1. Executive Summary
2. Facts
3. Dynamics, or efficient standardisation process
4. Membership
5. Relations
6. IPR
7. What is Ecma’s value?
8. Goals
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Two staged efficient process

Work item → Development in a Technical Committee → Final draft → Vote in the General Assembly → ECMA-xxx

- Electronic working methods
- Hands-on guidance
- Time proven rules and IPR policy (since 1961)
- Effective liaisons

General Assembly

Management & Executive Committee

Secretariat

Technical Committee

Technical Committee

Technical Committee

JTC 1

ISO

ITU-T

IEC

ETSI

Fora/Consortia
Executive Summary

- Technical content of Standards and TRs developed under expert control
- Efficient, transparent and customizable standards development process
- One vote per member organization (on technical level): 5 member categories
- Proven track record: 534 publications, since 1961; some 240 standards fast-tracked to other SDOs
- Solid infrastructure and highly efficient secretariat support available
- Hands-on guidance, if needed: each TC supported by dedicated secretary
- Patent policy: RAND conditions (not necessarily, but also including royalty-free)

**Technical solidity allows 5-month (minimum in optimum case) fast-track procedure towards International ISO/IEC standard**
Two decision levels:

- Technical: TC, TG with technical experts
- Managerial: General Assembly (GA)/Executive Committee (ExeCom)

Five membership categories, to reflect the diversity of stakeholders in the ICT industry:

- Paying: Ordinary (OM), Associate (AM), Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME), Small Private Company (SPC)
- No charge: Not-for-Profit (NFP)

Note: Members are organizations, not individuals

Voting:

- Simple majority: technical (TC) and simple managerial (GA) issues such as the creation of a new TC, budget changes: in a TC each member can vote, and has one vote; in the GA only Ordinary members can vote, and have one vote each.
- Qualified majority (two thirds of all Ordinary members must be in favour): GA issues like publications, budget, new members, new membership types, expulsion, changes of membership class, By-laws, Rules, and IPR

Note: Voting in a TC or TG is very rare
Formed in **1961** by major multinational computer hardware manufacturers present in Europe.

Originally “**ECMA**” stood for “European Computer Manufacturers’ Association”.

In 1994 - due to the high reputation and wide public knowledge - the “brand name” was kept, but changed to simply “Ecma” (now with capital and small letters, signalling the change of the original mission of the Association).

- **International** was added because membership is from around the world, in Asia, Australia, Europe and North America.
- **Broad scope** of standardisation topics including hardware, software, communications, consumer electronics, media, storage, environmental subjects, etc...
Dynamics, or efficient standardisation process 1 of 3

Ecma process

- Work item proposal
- Drafts reviewed by the Technical Committee (TC)
- Final draft adopted by consensus within the TC
- Vote of the final Ecma draft at the General Assembly (GA)
- Possible GA vote on the fast-track to JTC 1
To begin a new project or work item, several (3, or more) existing or potential Ecma members must agree that a standard is needed:

- If the work (area) is new, the GA has to approve it by simple majority, and the Secretary General of Ecma forms a new Technical Committee (TC) responsible for creating the standard.
- If the work fits in an existing TC, then the TC has to approve a project for the new work.

Industry experts work together in the TC to create and prepare the standards for industry use, by means of successive drafts.

An editor, or editing team, is responsible for the drafts: An editor is essential for the contribution-driven progress in a TC.

TCs may use additional tools, e.g., a spreadsheet to control open issues and their progress.
Ecma staff provides “hands on” process guidance, manages procedures for forwarding and escalation, editing and structure of the standards under development.

The infrastructure for the TCs and the GA consists of a web site for working documents, electronic mail facilities and archive, etc.

IPR and other non technical issues must be resolved outside technical meetings.

Ecma is designed to defuse and separate the political from the technical:

• “No” votes at the TC may only be for technical reasons
• ALL members, not only Ordinary members, can vote at TC level
• At GA “No” votes and abstentions are not counted, only “Yes” votes are counted: only Ordinary members can vote at GA level

When the Ecma General Assembly approves a standard for publication, the GA may also decide to submit it to ISO, IEC, ISO/IEC JTC 1 and/or ETSI for their approval and publication.
### Members: their Rights and Duties

<table>
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<th>Rights and Duties</th>
<th>Ordinary</th>
<th>Associate</th>
<th>SME</th>
<th>SPC</th>
<th>NFP</th>
<th>Non-Ecma</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Participation in Executive Committee and Management</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Percentage of full membership fee*</td>
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<td>Access to working documents</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>1 TC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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*The full annual membership fee since 2000-01-01 is CHF 70’000.*
Relation with some SDOs

Fora
e.g. W3C, IETF
Ecma IPR policy has several components (which is more extensive than e.g. of ISO and IEC):

• **Copyrights**: Ecma International grants a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to obtain (on paper or per download), reproduce and use the information contained in its standards. On Software Copyright an experimental policy is in force (with Royalty Free BSD like license)

• **Trademarks**: Ecma International has internationally trademarked its logo and some Ecma standards’ name.

• **Patents**: Solid and proven patent policy and practice, similar to the patent policies of other SDOs (ITU-T / ISO/ IEC/ ETSI,..): minimum RAND conditions along with a Royalty Free (RF) Patent Policy (this is important to some Open Source Project communities such as related to basic web standards)
What is Ecma’s value?

A proactive, problem solving experts’ group that ensures “high speed” publication of international standards;

Right balance between process and agility

Offers industry a "fast-track" to global standards bodies, through which standards are made available on time;

Solid IPR policy and practice

Balances Technical Quality and Business Value:

- Quality of a standard is pivotal, but the balance between timeliness and quality as well: Better a good standard today than a perfect one tomorrow!

Further advantages:

- International membership with an international reputation
- “Pay one price and participate as much as you want”
- “Bring new work – only need 3 members to sponsor – no extra cost”
Ensuring the right match in Ecma working methods

- Ecma: small working structures (15 companies or less), working fast, consensus easy to achieve
- Public reviews made possible: process defined, use is not systematic (by topic, TC choice to use it)
  - Input to and review of intermediate drafts either from general public or targeted at organization in liaison
  - Adherence to WTO principles for given standardization topics
- Speed or wide consensus: Ecma can do either
  - Ecma experience, like elsewhere, is that the wider the consensus, the more time it takes
- Ecma part of the larger standardization landscape
  - Choice to have an Ecma standard as final step or to propose it to other SDOs, e.g. to JTC 1 for fast-track
Our goal for the next decade

• Continue to play a key role in the extraordinary development in IT, telecommunications and Consumer Electronics,
  • via dissemination of new technologies,
  • and delivery of first class standards to its members, partners and the standard user community.
• Continue to bring in major contributions
  • Move technology from our members to mature standards
• Collaborate with the world’s major SDOs
Example:

Download [ECMA-262](#) (free of charge) from
Thank you!