ETSI World Class Standards

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ETSI Newsletter • September 2012

Welcome to the World of Standards

Welcome to the latest edition of 'The Standard', ETSI's regular newsletter to our members, partners and indeed all who are interested in our work. As you can see in this issue, there is much to report in ETSI since our last edition. Coming from a very successful presence at the Mobile World Congress in February and a popular ETSI ITS Workshop in Qatar, we saw increased membership numbers (again) at our General Assembly in March, the publication of our Annual Report and Long Term Strategy, our first workshop on Energy Efficiency, and most recently the establishment of a new Partnership Project, oneM2M. In the last edition you have already read about our plans to build on the success of our M2M standards and work with our partners in other regions. Now we are putting those plans into action.

You will also read about ongoing standardization initiatives such as content delivery, intelligent transport systems, software defined radio for military and civil security, standards for the localization industry, together with an overview of our cluster of activities on 'Better Living with ICT', or how ETSI technologies can improve people's lives and the environment. As always, the issue is packed with other news articles, too many to list here.

I hope that you enjoy this issue and remain yours sincerely,

Luis Jorge Romero
Director General, ETSI

'The Standard' provides an information platform for ETSI Members, to inform you of the latest developments - both within our technical committees and the Secretariat - and offers a space for our Members to communicate with each other.

Meet ETSI at IBC 2012

(www.ibc.org) from 7 to 11 September at the RAI, Amsterdam. Find us in hall 2, booth # C29.

See page 2 for details

Meet ETSI at ITS World Congress

22-26 October in Vienna. Visit us on stand P32.

See page 3 for details

ETSI extends cooperation with ITU

In a ceremony at the ITU headquarters in Geneva on 3 July, the ETSI Director General and the ITU Secretary General have signed a wide ranging Memorandum of Understanding between the two institutes.

ETSI has collaborated with the ITU on telecommunications and ICT standardization projects almost since ETSI's foundation. ETSI has previously had agreements with each of the ITU's three sectors, Telecommunications, Radiocommunications and Development, and still enjoys sector membership status in each of these.

This new agreement will provide a common framework for future cooperation between ETSI and the ITU. It will improve the dialogue and exchange of information between the two standards development organizations, as well as providing a mechanism for the exchange of draft documents and referencing of each other's specifications.

Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, ITU, and Luis Jorge Romero, Director General, ETSI, at the signature ceremony

Cooperation between standards development organizations is required at a technical level when dealing with subjects of common interest, in order to avoid conflicting standards and increased costs to industry. For example, ETSI and the ITU already maintain a close liaison due to ETSI's role as an official European Standards Organization, producing standards which, together with the work of CEPT, form the cornerstone of radiocommunications regulation within the CEPT region.

In dealing with subjects of wider societal interest, greater collaboration ensures a broader spectrum of interests is taken into account. This is evident in the work that both the ITU and ETSI are undertaking on the environmental impact and sustainability of ICT, and the broader 'Green Agenda' related to climate change.

> "It is very encouraging to see an extension of ITU's MoU with ETSI, an action which will ensure ITU standards reflect the current 'state of the art' in European ICT standardization at the international level."
>
> *Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, ITU*

Update from the **Content Delivery** Cluster

ETSI has a number of standardization topics in progress grouped under the content delivery cluster. This fast-moving field covers several business interests and is a focus of increased technological convergence. Once a year we bring you updates of the latest achievements in this field.

Latest Developments in…

...Multi-screen

Multi-screen capabilities mean having the same content and services available through multiple screens connected via different access technologies with different network characteristics and potentially utilising a combination of broadcast and broadband in the end user equipment. ETSI is currently developing a specification (TS 101 579) which will define terminology, use cases, requirements, and will analyse the impacts and the gaps with current existing standards for multi-screen convergence services.

…Connected TV

ETSI delivers several solutions for interactive TV: DVB-MHP (TS 102 727) and DVB-GEM (TS 102 728), Hybrid broadcast broadband TV (TS 102 796) and MHEG-5 broadcast profile (ES 202 184). MHEG-5 developments include signalling MHEG via Application Information Tables and launching applications in other presentation systems within a device. This will allow coexistence of MHEG with other Connected TV APIs such as Hybrid broadcast broadband TV. Moreover the Hybrid broadcast broadband TV specification is being revised to support MPEG-DASH.

Meet ETSI at IBC 2012 (www.ibc.org) from 7 to 11 September at the RAI, Amsterdam. Find us in hall 2, booth # C29.

Attend the ETSI session on 7 September at 8am: "The Convergence of Broadcast TV and the Internet - Are They All Connecting?" A complimentary breakfast will be served from 7.30am. We look forward to seeing you there!

Connected TV will be a key topic at the September 2012 IBC conference in Amsterdam with a session chaired by ETSI on "The Convergence of Broadcast TV and the Internet - Are They All Connecting?" (7 September at 8am).

…Content Delivery Networks

The objective of Content Delivery Networks (CDN) is to offer end-users fast access to media content whilst optimizing network resources. After the publication of the specification on CDN architecture (TS 182 019) the requirements on CDN interconnection (TS 102 990) have been finalized. Current work addresses CDN protocol definition (TS 183 073) and CDN Interconnection architecture (TS 182 032).

...DVB 3DTV

A first phase of DVB 3DTV (TS 101 547) was developed for broadcasters and content deliverers needing a system that works with existing HDTV receivers, provided they are used with a 3D display. This approach is termed 'Frame Compatible'. A second 3DTV delivery system termed 'Service Compatible' is under development. This is a solution required by content deliverers that enables the 2D and 3D versions of a programme to be broadcast within the same video signal, so that new 3D televisions and next-generation STBs can receive 3D programmes, while consumers with existing 2D HDTV receivers and set-top boxes can watch the 2D version.

ETSI Standards for Content Delivery CD-ROM

The CD-ROM contains the latest ETSI published standards and reports relating to Content Delivery.

Documents are classified by technical committee and then by numerical order. The versions present on this CD-ROM are those available in July 2012.

Pick up your free copy at IBC 2012 (stand # 2.C29) or send an email to newsletter@etsi.org to request your free copy.

Note that quantities are limited to 500 copies.

GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW!

ETSI is endorsing the CDN World Summit which takes place on 2-4 October in central London. Oskar Van Deventer of TNO will speak on behalf of ETSI. ETSI members are entitled to a 15% discount on the registration fee.
More details: www.cdnworldsummit.com

ETSI Intelligent Transport Systems standards - coming to your vehicle soon!

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) include telematics and all types of communications in vehicles, between vehicles, and between vehicles and fixed locations. ITS services are being deployed in an effort to improve the safety, reliability, efficiency and quality of our transport systems. However, ITS is not restricted to Road Transport – it also includes the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for rail, water and air transport. In general, the various types of ITS rely on radio services for communication and use specialized technologies.

ITS standardization for road transport is focused on wireless communications for vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-roadside communications, addressing safety of life through the reduction of road traffic accidents. ITS standardization also deals with traffic efficiency: in particular it is concerned with reducing transport time and polluting emissions like CO_2. Furthermore, the introduction of connected vehicles will have an effect on electronic toll collection and navigation systems, e.g. real-time maps taking into account the current traffic situation derived from the cooperative systems network. In addition, sensor data such as from automotive radar and outside temperature monitors can be analyzed and used by such systems. Knowledge of exact geographical location is important to all these services, therefore the standardization of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), such as GPS and Galileo, also plays a vital role.

TC ITS, ETSI's Technical Committee for Intelligent Transport Systems, is responsible for the development and maintenance of standards and specifications to support the implementation of ITS services for transport networks, vehicles and transport users. This includes work on communication media and associated physical layer, transport layer, network layer, security, lawful interception and the provision of generic web services.

ETSI brings together the key industry players to jointly work on defining ITS standards, through direct participation in standardization. Contributors to the road transport related ITS standardization in ETSI include the obvious players, i.e. car makers and the automotive supply industry. Other contributors include silicon vendors, network operators, research bodies and test laboratories. The standardization of cooperative ITS is a global challenge and ETSI has joined forces with standardization bodies worldwide in order to achieve global interoperability and harmonized deployment of cooperative systems. The resulting standards therefore fully respond to market needs.

ETSI brings together the key industry players to jointly work on defining ITS standards, through direct participation in standardization.

5,9 GHz developments

In 2008 the European Commission allocated the 5,9 GHz frequency band to safety-related applications of Intelligent Transport Systems (spectrum decision 2008/671/EC of 5 August 2008). Since then standardization has been addressing this ITS spectrum. ETSI has published a Harmonized Standard covering the 5,9 GHz frequency band (EN 302 571). This means that ITS communications equipment using this frequency band (ITS-G5 equipment) can be put on the market in Europe with legal certainty.

The physical layer of ITS will use IEEE 802.11p. This standard has been specially designed for vehicular communications taking into account the requirements for latency and reliability of safety critical communications. The revised edition of IEEE 802.11-2012, including the IEEE 802.11p amendment, is already published. ETSI has developed a profile standard (EN 302 663) defining the essential elements to be used from IEEE 802.11-2012 and including specific European requirements, cooperating very successfully with IEEE to achieve this.

Channels adjacent to the 5,9 GHz band are being used for Electronic Toll Collection using DSRC communications. It has been a concern that such services could suffer from harmful interference as soon as ITS communications using the 5,9 GHz band will start. Therefore, the

Continued overleaf >

Meet ETSI at ITS World Congress, 22-26 October in Vienna. Visit us on stand P32 to find out more about ETSI's ITS Conformance Validation Framework, and meet our testing and ITS experts to discover the latest developments in ETSI ITS standardization. 2012.itsworldcongress.com

Save the date:

ETSI's 5th ITS Workshop will take place on 5 - 7 February 2013.

Please check the ETSI website for venue details

ETSI Standards for Transportation CD-ROM

The CD-ROM contains the latest ETSI published standards and reports relating to the Transportation cluster.

Documents are classified by technical committee and then by numerical order. The versions present on this CD-ROM are those available in August 2012.

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Note that quantities are limited to 500 copies.

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ETSI Intelligent Transport Systems standards - coming to your vehicle soon! Continued

potential of interference has been extensively studied and Technical Specifications have been prepared outlining mitigation techniques that would prevent such harmful interference (TS 102 792). A test specification has also been published to enable manufacturers to demonstrate compliance with these mitigation techniques and to encourage their use.

While the 5,9 GHz frequency band for ITS is available in the US and the EU, it is not yet a globally harmonized spectrum. So it is worth noting that Australia intends to allocate the 5,9 GHz frequency band to ITS as well. Other regions still have to take a decision on ITS spectrum and liaisons have been exchanged with ITU-R to try to stimulate similar outcomes in other regions.

Cooperative ITS

A set of use cases for cooperative ITS has been defined as a basis for standardization (TR 102 638). These use cases cover applications such as intersection and collision warnings, emergency vehicle approach or contextual speed limits. Two major standards have been created to satisfy these use cases and enable such communication between vehicles:

Cooperative Awareness Messages (CAM, EN 302 637-2) are 'heartbeats' between vehicles which tell each other who they are, where they are, the direction in which they're moving and so on. They form the basic management standard for vehicle mesh networks.

Decentralized Environmental Notification Messages (DENM, EN 302 637-3) are the means to supply the driver (or more correctly the vehicle) with information related to the immediate local environment. Technically, it is possible to share data between vehicles in two different cities - Paris and Brussels, for instance. But is it required to do so? Would the information be at all relevant? Even in a local environment such as in a dense urban setting, a vehicle may be informed of an emergency vehicle crossing its path some distance ahead, or a breakdown might have occurred in close proximity, but neither incident might require any action or avoiding manoeuvre on behalf of the vehicle receiving the information.

Both the CAM and DENM standards are currently being updated to include results gathered from field operational tests such as SCORE@F and simTD, as well as from interoperability testing events organized by ETSI's Plugtests service. In addition, the messages sets used for CAM and DENM applications are currently being harmonized with ISO and SAE to provide streamlined message codes for global usage.

Based on the CAM and DENM standards, specific standards for longitudinal and intersection collision warning as well as electric vehicle charging spot notification are under development.

The security of ITS is of course a huge concern. With safety-critical systems and very large numbers of senders and receivers of data in dense environments it is crucial to ensure that hacking or spoofing does not occur. We must be able to verify that each ITS message received is genuine, that the sender is what and where it claims to be. In addition information, such as on recent journeys, may be stored inside the vehicle and this information must be kept private. ITS security standardization is heavily supported by ETSI Specialist Task Forces (STFs), where security experts help TC ITS to develop the required standards. One of the recent results is a profile standard for IEEE 1609.2, the vehicular security standard (TS 102 867). Also here cooperation between IEEE and ETSI has been very fruitful.

Outlook

The European Commission has issued mandate M/453 for Cooperative ITS standardization. When this mandate is completed later this year, the basic set of standards enabling the deployment of such systems will be finalized and considered to be "Release 1" of ETSI Cooperative ITS standards.

Furthermore, the first chip-sets and prototype implementations for Cooperative ITS communications have been released. Now it is up to the automotive supply industry and the automakers to continue from here and to bring such systems on the market. Advanced demonstrations of ITS are already up and running and on the road: at the ITS World Congress the Car to Car Communication Consortium will showcase a live demonstration of ITS technology on the public road network - based on ETSI standards. ITS is no longer science-fiction – it is coming soon to our vehicles.

ETSI shares award for energy-efficient solutions for mobile broadband networks

Energy Aware Radio and neTwork tecHnologies

ETSI participates in award-winning research project on energy efficient solutions for wireless communication networks.

The solutions developed by EARTH partners could save mobile network operators up to 70% of the energy consumed in their access networks

The EU-funded project EARTH has received the 2012 "Future Internet Award" prize for developing unprecedented energy efficiency solutions for wireless communication networks. The top prize was awarded at the Future Internet Week event www.fi-aalborg.eu/), held in Aalborg, Denmark from 7-11 May 2012. Researchers from companies such as Alcatel-Lucent, Ericsson, Telecom Italia, DOCOMO, and from universities in Belgium, France, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and UK, have optimized the energy use of 4G/LTE base stations, which account for the highest energy consumption in a mobile network. The solutions developed by EARTH partners could save mobile network operators up to 70% of the energy consumed in their access networks. ETSI participates in this project to ensure that the partners take account of ongoing standardization activities in ETSI and 3GPP, and feed their results back to the standards committees.

Optimizing the energy use of the network will gradually bring down electricity bills for operators and help keep mobile costs affordable, while reducing pollution and carbon emissions. By reducing the power required to operate each mobile base station, it is also expected that these base stations could in future be operated reliably by renewable energy, further reducing emissions.

The project received €10 million of its nearly €15 million total budget from the EU's 7th Framework Programme for Research and Development (FP7) to support innovative ICT solutions, the balance being provided by the project partners themselves.

> "The ICT sector is growing but its carbon footprint should not follow. I congratulate the partners of the EARTH project who have found ways to deliver the services we need while reducing CO2 emissions and cutting down on energy bills."
>
> *European Commission Vice President Neelie Kroes*

Introducing the **Better Living with ICT** Cluster

ETSI TC Human Factors has a special responsibility for "Design for All" - addressing the needs of all users, including young children, seniors and disabled people

SCOPE
Technologies that improve peoples' lives and environment

VISION
Digital living for the benefit of society and individuals

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) assist us in many areas of our lives. Large scale deployment of communications technologies has produced major changes in the way we communicate for social and business purposes. However, most of these deployments were technology-led, without any prior assessment of social consequences.

ETSI's "Better Living with ICT" cluster contains several technical committees whose aim is to make products and services simpler to use, safer and more efficient, taking account of the social and cultural contexts of the end users.

ETSI's Human Factors Technical Committee is responsible for Human Factors issues in all areas of ICT. Human Factors is the scientific application of knowledge about human capacities and limitations in order to make products, systems, services and environments effective, efficient and easy for everyone to use. It is a key factor for the commercial success of any ICT product or service in the digital networked economy. The committee has a special responsibility for "Design for All" – addressing the needs of all users, including young children, seniors and disabled people.

The ETSI User Group represents the interests of users of ICT products and services, in numerous different categories. Examples include consumers, business users, users with special needs, service providers, telecommunication operators as users, and governments.

ETSI Technical Committee for Environmental Engineering is responsible for defining environmental and infrastructural aspects for all telecommunication equipment, including equipment installed in subscriber premises. The committee has a particularly important role to play as the world seeks to improve energy efficiency. Its work includes specifying environmental requirements (mechanical, chemical and climatic conditions), the acoustic noise emission of equipment, power supply interface requirements and monitoring, grounding and bonding and related topics, mechanical structure and physical design, thermal management and the ecological aspects of environmental topics.

Some aspects of energy efficiency for ICT are handled by other ETSI committees, working in close collaboration with TC EE. Technical Committee ATTM (Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing) deals with energy efficiency for broadband. Speech and multimedia transmission quality is the focus of ETSI's STQ Technical Committee.

Coordination of ETSI positions on telecommunications safety requirements, including those which are essential requirements of European Directives, is handled by ETSI's Safety Technical Committee. The committee works closely with other European and international standards organizations in order to establish globally-applicable solutions where possible, and to avoid duplication of effort.

To find out more about ETSI's Better Living with ICT activities or to get involved please contact: Better_Living_with_ICT@etsi.org

ETSI's Vision of a Connected World

ETSI's cluster concept aims to provide a simplified, yet comprehensive, introduction to our activities in ICT standardization. Clusters facilitate access to ETSI's diverse work enabling the identification of areas of interest based on business relevance or application domain rather than purely on technical work areas.

Each cluster represents a major component of a global ICT architecture and encapsulates the work of a number of Technical Committees (TCs) and associated Working Groups (WGs) that share a common technological scope and vision.

A Connected World

The importance of the ETSI Green Agenda

The ETSI Green Agenda was established by the ETSI Board in 2008 as a one-year strategy project. It proved to be very pertinent to ETSI and was extended several times, so that it is now in its 4th year and has become a regular part of ETSI business! Our aim is to increase energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions across the whole of the ICT industry, including within ETSI itself, which is no mean feat! In line with these objectives, we hold all our meetings using electronic working tools and as a result we have become experts in their use, so much so that we are now in a position to be able to recommend to the rest of ETSI how to use these tools as effectively as possible. We have also compared the use of VoIP vs. telephony to connect to these electronic working tools, and can confirm that, although each has its different problems, they are both perfectly acceptable for use within ETSI provided precautions such as avoiding noisy environments and using a headset are followed.

Under the leadership of our previous champion, Jonas Sundborg (now chair of the ETSI Board), we looked at how to make ETSI more efficient as an organization and drafted our first guidelines on the use of electronic working tools. The work continues under the leadership of Keith Dickerson with many other Board members now playing an active role. We are ably supported by the ETSI Secretariat by Pierre-Alain Cerdan who has overall responsibility for Quality & Processes within ETSI. He sees electronic working tools as an important way of improving quality and efficiency, and acts as editor for our Special Report[1] (SR) on Electronic Working Tools. The Green Agenda team did a lot of work to revise and update this earlier this year; version 2 was approved by the Board in June and provides much more guidance on how to use these tools within ETSI. As well as providing a roadmap for the roll-out of electronic working tolls within ETSI, the SR now includes recommendations on when to use GoToWebinar and when to use GoToMeeting, and guidance on how to use each of them most effectively.

We keep a watching brief on any EU mandates for standardization that are relevant to the Green Agenda: there are currently over 20 of these ranging from Electric Vehicle Charging to Smart Metering to Ecodesign. We also maintain an overview of relevant EU R&D framework projects to see what opportunities these may provide to contribute to the Green Agenda and make ETSI more efficient in the future. For example, one of these projects will make it easier to monitor the power consumption in ICT networks in the future, and another aims to reduce the power consumption of core networks by a factor of 1000.

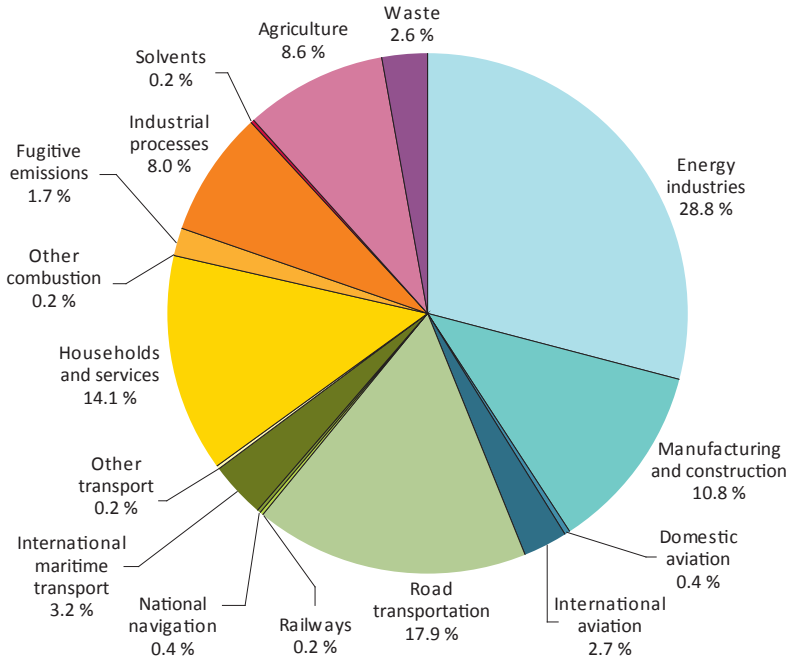

Figure 1. Total greenhouse gas emissions by sector (%) in EU-27, 2009
- ETSI standards can impact many of these!
Source: European Environment Agency

M/499 Hazardous substances	M/462 Energy use in fixed and mobile networks
M/495 Ecodesign	M/459 Household Refrigerating Appliances
M/494 Feasibility Study on Batteries Directive	M/458 Household Washing Machines
M/490 Smart Grids	M/455 Common Charging Capability for Mobile Telephones
M/481 Household Dishwashers	M/453 Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)
M/480 Methodology for energy performance of buildings	M/451 Set-top boxes in active and standby modes
M/479 Energy audits	M/450 External power supplies
M/478 Greenhouse gas emissions	M/441 Smart Metering
M/477 Televisions	M/439 Standby and off modes power consumption measurement for energy using products (EuPs)
M/476 Variable Speed and Power Drives	
M/470 Electric Motors	
M/468 Electric Vehicle Charging	

Figure 2: European Union Standardization Mandates relevant to the Green Agenda

[1] ETSI SR 002 959 V1.2.1 (2012-06) "Roadmap including recommendations for the deployment and usage of electronic working tools in the ETSI standardization process".

In addition we are looking at mitigating technologies and the way that ICT can be used to help reduce carbon emissions in other sectors. Several ETSI work areas are already contributing to this, including ITS (Intelligent Transport Systems), eHealth, M2M and Cloud Computing. For example, ITS will enable vehicles to foresee and avoid collisions, navigate the quickest route to the destination making use of up-to-the-minute traffic reports, and identify the nearest available parking slot - all in order to minimize carbon emissions. eHealth will also contribute to reducing carbon emissions through reducing the need for travel by medical staff and patients.

Although the emphasis is moving to 'sustainability' rather than just 'green', we will continue to explore the use of electronic working tools, including the use of more advanced systems involving real time video and telepresence …so will be continuing to make ETSI more efficient and to lower costs for members for a long time to come!

Keith Dickerson, ETSI Board member, leader of the Green Agenda Team

Project	Area	Relevance
STRONGEST	Energy efficiency in transport networks	ETSI work on energy efficiency of transport equipment
EARTH	Energy efficiency in mobile communication networks	ETSI work on energy efficiency of radio base stations and radio access networks
ECONET	Studying and exploiting dynamic adaptive technologies for wired network devices that allow saving energy when a device is not used	ETSI work on energy efficiency and control & monitoring of power consumption in ICT networks
TREND	Research on energy-efficient networking	ETSI work on energy efficiency of ICT networks
GREEN TOUCH (not an EU project)	Various projects on energy efficiency	ETSI work on energy efficiency of ICTs
OPERA-NET	Optimization of Power Efficiency in mobile Radio Networks	ETSI work on energy efficiency of radio access networks
C2Power	Energy saving technologies for multi-standard wireless mobile devices	ETSI work on energy efficiency of radio access networks
Geyser	Qualify optical infrastructure providers and network operators with a new architecture, to enhance their traditional business operations	ETSI work on energy efficiency of ICTs

Figure 3: EU R&D Projects relevant to the Green Agenda

ETSI standards focus on energy efficiency and sustainability

ETSI's first workshop on Energy Efficiency standardization, 20-21 June 2012 in Genoa, Italy, presented new approaches to developing more efficient telecommunications services and highlighted the sustainability benefits of greater use of ICT in society and industry.

With ever increasing energy costs, all industries are seeking new ways to reduce their energy consumption. Energy efficiency and sustainable development have become strategically important for businesses. Although today the ICT industry is responsible for less than 2% of global greenhouse gas emissions, and already ICT consumes 7% of electricity generated in Europe, studies show that increased deployment of ICT can help reduce harmful emissions and energy consumption in other industries. The global ICT industry must make significant efficiency improvements and cost savings if it is to meet these new demands in a sustainable manner, as well as continuing its current rate of growth.

ETSI has been driving the development of standards aimed at improving energy efficiency in ICT for many years. Industry experts working in ETSI have already developed a suite of standards and guidelines covering fixed broadband and mobile networks, data centres, as well as in-home devices such as broadband modems:

- standardized methods of measuring energy efficiency
- recommendations and best practices to reduce energy consumption
- Key Performance Indicators and benchmarks for energy efficiency of telecommunications equipment
- life cycle assessment of the environmental impact of telecommunications equipment
- environmental and infrastructure requirements for telecommunication equipment (noise, thermal management and cooling, environmental protection etc.)
- power supplies and power distribution systems
- alternative power sources in telecommunications installations.

In addition, energy efficiency considerations are designed into each communications technology standardized by ETSI.

ETSI's first workshop on energy efficiency standardization, held on 20-21 June 2012 in Genoa, Italy, provided a useful reminder of the work already achieved so far. A number of new techniques were proposed to further improve the sustainability of future telecommunications services. This very successful workshop attracted a range of attendees including industry experts, leading researchers from industry and academia, representatives of other standards bodies, regulators and European Commission officials. With such a broad attendance, this event provided an opportunity for coordination between ETSI and other standards bodies and fora working in this field.

The workshop was hosted by the University of Genoa and supported by ECONET, a European Commission funded research project under the seventh Framework Programme (FP7). Presentations and a summary of the findings are available at: www.etsi.org/EEWORKSHOP

Studies show that increased deployment of ICT can help reduce harmful emissions and energy consumption in other industries

Focus: Toward SDR Standardization

by Carlo Zammeriello, EDA Software Defined Radio Principal Officer, and Andrea Lorelli, ETSI TC RRS Technical Officer

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www.milsatmagazine.com/2012/MSM_Mar2012.pdf

Software Defined Radio (SDR) is a well-established concept in the military domain where the radio is no longer the physical manufacturing of a single waveform but becomes a computer host onto which different waveforms can be loaded. The military have been studying SDR for a long time and have adopted the Software Communication Architecture (SCA) as the "de-facto" standard upon which different solutions can be developed.

SCA is published by the Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO, under the umbrella of the US Department of Defense - DoD) of the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS). This architecture has been developed to assist in the development of SDR communication systems and captures the benefits of most recent technology advances to greatly enhance the interoperability of communication systems and reduce development and deployment costs. Together with the SCA architecture (v 2.2.2 now evolving to the so-called "SCA Next"), the JPEO has also published a number of APIs (Application Programming Interfaces), to allow software components to communicate with each other, but some have a restricted access (basically security and crypto APIs).

On this side of the ocean two programs are currently working on the same topic.

ESSOR (European Secure Software Radio Program) is a program realized as a joint effort between six nations: Finland, France, Italy, Poland, Spain and Sweden and managed by OCCAR (Organization for Joint Armament Cooperation). ESSOR is based on the (public) SCA architecture (SCA 2.2.2 and JTRS 1.0.3 APIs) and aims at developing an architecture of Software Defined Radio (SDR) for military purposes and a military High Data Rate Waveform (HDR WF) compliant with such an architecture.

SVFuA is the German national program aiming at developing an architecture of SDR to be used by the Bundeswehr, the German Federal Armed Forces. Also, in this case the starting point is the public SCA architecture (SCA 2.2.2 and JTRS 1.0.3 APIs). With respect to the ESSOR program, Germany doesn't currently have any national military High Data Rate Waveform (HDR WF) initiatives, but relies on another program, COALWNW (Coalition Wideband Networking Waveform), to satisfy their operational requirements.

The COALWNW objective is to realize a wideband, networking High Data Rate Waveform (similar to the one under development in ESSOR) to pass secure voice, video and data among Coalition Partners. Partners of this program are: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Australia, Sweden, Finland and Spain.

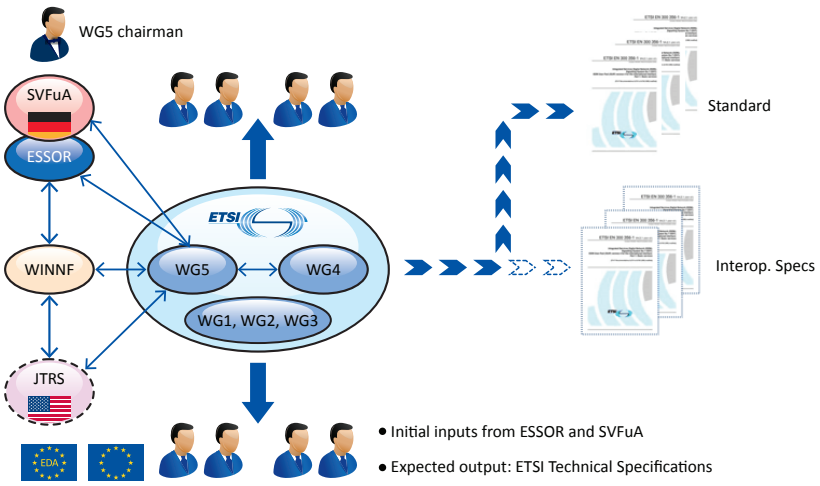

Figure 1. SCA-based European Standard

The coexistence of a U.S. program (JTRS) and two European programs (ESSOR and SVFuA) for the SCA-based SDR architecture plus one transatlantic program for an HDR waveform translates into two risks that need to be managed: duplication of effort; and the loss of interoperability, both at the European level and transatlantic level.

One point of common agreement is that it would be beneficial for the military SDR community to transfer control of the standardization activities to a Standard Developing Organization (SDO)

EDA + SDR

Software Defined Radio is a key issue in the European Defence Agency's agenda as it is seen as a means to maximize interoperability amongst coalition forces. The approach favored by EDA is to push for an "international SDR standard". In November 2009, with the help of the Finnish armed forces, the EDA organized a conference in Helsinki to address this topic.

The conference brought together international key stake-holders and speakers from EDA, ESSOR, U.S. JPEO, NATO, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and the Wireless Innovation Forum (WINNF).

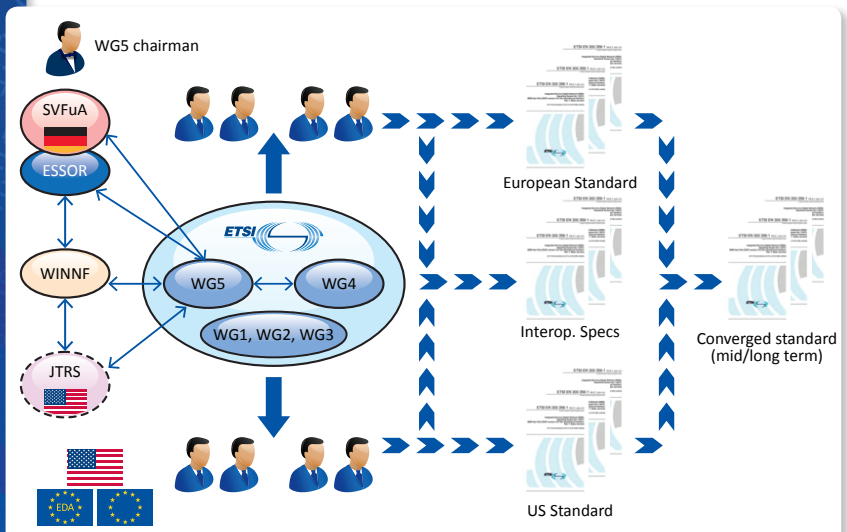

Figure 2. Model for a converged standard-one dedicated WG

The main achievements of the conference was the initial consensus on the principle to approach standardization with what was then known as the "three basket model" and that ETSI, together with the Wireless Innovation Forum, were possible candidates for the custodianship of some international SDR standards. All this, then, depended on final agreements with the involved governmental stakeholders. The model sees SDR architecture standardization falling into three different baskets.

The first basket is related to market driven technologies that are available to everyone, where the Governmental Stakeholder Group, i.e., contributing nations, would control the content and release of defence related product specifications in order to guarantee compatibility with non-public API specifications as well as backward compatibility.

The second basket includes more sensitive issues, such as security and crypto APIs, where the governments, as trusted partners, would remain in charge of custodianship.

There may also be need for a third basket which deals specifically with Nation sensitive information.

Since the first time the three basket model was presented, many discussions were started on how to make it happen. One point of common agreement is that it would be beneficial for the military SDR community to transfer control of the standardization activities to a Standard Developing Organization (SDO), at least for that part of the standard not containing sensitive information (and so not restricted). Some advantages of such an approach would be the following:

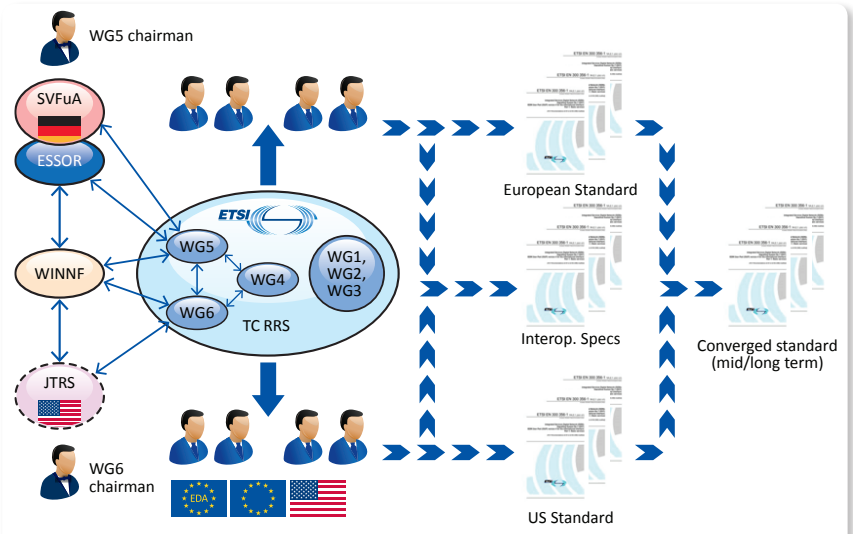

Figure 3. Model for a converged standard-two dedicated WG

- Avoiding duplication of work and divergences, which could hamper interoperability
- The reduction of costs
- The fostering of harmonization and help with speeding up the convergence process

During the workshop on SDR and Cognitive Radio (CR) standardization that took place on the November 17 and 18, 2011, in Ispra (organized by the Joint Research Centre—JRC—and co-hosted by the Directorate General Enterprise and Industry—DG ENTR—and EDA), ETSI, in cooperation with the EDA and the JRC, presented a model aiming at reaching a European standard in the short/medium term and a converged standard allowing transatlantic interoperability in the mid/long term (i.e., between Europe and the U.S.), which is of paramount importance for joint operations. It is important to remark that this model, as of this writing,

1. Has not been endorsed yet by EU stakeholders, but all are showing great interest
2. Is perfectly aligned with the objectives of the EU government standardization strategies (mainly ESSOR)
3. Foresees since the beginning, the presence of both WINNF and the U.S. government and industries (if available to participate)
4. Is also aligned with the three basket model as it involves an officially recognized European Standard Organization (ETSI) for all those standardization activities not requiring any restriction, which corresponds to basket one of the three basket model

TC RRS is responsible within ETSI for SDR and CR standardization and, therefore, is the natural host for SDR standardization for military applications.

The ETSI-EDA Model

The model is based on the assumption that, while a "trans-atlantic" SDR standard for a military application is certainly the ultimate aim, in the short term at least, a U.S. program and a European program will continue to exist separately. This is also due to the fact the U.S. program is more advanced than the European ones (ESSOR and SFVuA) and, therefore, a convergence and harmonization can best take place in the medium/long term.

The model takes into account these considerations and allows for a seamless transition within the same standardization body from "regional standards" to an "international standard" without hampering, in the short term, the developments of existing programs. It is assumed here that the European standardization activities will take place in a dedicated Working Group (WG5) of the Technical Committee Reconfigurable Radio System (TC RRS).

TC RRS is responsible within ETSI for SDR and CR standardization and, therefore, is the natural host for SDR standardization for military applications. Two options are possible...

- In the first case, TC RRS will host the standardization activities related to a European standard
- In the second case, an ideal model is drawn where the two short-term regional standards are developed in the same committee, i.e., ETSI TC RRS. In both cases interoperability, i.e., a converged standard for joint operations, is considered essential for the mid/long term achievement

The Model For The EC Standard

The starting point is the ongoing regional European programs, i.e., ESSOR and SVFuA. A set of interoperability specifications (to be developed in cooperation with the U.S.) would speed up the "migration" towards a converged standard, which is supposed to take place in the medium/long term.

The WINNF, with its technical expertise in SCA, could provide support to the standard development and help coordinate the technical and market requirements with respect to the U.S. program. This will assure a gradual convergence towards the "international standard", which remains the final target for the mid/long term. The Interoperability Specifications produced are therefore expected to provide the baselines for such a convergence.

Continued overleaf >

Focus: Toward SDR Standardization Continued

The Model For The Converged Standard

The following section describes the model for achieving an international standard in the mid/long term. Although ETSI has had preliminary discussions with the U.S. on this topic and a positive feedback has been received, the final model to be applied has not yet been agreed.

As shown in Figure 2, in the short term it is envisaged to have two different regional standards as well as a set of interoperability specifications for instance, under the form of ETSI Technical Specifications and/or feasibility studies (ETSI Technical Reports) that would "complement" the regional standard themselves. It is assumed that the starting points are the ongoing regional programs, i.e.:

- ESSOR/SVFuA for the "regional standard 1", i.e. for the European Standard
- JTRS specification for the "regional standard 2", i.e. for the U.S. Standard

The set of interoperability specifications complementing the regional standards would speed up the "migration" towards a converged standard, which is supposed to take place in the medium/long term.

The two regional standards would be developed independently of each other in the same committee without forgetting the interoperability element which is essential for the development of a single standard in the mid/long term. In this regard, it is clearly an advantage to have all these activities within the same committee as it will optimize resources (some stakeholders might be interested in participating actively in the development of both regional standards).

At the same time, the WINNF, with its technical expertise in SCA, would provide support to the standard development and would help in the coordination of technical and market requirements. In Figure 2, it is assumed that these activities will take place in a single Working Group (WG5) but it would be also possible to create two separate Working Groups for the two regional standards (WG5 and WG6). In this case, the two working groups are supposed to coordinate their activities in order to minimize the duplication of work and maximize interoperability in the short term. The model is shown in Figure 3.

Conclusion

This article has presented the EDA-ETSI model for starting military SDR standardization in the most efficient way. ETSI is an officially recognized European Standard Organization (ESO) and a Global Standard Producer (GSP) and can thus offer a single "forum" where standardization activities can start and evolve in the medium/long term towards a true transatlantic and globally recognized standard.

Cooperation between standards organizations of Europe and CIS

EUROPEAN STANDARDS ORGANIZATION

Under the agreement, CEN, CENELEC, ETSI and EASC commit themselves to working together through targeted dialogues on issues of joint interest, and facilitating the mutual acceptance, compatibility and recognition of standards

CEN, CENELEC and ETSI have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (EASC). This agreement provides a basis for closer collaboration on various aspects of standardization, which will facilitate trade in goods and services between Europe and the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

The CEN - CENELEC - ETSI - EASC Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by the Presidents of the four organizations and was formally concluded at a ceremony in Almaty, Kazakhstan on May 24th during the 41st EASC jubilee meeting, in the presence of Mr. Francisco Verdera Marí, the European Standards Organizations External Relations Committee Chairman, and Mr. Ryskeldy A. Satbaev, Co-Chair of EASC.

Mr. Ryskeldy Satbaev, Co-Chair of EASC (left) and Mr. Francisco Verdera Marí, European Standards Organizations External Relations Committee Chairman (right), at the signing ceremony in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 24 May 2012.

Under the agreement, CEN, CENELEC, ETSI and EASC commit themselves to working together through targeted dialogues on issues of joint interest, and facilitating the mutual acceptance, compatibility and recognition of standards. By promoting the harmonization of standards at international level, they also seek to facilitate trade between the European Union and the CIS countries, thereby contributing to sustainable growth.

EASC will cooperate with CEN, CENELEC and ETSI on standardization activities in relation to a wide range of sectors including: accessibility, construction, foodstuffs, electrical installations, energy efficiency, machinery, medical engineering, networked technologies (smart grids, smart meters, etc.), petroleum products, railways, services and telecommunication equipment.

CEN, CENELEC & ETSI make progress towards Smart Grid standards and reference architecture

EUROPEAN STANDARDS ORGANIZATION

Preparing the electricity networks of the future – CEN, CENELEC and ETSI have presented two interim reports to the European Commission and have initiated international cooperation on Smart Grids

The three European Standards Organizations – CEN, CENELEC and ETSI – are working together to develop standards for the next generation of electricity networks, known as 'Smart Grids'.

The ESOs have been tasked by the European Commission (under standardization mandate M/490) to deliver the following:

- A technical reference architecture to represent the functional information data flows between the main domains and integrate many system and subsystem architectures
- A set of consistent standards to support the information exchange (communication protocols and data models) and the integration of all operators within the system
- Sustainable standardization processes and collaborative tools to enable stakeholder interaction, while also ensuring interoperability, security and privacy, etc.

> "Smart Grids demonstrate that applying ICT techniques to existing industries can lead to transformational change for the benefit of society. The ESOs are ready to develop the ICT standards that are needed to enable similar changes in other industries."
>
> *Luis Jorge Romero, Director General of ETSI*

The European Commission's policy in this area is set out in the communication 'Smart Grids: from innovation to deployment' (published in April 2011). According to the Commission, smart electricity grids should reduce CO2 emissions by 9% and household energy consumption by 10%. They will also facilitate the expansion of renewable energy including de-centralized micro-generation of electricity using solar panels and wind turbines. Smart grids therefore have a crucial role to play in enabling the EU to reach the targets of its integrated energy and climate change policy.

The ESOs have set up a Smart Grid Coordination Group (SG-CG) with four working groups focusing on the main elements of the mandate. In accordance with the calendar agreed with the European Commission, the SG-CG already produced in 2011 a list of standardization gaps and associated priorities, as well as a programme for standardization work.

In Brussels on 8 March a delegation from the SG-CG met with European Commission officials and business representatives to present two further interim reports: on the proposed technical reference architecture for smart grids, and on sustainable standardization processes. The report on the reference architecture describes in detail a conceptual model and general Smart Grid Architecture Model (SGAM), while the report on sustainable standardization processes focuses on the application of use cases.

The SG-CG is continuing to work on the various aspects specified in the mandate from the Commission, and aims to present a first set of standards for smart grids, as well as a report covering data security and privacy issues, by the end of 2012. The work on smart grids is being coordinated with other standardization work that is currently underway in relation to smart meters and electric vehicles (mandates M/441 and M/468 respectively) so as to ensure a coherent framework of standards.

The SG-CG is also collaborating with several international and regional standards organizations, with the aim of working towards common international standards for smart grids. The three ESOs hosted an international meeting in Brussels on 18 and 19 June to this effect.

The CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Grid International Plenary was attended by delegations from Brazil, China, Japan, Korea and the USA, as well as representatives of the European Commission (DG Energy) and international organizations including the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the International Smart Grids Action Network (ISGAN), the International Telecommunication Union Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Smart Grid specialists from national standards organizations and representatives of key European industry associations and federations also took part in the two-day meeting.

Further info:

Standardization mandate M/490 for Smart Grids, issued on 1 March 2011:
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/gas_electricity/smartgrids/doc/2011_03_01_mandate_m490_en.pdf

The European Commission's Smart Grid Task Force:
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/gas_electricity/smartgrids/taskforce_en.htm

New SIM card format for slimmer, smaller phones

At its 55th meeting held on 31 May and 1 June 2012 in Osaka, Japan, ETSI's Smart Card Platform Technical Committee agreed a new form factor for the UICC, popularly known as the SIM card.

Today's SIM card designs take up a significant amount of space inside a mobile device. This space is more and more valuable in today's handsets which deliver an ever increasing number of features.

The fourth form factor (4FF) card will be 40% smaller than the current smallest SIM card design, at 12.3mm wide by 8.8mm high, and 0.67mm thick. It can be packaged and distributed in a way that is backwards compatible with existing SIM card designs. The new design will offer the same functionality as all current SIM cards.

The SIM is the most successful smart card application ever. A SIM card is used to securely associate a mobile device with a customer account, preventing fraud and ensuring that calls are correctly routed to customers. It is an essential security feature of mobile networks, and is integrated into every GSM, UMTS and LTE device. Over 25 billion SIMs card and derivatives have been produced so far, and the industry continues to issue over 4.5 billion SIM cards each year.

The new form factor was adopted by industry with the involvement of major mobile network operators, smart card suppliers and mobile device manufacturers. The new design is published in ETSI's TS 102 221 specification, freely available like all ETSI standards from the ETSI website.

3rd ETSI M2M Workshop: 24 - 25 October 2012

This year's edition of the very popular ETSI M2M workshop, entitled 'A standardized framework for interoperable M2M Services', will take place on 24 - 25 October 2012 in Sophia Antipolis, France.

The workshop will focus on the implementation of a standardized M2M service platform in real operators' networks. In this context, ETSI TC M2M will present its latest developments in M2M standardization. Participants can also expect to hear about the strategic and technical challenges facing the M2M industry, and to better understand related convergence and regulatory issues.

Previous ETSI M2M workshops were oversubscribed, so please register early!

Please refer to www.etsi.org/m2mworkshop for the final agenda and to register. The workshop is free and is open to non-members of ETSI.

Leading ICT Standards Development Organizations Launch oneM2M

New global organization will create technical specifications to ensure that Machine-to-Machine Communications can effectively operate on a worldwide scale

The first technical meeting of oneM2M will take place in Nice on 24-28 September 2012.

For further information please consult www.onem2m.org or contact Adrian Scrase (adrian.scrase@etsi.org) or Gerry Mc Auley (Gerry.mcauley@etsi.org)

Seven of the world's leading ICT standards development organizations have launched a new global organization to ensure the most efficient deployment of machine-to-machine (M2M) communications systems. The new organization, called oneM2M, will develop specifications to ensure the global functionality of M2M—allowing a range of industries to effectively take advantage of the benefits of this emerging technology.

At a meeting in Bellevue, Washington on 24 July, ARIB and TTC of Japan, ATIS and the TIA of the USA, CCSA of China, TTA of Korea and ETSI, together formally launched oneM2M. The members of the organization are devoted to developing technical specifications and reports to ensure M2M devices can successfully communicate on a global scale.

The number of worldwide M2M connections is growing exponentially, with some forecasts as high as 50 billion by 2020. These connections will reside within virtually every major market category, and oneM2M will play a vital role to ensure that these industries – from healthcare to transportation and energy to agriculture – can benefit fully from the economic growth and innovation opportunities that M2M communications presents. Already, communications service providers are positioning their networks to take advantage of the growing demand for M2M services. The specifications developed by oneM2M will provide a common platform to be used by communications service providers to support applications and services as diverse as the smart grid, the connected car, eHealth and telemedicine, enterprise supply chain, home automation and energy management, and public safety.

The initial goal of oneM2M will be to confront the critical need for a common M2M Service Layer, which can be readily embedded within various hardware and software, and relied upon to connect the myriad of devices in the field with M2M application servers worldwide. With an access independent view of end-to-end services, oneM2M will also develop globally agreed-upon M2M end-to-end specifications using common use cases and architecture principles across multiple M2M applications.

Ultimately, the work of oneM2M will drive multiple industries towards the goals of lowering operating and capital expenses, shortening time-to-market, creating mass-market economies of scale, simplifying the development of applications, expanding and accelerating global business opportunities, and avoiding standardization overlap.

oneM2M is open to participation from other interested organizations and parties, as well as cooperative efforts with other organizations.

What has become of LISA's OSCAR standards?

by Patrick Guillemin & Sandrine Trillaud

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In March 2011, during discussions with the Localization Industry Standard Association (LISA), industry players learned that the five community standards (TMX, TBX, SRX, GMX-V and xml:tm) of LISA OSCAR needed to be maintained elsewhere with the continued requirement to grant access to people involved in LISA.

Hence, WhP and the ETSI Secretariat worked with LISA on a proposal to create a new ISG called LIS (Localisation Industry Standards) that was able to offer to the LISA community the ability to maintain and enhance the five LISA OSCAR SIG standards, including the LISA liaisons such as ISO TC 37, OASIS XLIFF and Open Architecture for XML Authoring and Localization (OAXAL). The European Commission Directorate-General for Translation (DGT) supported ETSI in this proposal. “Indeed, keeping and improving these standards guarantees a level playground for all actors in the language industry and users clearly benefit from having more products compliant with the standards,” said Josep Bonet of DGT.

After an active kick-off period, the ETSI ISG LIS was created and held its first meeting on 18 August 2011, with some added momentum already under way. This was possible because a significant number of LISA members were already ETSI members (Alcatel-Lucent, WhP, Lionbridge, IBM, Huawei, Cisco, Siemens, Tektronix and others) and just needed to use their ETSI membership to found the new ISG and provide free access to non-ETSI members (such as Dell, InfoTerm, euroscript, TAC, XTM-Intl, SDL, Institute for Applied Linguistics, Welocalize, ONTRAM, GALA, SYSTRAN, Oy Krest, FIT, dbterm, thebigword, TAUS and e2f). The ETSI ISG LIS chart of 70 stakeholders, including ISG members, ISG participants and the other organizations contacted, is freely available online.

It was important to identify and involve all types of stakeholders and to include all existing liaisons established before by LISA. People understood that ETSI created this group with the LISA members for the community to include all stakeholders and provide free access to the LISA OSCAR standards. These standards are now freely available online hosted by GALA at www.gala-global.org/lisa-oscar-standards where you can also read a declaration regarding the transition of the LISA OSCAR standards to ETSI LIS.

To take part in the development of the five standards (TMX, TBX, SRX, GMX-V and xml:tm), interested parties need to download the ETSI ISG LIS instructions from portal.etsi.org/LIS and sign the ad hoc agreement depending on whether the organization is an ETSI member or not.

The ETSI ISG LIS has adopted special provisions to allow non-ETSI members (ISG participants) to actively take part in the development of group specifications (GS) to recreate and maintain former LISA standards under ETSI rules. In the case of the ETSI ISG LIS, ISG LIS participants need to sign the ETSI ISG LIS participant agreement including the ETSI intellectual property rights (IPR) policy and pay a fee of 100€ per delegate per day for face-to-face meetings. The fees for ETSI members are waived. ISG LIS participants can belong to the ISG LIS mailing list and use it to contribute to the work by e-mail; attend all meetings and contribute to the development of GS; and participate in ISG LIS discussions and respond to the chair’s requests for their opinion when searching for consensus within the ISG LIS. ISG LIS participants cannot be candidates for the ISG chair or vice-chair; decide on changes to the ISG LIS agreements; decide on the ISG LIS budget; or vote for the election of chair or vice-chair or for the creation or approval for publication of GS.

Note that an ISG member vote is used as a last resort only when there is no consensus — a consensus in this case being the absence of sustained objection.

The ISG LIS intends to go further than the formal re-creation and maintenance of existing LISA standards. Relevant localization standards from other standards bodies will duly be taken into account by the ISG LIS using ETSI’s extended cooperation agreement portfolio. It will become the proactive forum where the localization industry identifies future standards and collaborative actions aiming at ensuring the interoperability of its products and services.

As the outcome of the ETSI ISG LIS first meetings in late 2011, ETSI adopted and started working on the five new standardization projects for TMX, TBX, SRX, GMX-V and xml:tm. Liaisons with OASIS, ISO and the Unicode Consortium were established, and liaison officers were nominated. An initial planning was discussed regarding ETSI ISG LIS collaboration and dissemination.

Present status of the five localization standards

During the past few years, and certainly in this article, we have regularly heard about SRX, TMX, GMX-V, xml:tm and TBX, the localization standards developed by LISA. What has become of each of them, specifically? To let you know more about their present status, we interviewed each of their respective rapporteurs, as well as the people in charge of other organization standards in direct liaison with them.

In regard to the SRX (Segmentation Rules eXchange) standard, Helena Chapman, Unicode Localization Interoperability technical committee chairman, said that “while ETSI continues to hold the torch of maturing SRX standard moving forward, ISG LIS is also collaborating with the Unicode Localization Interoperability technical committee to build a sample repository of the segmentation behavior across languages and a clearer definition on leveraging Unicode to manage unit and joiner behavior of segmentation in content. This joint relationship will also include other aspects related to consistent system to system interchange behavior within the localization process life cycle.”

In regard to TMX (Translation Memory eXchange) 2.0, Andrzej Zydroń, head of the new OASIS OAXAL reference architecture technical committee, said that “we are planning to integrate a much simpler and more robust model which will address the difficulties encountered with TMX to date, especially the very poor implementations from certain tool providers. A much stricter and simpler model will be recommended for TMX 2.0, which will guarantee the goal of simple and effective exchange of translation memories. We hope to have some firm proposals on TMX 2.0 available soon."

Zydroń further detailed the GMX-V (Global information management Metrics eXchange Volume) 2.0, noting that “the update will contain some small errata corrections to the original LISA OSCAR standard, as well as rewording to conform with ISO standards requirements. Version 2.0 will also address Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Thai word counts as well as including an optional white space character count. The revised version of GMX-V should be available for public comment for the first fiscal quarter of 2012."

xml:tm (XML-based text memory) was explained in turn by Zydroń: “It is a key pivotal standard for XML-based text. Version 2.0 of xml:tm will provide an optional schema that will enable the effective and efficient use of XPath and XPointer expressions within xml:tm documents. The new proposed version of xml:tm should be available for public comment for the first fiscal quarter of 2012."

What are localization standards?

In this context, localization refers to the process of translation and cultural adaption of products, services, documentation etc. rather than a mechanism of geographically locating a person or an object. The localization industry has established techniques and tools for computer assisted translation, and this in turn has driven a need for commonly agreed formats for information handling and data exchange between the different tools, and between the different actors in the industry: these are the localization standards.

Continued overleaf >

What has become of LISA's OSCAR standards? Continued

As for the TBX (TermBase eXchange) standard, Alan K. Melby, editor of the TBX (ISO 30042) project within ISO Technical Committee 37, noted that “with many translation tools and several large terminology databases implementing TBX import/export routines in the past couple of years, the time has come to focus on testing interoperability of complex terminological data files represented in TBX. The established record of successful Plugtests organized by ETSI, such as the series of femtocell Plugtests, suggests that an ETSI LIS Plugtest, including demonstrations and tests of TBX interoperability, will be a crucial step toward seeing practical benefits of TBX in various contexts.”

In regard to XLIFF (XML Localisation Interchange File Format), which was never a LISA standard, Bryan Schnabel, chair of OASIS XLIFF technical committee, said that “since XLIFF 1.2 became an OASIS standard, the XLIFF technical committee spends considerable energy collecting feedback from the community. Our hope is to produce a next version of XLIFF that reflects the most current and most important requirements for modeling a localization interchange file format. Toward this end I am very excited to be a part of the ETSI ISG LIS. Not only will the XLIFF technical committee’s work benefit from being informed by the important LIS standards (TMX, TBX, SRX, GMX-V and xml:tm), I truly believe that the liaisons will help the LIS standards leverage the work of the XLIFF technical committee. Our community wins."

Industry Specification Groups

The Industry Specification Group (ISG) is a flexible standards mechanism offered by ETSI, which builds upon ETSI’s established processes and the professional support provided via the ETSI portal. ISGs find their place alongside the current ETSI "Technical Organization" (Technical Committees and Working Groups) and supplement ETSI's existing standards development process. By their nature, ISGs offer a very quick and easy alternative to the creation of industry fora, and are focused on a very particular activity.

So how do ISGs differ from the traditional ETSI committee? ISGs have their own membership, which may consist of both ETSI Members and non-members of ETSI (who agree to participate under certain conditions), they have their own voting rules, they decide their own work programme, and approve their own deliverables. However, the only type of deliverable permitted for an ISG is a Group Specification. All ETSI Members have access to the ISG working documents.

ETSI has designed ISGs to be very fast to set up and become operational. A request to create a new ISG can come from just four ETSI Members and requires the approval of the ETSI Director-General following consultation with the Board. The founding members propose a specific 'ISG agreement' which, when adopted, is binding on all the members of the ISG. The standard ETSI Technical Working Procedures apply unless otherwise agreed by the ISG members and the Director-General and, once established, the ISG receives immediate basic administrative support by the existing ETSI infrastructure and provided from normal ETSI budget. A ISG agreement template is available from the Secretariat to speed up the establishment of an ISG.

The existing ISGs have enabled ETSI and the ISG participants to make rapid progress in key new areas, and have already demonstrated how effective the approach is in getting R&D interests involved in standardization. To find out how an ETSI ISG can help drive your business forward, please contact isg@etsi.org.

ETSI currently has ten ISGs in operation:

- Autonomic network engineering for the self-managing Future Internet (AFI)
- Identity and access management for Networks and Services (INS)
- Information Security Indicators (ISI)
- Localisation Industry Standards (LIS)
- Measurement Ontology for IP traffic (MOI)
- Operational energy Efficiency for Users (OEU)
- Open Radio equipment Interface (ORI)
- Open Smart Grid (OSG)
- Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)
- Surface Mount Technique (SMT)

8th ETSI Security Workshop: 16-17 January 2013

The eighth edition of the ETSI Security workshop will take place on 16 and 17 January 2013 in Sophia Antipolis, France. The focus will be on security as a business opportunity: a winning driver to ensure technology success and increase confidence and trust amongst end-users.

The annual ETSI Security Workshop has built a reputation of being the premier event on security standardization. It brings together experts in international standards and security experts to discuss recent developments in standardization, share knowledge, identify gaps and coordinate on future actions and work areas.

ETSI is now calling for presentations for this workshop, based on a list of topics published at www.etsi.org/securityworkshop. The closing date for abstracts is 12 October 2012.

ETSI and 3GPP are endorsing and exhibiting at the 2012 Mobile Broadband World, 24-26 September in London. ETSI’s John Meredith, 3GPP Specification Manager, will chair the opening plenary session and deliver a keynote talk on the latest LTE developments.

ETSI Members are entitled to a 15% discount off the registration fee!

Please quote the VIP code: I4S4J/etsi15 when booking.

www.mobilebroadbandworld.com

ETSI Long Term Strategy

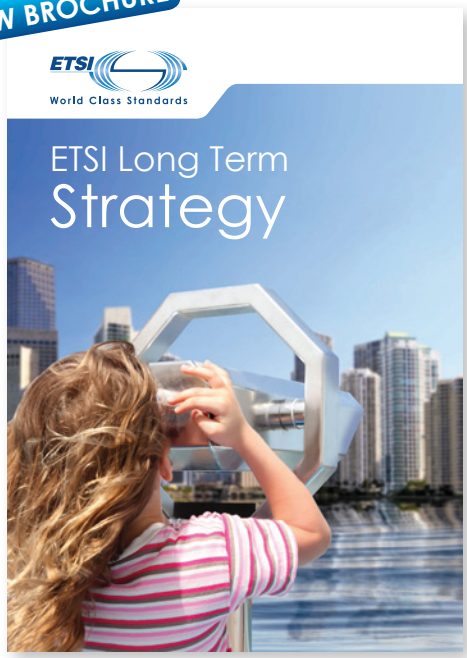
ETSI's vision is to be recognized as the leading standardization organization for high quality and innovative Information and Communication Technology (ICT) standards that fulfil global and European market needs.

At the heart of this vision is the need for a clear and transparent benchmark based on which we shall be able to maintain the vision over the long-term in an ever-changing environment. The benchmark we have selected is the ETSI Long Term Strategy described in this document. It states our ambitions and intentions, and describes tomorrow's ICT trends and opportunities, providing direction and focus to the Institute's future work programme.

An electronic version of the brochure is available at www.etsi.org/WebSite/AboutETSI/Introduction/VisionMission.aspx

Hardcopies are available from the ETSI Secretariat upon request at info@etsi.org

NEW BROCHURE



The ETSI Long Term Strategy was adopted by the 58th General Assembly of ETSI, in December 2011

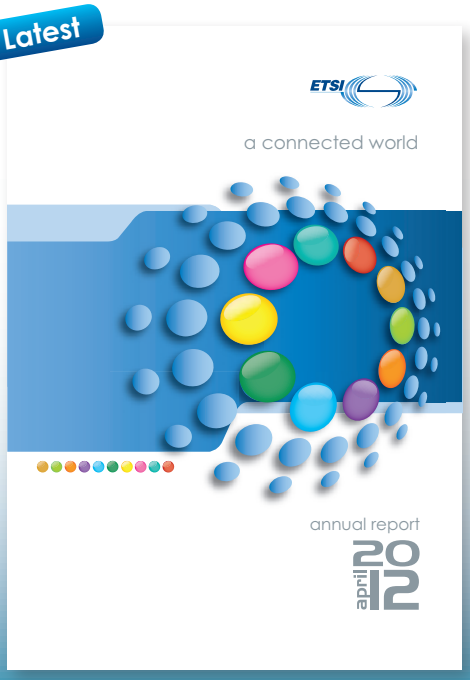
ETSI Annual Report

The ETSI Annual Report of 2011, published in April 2012, provides an overview of the activities of the institute during the course of the year. This year, for the first time the report is structured according to ETSI's clusters.

The Annual Report can be downloaded from the ETSI website: www.etsi.org/WebSite/AboutETSI/Annualreport.aspx

Hardcopies are available from the ETSI Secretariat upon request at info@etsi.org

Latest



ETSI increases membership to 759

At its 59th General Assembly, held in Cannes on 20 - 21 March 2012, ETSI formally accepted the application of 29 new members. In total the institute now counts 759 Members, from a total of 62 countries. Seven of these 32 new members are Small or Medium-sized Enterprises (SME), with the result that 24% of ETSI's members are SMEs. A further 11% of members are universities or public research bodies.

Membership of ETSI is open to legal entities (associations, companies, organizations or public authorities) which commit themselves to contribute to ETSI's work, to make use, to the extent practicable, of relevant ETSI standards, and to support those standards for use as the basis for world standards and recommendations. Members participate directly in the work of the institute, decide on the technical work programme and voluntarily contribute the contents of ETSI standards.

ETSI EVENTS CALENDAR - What's on?

2012

7-11 September	IBC 2012	Amsterdam, NL
11-12 September	China LTE Summit	Beijing, CH
17-19 September	NFC World Congress	Nice, FR
17-20 September	3rd Cloud Plugfest	Sophia Antipolis, FR / Santa Clara, US
24-27 September	Mobile Broadband World 2012	London, UK
25-27 September	International ETSI Model-Based Testing User Conference (MBTUC) 2012	Tallinn, EE
1-5 October	VoIP in ATM Plugtests	Cannes, FR
1-12 October	RCS VoLTE Interoperability Event 2012	Kranj, SL /Beijing CN
2-4 October	CDN World Summit	London, UK
8-11 October	ICIN	Berlin, DE
9-10 October	IP&TV Forum EurAsia East Europe	Istanbul, TR
14 October	World Standards Day	celebrated worldwide
16-17 October	IP Cable World Summit	London, UK
22-26 October	ITS World Congress	Vienna, AT
23-25 October	3rd ETSI TC M2M Workshop with M2M Interoperability Demonstrations	Sophia Antipolis, FR
30-31 October	IP&TV Forum Middle East & North Africa	Dubai, AE
6-8 November	OTTtv World Summit	London, UK
11 November – 7 December	ASiC (Associated Signature Container) Plugtests	Remote event
12-15 November	Global IPv6 Transition Test Event	Beijing, CN
14-15 November	AfricaCast	Cape Town, ZA
15-16 November	3rd FOKUS FUSECO Forum: “Future Seamless Communication”	Berlin, DE
27-28 November	ETSI workshop on telecommunications quality matters	Vienna, AT
27-30 November	Internet of Things CoAP Plugtests	Sophia Antipolis, FR
11-13 December	Cloud Plugfest	Sophia Antipolis, FR
12 December	ETSI Workshop on Reconfigurable Radio Systems	Sophia Antipolis, FR

2013

16-17 January	8th ETSI Security Workshop	Sophia Antipolis, FR
5-7 February	5th ETSI TC ITS Workshop	Location to be confirmed (Europe)
25-28 February	Mobile World Congress 2013	Barcelona, ES
19-21 March	3rd ETSI Workshop on Future Networks	Sophia Antipolis, FR

Please visit the events section of our website for further details

Visit the ETSI stand

at the NFC World Congress,
17-19 September 2012 in Nice, France.

www.nfcworldcongress.com

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For further information, please visit: www.etsi.org

ETSI, 650 Route des Lucioles, 06921 Sophia-Antipolis Cedex, France. Tel: +33 (0)4 92 94 42 00

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