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ETSI

What convergence means to us Two highlights

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ETSI in a nutshell

- ICT standards organization, 650+ Members (80% private sector)
- Private, non profit, created in 1988, officially recognized by the EU
- Financed up to 70% by membership fees (20% public funding & Members' voluntary contributions, 10% sales).
- Open to all players worldwide → 20%+ members from overseas
- A track record of standards having enabled industrial hits world wide
- Best in class Interoperability services (conformance, IOP testing...)
- Forum hosting activity
- IPR policy based on FRAND principles (includes RF)
- Standards free of charge on the Web

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Convergence/Wikipedia (1)

Technological convergence is the modern presence of a vast array of different types of technology to perform very similar tasks.

Convergence can also concern the underlying communication infrastructure. An example of this is triple play, where communication services are packaged allowing consumers to purchase TV, internet and telephony in one subscription...

→ Mobile-Fix convergence

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Mobile Fixed convergence: ETSI Vision

- ❑ Mobile SIP-based IMS (IP based Multimedia Subsystem) is at the heart of both 3GPP and 3GPP2 networks
- ❑ MFC based on the "IMS" platform
- ❑ A multi-service multi-protocol, multi-access, IP based network - secure, reliable and trusted
- ❑ Multi-services: delivered by a common QoS enabled core network
- ❑ Multi-access: diverse access networks; fixed and mobile terminals, (Mobile, xDSL, etc)
- ❑ Not one network, but different networks that interoperate seamlessly
- ❑ Mobility / Nomadicity of both users and devices
- ❑ "My communications services"
 - anywhere, any terminal

→ a true Next Generation Network (NGN)

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Convergence/Wikipedia (2)

... Convergence of media occurs when multiple products come together to form one product with the advantages of all of them.

Mobile phones are a good example, in that they increasingly incorporate digital cameras, mp3 players, camcorders, voice recorders, and other devices.

→ convergence IT/telecoms/broadcast (CE)

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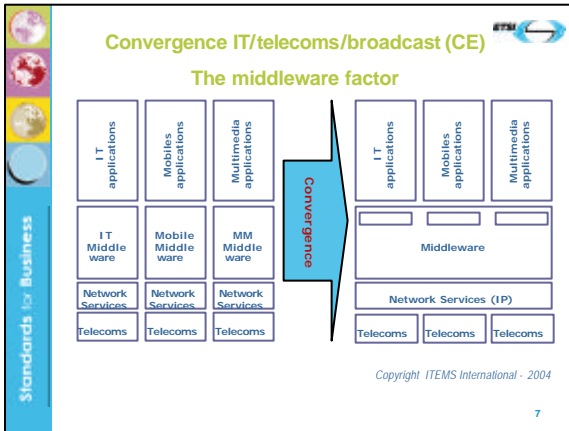
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Convergence IT/telecoms/broadcast (CE) The Software factor

- ❑ The bulk of ICT infrastructure development activities are now software related
- ❑ New technology / functionality introduced through software upgrades to existing systems
- ❑ Software component interoperability dependencies:
 - Vertical dependency on their deployment platform
 - Horizontal dependencies on multiple client/server/peer systems and services in the infrastructure
- ❑ The well established standardization techniques must be extended address software interoperability

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It's about Interoperability

Standardization has always been about ensuring interoperability

But

Convergence (amongst other factors) challenges the meaning of "Interoperability":

- From specifying end to end systems to a logic of building blocks
- From standardizing interfaces ex ante to addressing interoperability of components ex post

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Convergence IT/telecoms/broadcast (CE) ETSI Vision

- ❑ Standards making market increasingly fragmented
- ❑ « Tectonique des plaques »
- ❑ Usage/applications-driven standardization
 - « Shopping » for standards
 - Interoperability ex-post
- ❑ So long the split standards makers/standards takers
 - Regional too: China, Latin America...who's next?
- ❑ A key factor: implications of OSS
 - Including for policy makers, e.g. EC/DABC
- ❑ Role for ETSI
 - End to end interoperability(profiles)
 - standards integration (architectures)

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Standards and Interoperability

“Standards allow different entities to create technically compatible equipment and services. It should be noted that 'interoperability' requires more than 'mere' technical compatibility. However, without standards neither compatibility nor interoperability would be possible.

Standards can take different forms, such as open standards, proprietary standards and de-facto standards among others. In general, open standards are preferred for mass-market applications”.

Report of the High Level Group on DRM, July 04

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