Interoperability and IT Standards

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Why IT Standards?

Accessibility

Interconnection

Management

Governance

Interaction

Long-term information preservation

Choice

Common language

Identification

Industry development

Interfaces

The World of IT Standards

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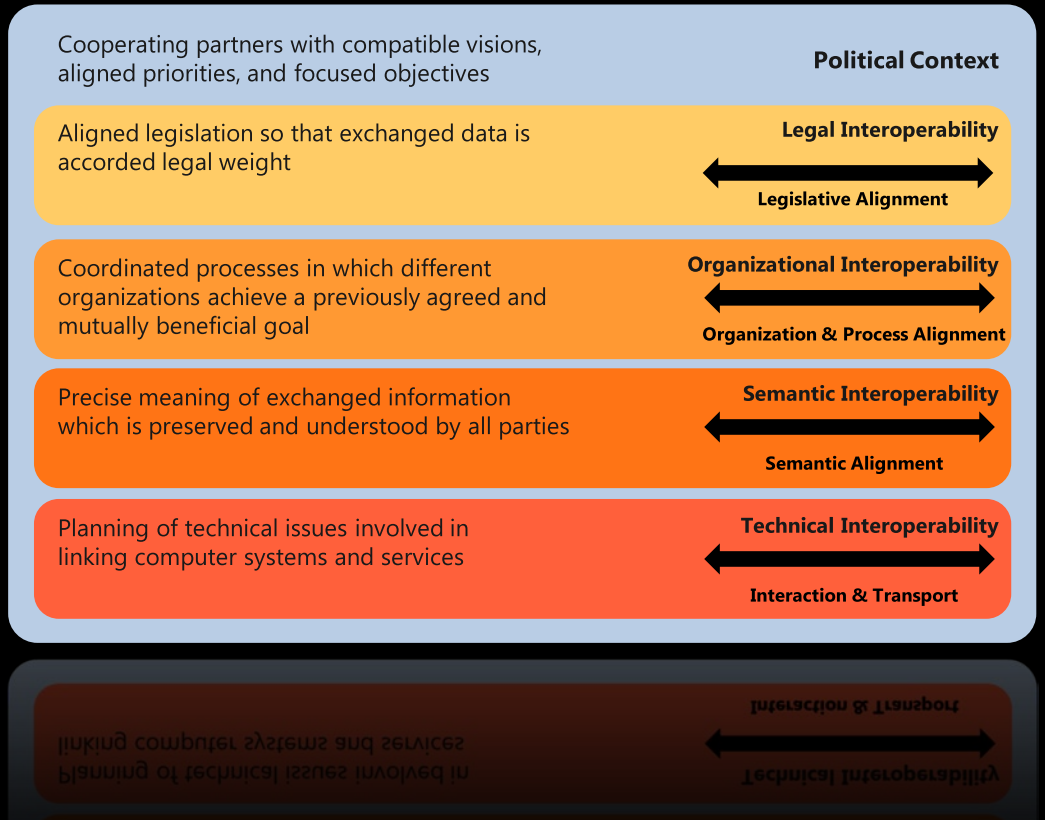
Aspects of Interoperability

- As identified by the European Commission, interoperation between organizations has multiple levels
- Technology can facilitate interoperability on all levels
- Technical Interoperability—the ability to move the bits—is largely solved in cloud and elsewhere



Comparing June 2010 with June 2011*

- ISO participation decreased 15%, from 1891 to 1600 committees (heavily influenced by Brazil and Mexico decreases)
- JTC 1 participation decreased from 12 to 11 countries
- Chile
  - Increased ISO participation (103 to 104 committees)
  - Is stable in JTC 1 (still small participation)

*** Statistics include Latin American and Caribbean countries**

How standards are created [1]

- No permanent team of standards professionals
  - Participation is voluntary
  - Countries define the technology priorities and foster the participation of their professionals
  - Many geopolitical and cultural forces collide every day, leading to a more solid consensus for an international standard
    - Consensus: Absence of sustainable opposition

How standards are created [2]

- Specifications can be born inside an SC
- Specifications can come from a National Body
- Specifications can come from a Liaison
- Specifications can come from a PAS Submitter
  - All go to a designated SC and follow the standards process

Facts

- Jamaica is the only country with voting rights at the top level of JTC 1
- Brazil is the only Latin American country that participates (as observer) in JTC 1/SC 38 (includes discussions on Cloud Computing)
- No LATAM country participates in the JTC 1 Plenary Meetings

Why is LATAM so distant from JTC 1?

- I don’t have the answer, but…
  - Voluntary work needs incentives by companies and governments
  - Lack of IT priorities for standards in the countries
    - Export of software and services
  - Adopters but not producers

JTC 1 Standards Examples

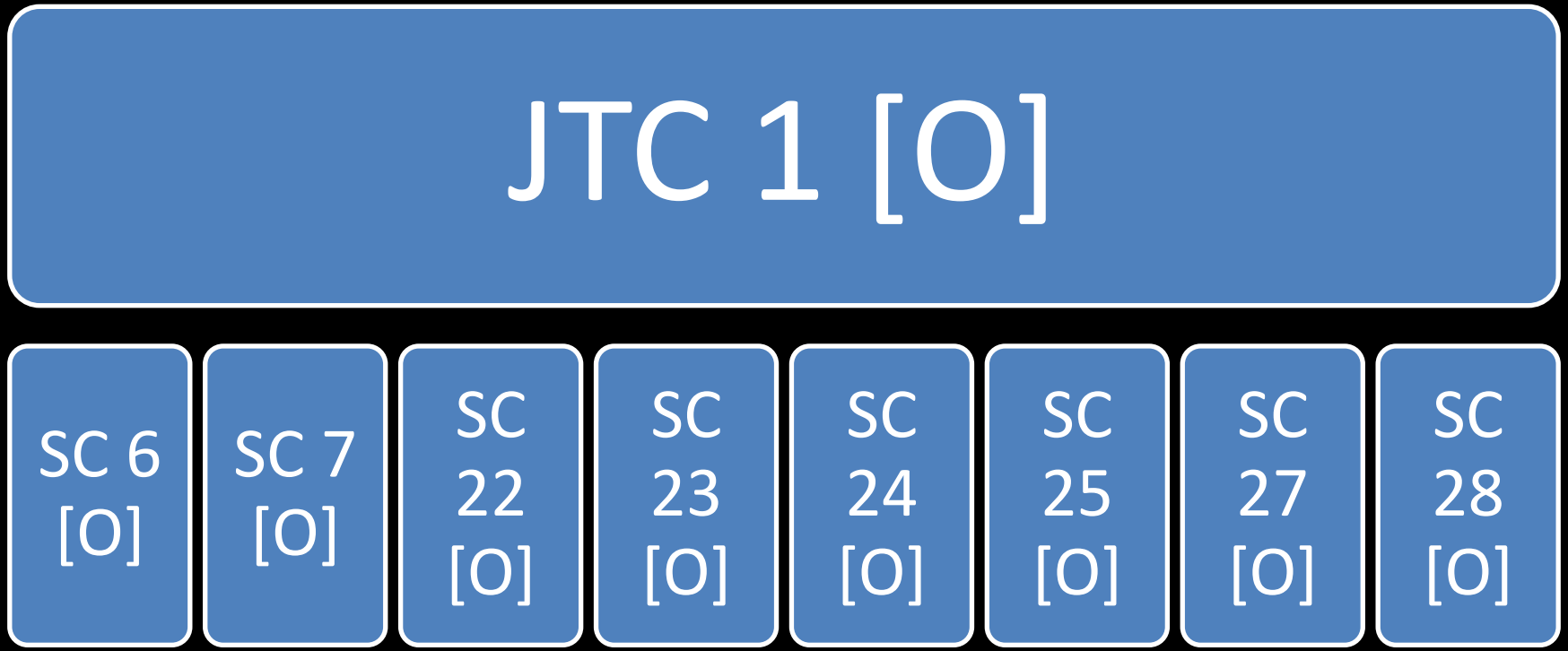
- JTC 1/SC 7
  Software and systems engineering
  - ISO/IEC 19770 Series (Software asset management)
  - ISO/IEC 20000 Series (IT Service Management)
    - ISO/IEC 20000-7 (Guidance on the application of ISO/IEC 20000-1 to the cloud)
  - ISO/IEC 29110 Series (Lifecycle profiles for very small entities – VSE)
  - ISO/IEC 29119 [*] (Software testing)

JTC 1 Standards Examples

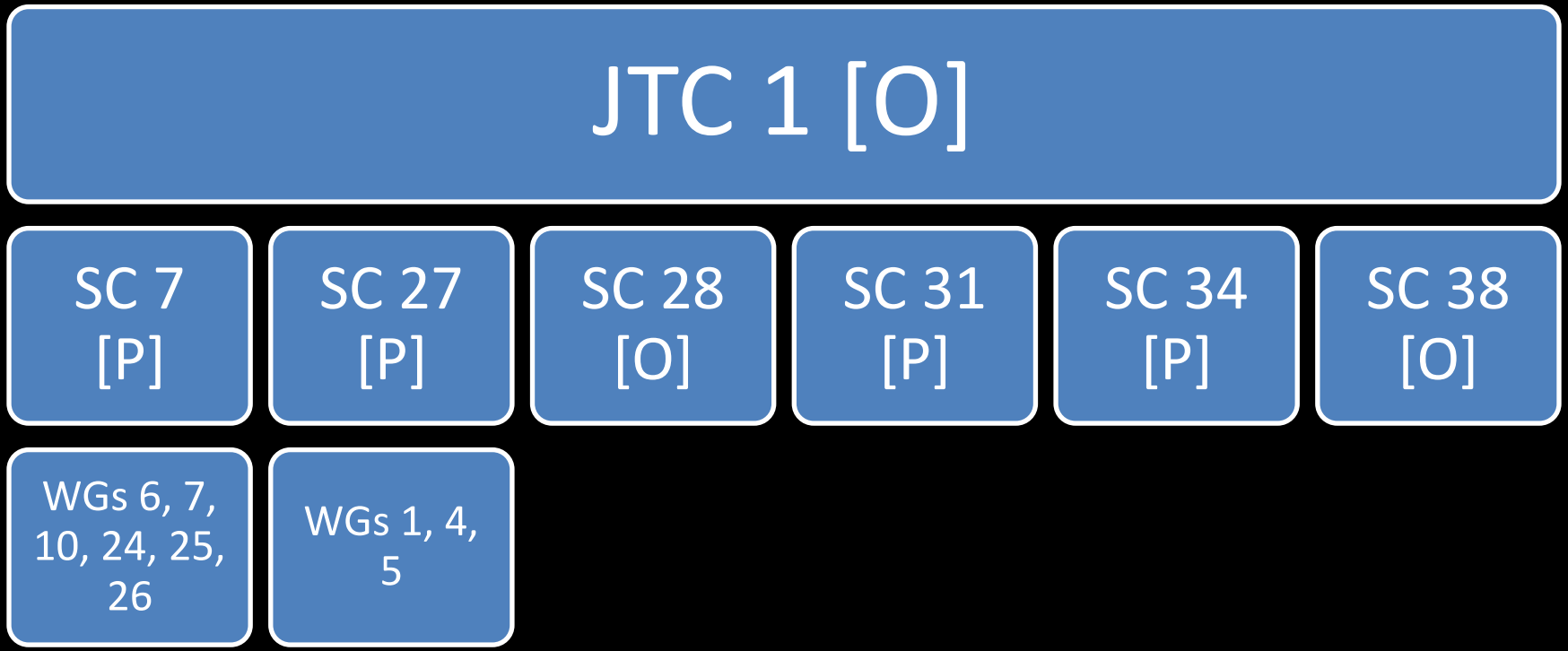
- JTC 1/SC 27
  IT Security techniques
  - ISO/IEC 27000 Series (Information security management systems)
  - ISO/IEC 154008 Series (Evaluation criteria for IT security)
  - ISO/IEC 29100 [*] (Privacy framework)
  - ISO/IEC 29101 [*] (Privacy reference architecture)

CURRENT JTC 1 LATAM STRUCTURES

Argentina



Brasil


JTC 1 [O]
SC 7 [P]
SC 27 [P]
SC 28 [O]
SC 31 [P]
SC 34 [P]
SC 38 [O]
WGs 6, 7, 10, 24, 25, 26
WGs 1, 4, 5

Chile

JTC 1 [O]

SC 34 [P]

Colombia

JTC 1 [O]

SC 6 [O]

SC 7 [P]

SC 25 [O]

SC 31 [P]

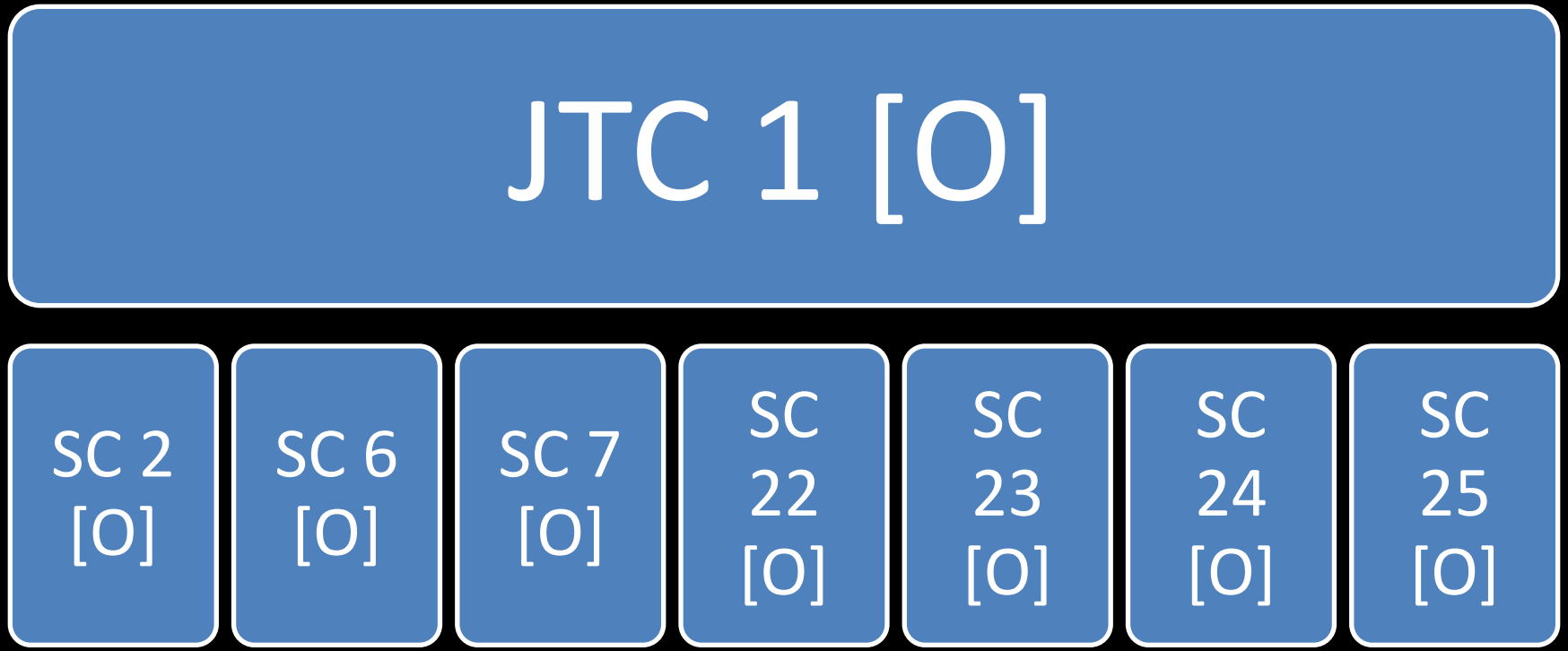
SC 36 [O]

Costa Rica

JTC 1 [O]

SC 27 [O]

Cuba



Ecuador

JTC 1 [O]

Jamaica

JTC 1 [P]

Mexico

JTC 1 [O]

SC 7 [P]

SC 25 [P]

SC 34 [O]

Peru

JTC 1 [O]

SC 7 [P]

SC 31 [P]

Uruguay

JTC 1 [O]

SC 7 [O]

SC 27 [P]

SC 28 [O]

What should we do?

Participate

Gracias