

Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 06 N12767

Date: 2004-11-23

Replaces:

Document Type: Other document

Document Title: Proposed Resolution of Problems Identified by the Chinese NB in "Opening Comments of Chinese NB"

Document Source: SC 6/WG 1 Orlando meeting

Project Number:

Document Status: As per the SC 6 Orlando resolution 6.1.3, this document is circulated to SC 6 NBs for review and comments.

Action ID: COM

Due Date: 2005-01-23

No. of Pages: 3

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Title: Proposed Resolution of Problems Identified by the Chinese NB in "Opening Comments of Chinese NB"
Source: WG1
Date: 9 November 2004

Problem 1 The overlook of China NB's request of fast Track for N7506.

Resolution

1N7506 was submitted as a New Work Item proposal (NP) using the appropriate form for such submissions and was initially dealt with by JTC1, that is as a NP and circulated to NBs for comment and review.

1N7506 makes no reference to the submission of the Chinese proposal for Fast Track processing, and indeed a Fast Track submission does not require the completion of the NP form. A NB can simply submit "an existing standard (or amendment with the approval of the responsible SC) from any source" (See JTC1 Directives 5th ed, Clause 13.1) to the ITTF for Fast Track processing.

However it is noted within the NP submitted by China there is the request within the Section, 1 Brief Introduction, for "*Quick program is recommended to adopt in order to perfect the standards of the wireless LANs as soon as possible.*".

It is assumed that this use of wording, and within an NP submission, has led to the confusion with regard to the Fast Track processing within the ITTF and JTC1. China assumed that their submission was for Fast Track processing, and the ITTF viewed this submission as an NP.

Problem 5 The termination of N7506.

Problem 7 The late explanation for the cancellation of N7506.

Resolution

The JTC1 Secretariat has responded to a request from the SC6 Secretary which was also sent to the Chinese NB explaining the reason for the voiding of N7506. The reason stated is procedural but based upon an initial mistaken assumption that the NP proposal originated from SC6.

The action of JTC1 to void the NP will be based upon the JTC1 Directive Clause 9.3.1 which states "... An NB may submit a NP either to a SC or to JTC 1. *JTC 1 should consider a NP only in exceptional circumstances, such as the NP is not within the scope of an existing SC.* In all other cases, the appropriate SC should ballot the NP."

It can clearly be argued that this particular situation was not *an exceptional circumstance* in that the NP very obviously fell within the scope of an existing SC and that the appropriate SC should ballot the NP. Indeed JTC1 has indicated that once underway, it will initiate the JTC1 level ballot.

Problem 2 *U.K. NB's assertion that N7506 would cause confusion and would have "no standing and no reasons."*

Resolution

The UK response to N7506 did not assert that the submission would have "*no standing and no reasons*". The precise response was,

1. "the Chinese NB would, if successful, be published by ISO/IEC as an amendment to ISO/IEC 8802-11 but *would have no standing within the IEEE 802 family of standards*", and;
2. "the UK does not believe it is in the best interests of SC6 to add non-IEEE 802 LMSC sourced standards to the ISO/IEC 8802 set of standards. It makes *no sense* from the technical perspective but more significantly would *create considerable* confusion within the marketplace."
"*No sense*" in that the Chinese amendment to ISO/IEC 8802-11 would be disconnected from the equivalent IEEE 802.11 work; and "*create confusion*" in that there would be divergence between ISO/IEC and IEEE 802 Wireless network standards

More generally it is noted that a NB is entitled to express an opinion and to provide a rationale in support of that view.

Problem 3 *U.K. NB's proposal that China NB submit NP to IEEE.*

Resolution

The UK proposed *as a way of avoiding the issues highlighted in Problem 2 above* that, "the Chinese NB [to] submit this work directly to the IEEE 802.11 for review and development under *the cooperative agreement that exists between ISO/IEC SC6 and the IEEE 802*" that is to say within the process of ISO/IEC SC6.

Problem 4 *Project editor's assertion that IEEE 802.11i solves the WEP issue and thus oppose China NB's NP (N7506).*

Resolution

Firstly it must be noted that the UK submission - in 6N12713 - was the *proposed* Disposition of Comments Report from the PE and as such is open to discussion as a normal part of ballot resolution.

The proposed DofCR recognised the deficiency within the WEP security model. It acknowledged that both the IEEE 802.11i and the Chinese proposal addressed the improvement of the WEP security model, and that the two proposals were different in their approach.

It acknowledged that the IEEE 802.11i proposal was already under Fast Track processing but encouraged the Chinese to progress their proposal as described in Problem 2 Resolution above.

This was not written in opposition to the Chinese NB NP but as a constructive proposal as a part of the ballot resolution for its inclusion within the family of wireless networking standards.

Problem 6 The fast-track status to N7537 (IEEE 802.11i)

Resolution

IEEE 802.11i was submitted for Fast Track processing in accordance with the JTC1 Directives and as such is now under technical review. Until the Summary of Voting is published at the end of the ballot cycle it is difficult to comment further.

Problem 8 The denial of visa to China's NB experts team.

Resolution

This issue is at the very least unfortunate and at worst unacceptable if the standard making process is to be maintained as an international activity. The precise reasons for these denials are currently unknown but being actively investigated by the US delegation to SC6, and if required, can be also questioned formally through a resolution of SC6.

Problem 9 A difficult situation for China NB in this meeting.

Resolution

It is to be hoped that the resolution text provided in this document allays the deep and real concerns expressed to SC6 WG1 by the Chinese NB. It is the belief of the author that circumstances have conspired to set up this most unfortunate situation; and that with good will on all sides a fresh start can be made so that all participants within ISO/IEC SC6 WG1 can work consensually to the benefit of all.