourage participation of non-members / members of other organizations (forums)
• Focus Group has lots of freedom to establish its own rules
  – Can keep own brand name and at the same time benefit from ITU’s branding
  – Non-ITU members can participate
• Recent examples:
  – ICTs and Climate change (ICT & CC) Focus Group
  – From/In/To Cars communication II (CarCom) Focus Group
  – IPTV Focus Group (terminated 2008-01)
• More info: http://itu.int/ITU-T/focusgroups
Common Patent Policy

Option 1) Free license to everybody
2) Paid for license granted on reasonable terms and conditions on a world-wide non-discriminatory basis (RAND)
3) Unwillingness to grant a license


- Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration database
Collaboration with other Organizations
• ITU’s Constitution/Convention asks that ITU-T cooperate “with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations, and those non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications".

• ITU-T has a wealth of instruments in place to collaborate with others.
ITU-T Rec. A.4: "Communication process between ITU-T and Forums and Consortia"

- **Goal:** to facilitate documentation exchange
- **Criteria:** pretty straightforward and common sense
  - Evident ones: subject area should be of relevance to the work done in ITU-T.
  - Documents submitted to ITU-T should not contain proprietary information (no restriction for distribution)
  - Forum membership should not preclude ITU MS or SM.
  - Patent policy: must be consistent with ITU-T patent policy
- A formal communication process can initiated either by the forum or by ITU-T (e.g. Study Group or Director of TSB)
- Can be initiated at any time
ITU-T Rec. A.6: "Cooperation and exchange of information between ITU-T and national and regional standards development organizations"

- Similar in spirit to A.4

- Global Standards Collaboration (GSC)
  - Annual meetings of nine leading national and regional standards organizations and ITU
Reference to documents of other organizations in ITU-T Recommendations

- Normative reference (Rec. A.5)
  - The whole, or parts of a referenced document considered an integral part of the Recommendation
  - The source of the normative reference should be Rec. A.4 or Rec. A.6 Qualified Organizations
  - Normative referencing is usually limited to approved documents of the referenced organization.
  - Need to submit justification for the specific reference using a Format given in Appendix I to Rec. A.5
JCP - ITU Recognition

For ITU-T JCP is already in a state of Evaluation, at least on the scope of SG9.


In the case of JCP it should go into A.4 and (ideally) A.5 process.

A.4 is for Communication process between ITU-T and Forums and Consortia

A.5 is for Generic procedures for including references to documents of other organizations in ITU-T Recommendations

A.6 is for regional and national SDOs and does not apply to JCP.
JCP - ITU Recognition


Examples of SDOs recognized under A.4 only:

3G Association, ETIS, GSM Association, IP Shpere Forum, IPv6 Forum, MMTA, MSF, Open IPTV Forum, SDL Forum, UPA, etc.

Examples of SDOs recognized under A.4 and A.5:

ATSC, AVS, Broadband Forum, DSL Forum, Home Gateway Initiative, IMTC, Japan Cable Labs, MEF, OASIS, Open Mobile Alliance (OMA), UNICODE, W3C, etc.
ITU Qualifying Criteria

Most important in the table below (from Rec. A.4) is item 5 but items 1 to 8 also apply as general guidelines to be answered.

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<th>Forum/consortium attributes</th>
<th>Desired characteristics</th>
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<td><strong>1) Objectives/relationship of work to ITU-T work</strong></td>
<td>Objectives should refer to use of International Standards/Recommendations, or to the provision of input into international standards organizations, especially ITU-T.</td>
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<td><strong>2) Organization:</strong></td>
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<td>– legal status;</td>
<td>– should indicate in which country/countries it has legal status;</td>
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<td>– geographic scope;</td>
<td>– should be global (i.e. should involve more than one region of the world);</td>
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<td>– secretariat;</td>
<td>– permanent secretariat should exist;</td>
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<td>– nominated representative.</td>
<td>– should be willing to nominate a representative.</td>
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### ITU Qualifying Criteria

| 3) Membership (openness) | – forums/consortia membership criteria should not preclude any party with material interest, especially ITU Member States and Sector Members;  
| | – membership should comprise a significant representation of telecommunications interests. |
| **4) Technical subject areas** | - Should be relevant to a particular study group(s) or ITU-T as a whole. |
| **5) IPR Policy:** | – should be consistent with ITU-T Patent policy;  
| – patent; | – should be consistent with ITU-T Software copyright Policy;  
| – software copyright; | – ITU and ITU Member States and Sector Members should have right to copy for standardization related purposes (see also Rec. ITU-T A.1 with regard to copying and distribution).  
| – copyright; | – trademark. |
## ITU Qualifying Criteria

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| 6) Working methods/processes | – should be well-documented;  
– should be open and fair;  
– should support competition;  
– should explicitly consider anti-trust issues. |
| 7) Outputs | – outputs available to ITU-T should be identified;  
– process for ITU-T to obtain outputs should be identified. |
| 8) Documents submitted to ITU-T | – should contain no proprietary information (no distribution restriction);  
– should indicate source within the forum/consortium (e.g. committee, subcommittee, etc.);  
– should indicate degree of stability of the document (e.g. preliminary, mature, stable, proposed date of adoption, etc.);  
– should indicate degree of approval of document (i.e. per cent of total forum membership involved and per cent of total forum membership that approved the document). |
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Let’s share

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