HUAWEI CONNECT

GLOBAL INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS

# GIO 活动原则及倡议

# GIO Roundtable principles and initiative

# 以数字化为基础的第四次工业革命正在到来
# The 4th industrial revolution based on digitization is coming

**First Industrial Revolution**

Steam Engine

**The Second Industrial Revolution**

Electric Power

**Third Industrial Revolution**

Information Technology

**Fourth Industrial Revolution**

Intelligent Technology

## Global macro trend

- Sustainable Development
- Growth in Digital Economy
- Smart city construction
- Digital transformation of industries
- Consumer experience upgrade
- Scenario-based upgrade

Data source: Huawei's global industry outlook GIV2025

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# 行业数字化的蓝图逐步清晰
# The blueprint for industry digitalization is becoming clearer

定义行业数字化，
加速行业知识价值化，推进数字时代的到来
Define the digitalization of the industry,
accelerate the value of industry knowledge, and promote the advent of the digital age

**Promoting Industry Consensus (ICOT Synergy)**

**Driving Industrial Application**

**Flourishing Industrial Ecosytem**

Unified Industry Direction

① Ubiquity Edge-cloud Intelligence

② Domain-wide Network automation

③Full Perceptible at the end

Cloud & AI

Network

Edge

FINANCE

ENERGY

VICHICAL

....

MANUFACTURE

④ Multiple industries collaboration capability

⑤ Reshape industry knowledge , Production mode upgrade

⑥ICOT technology supply to Build Community of interests

Share Industry Benefit

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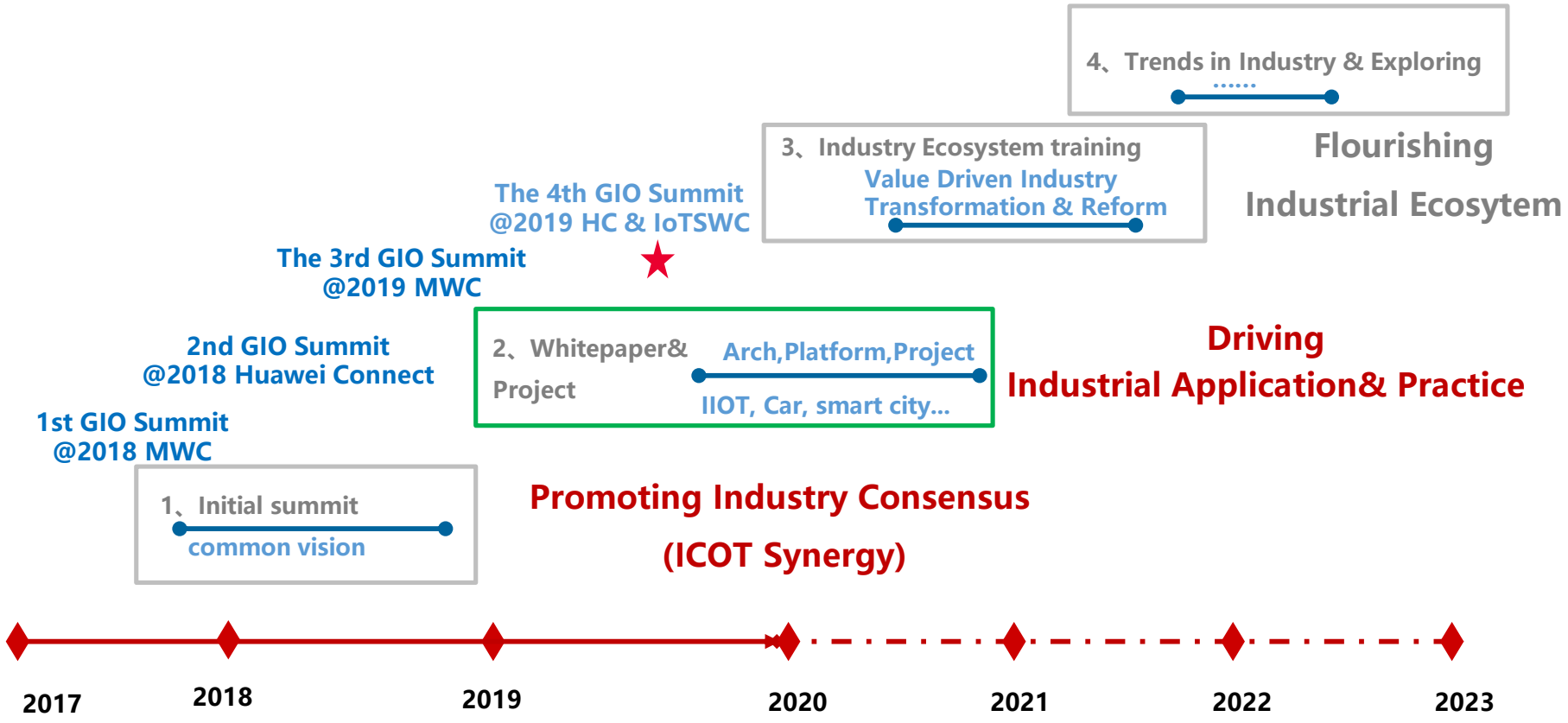
# GIO承载着推进行业数字化的使命
# GIO carries the mission of advancing Industrial digitalization

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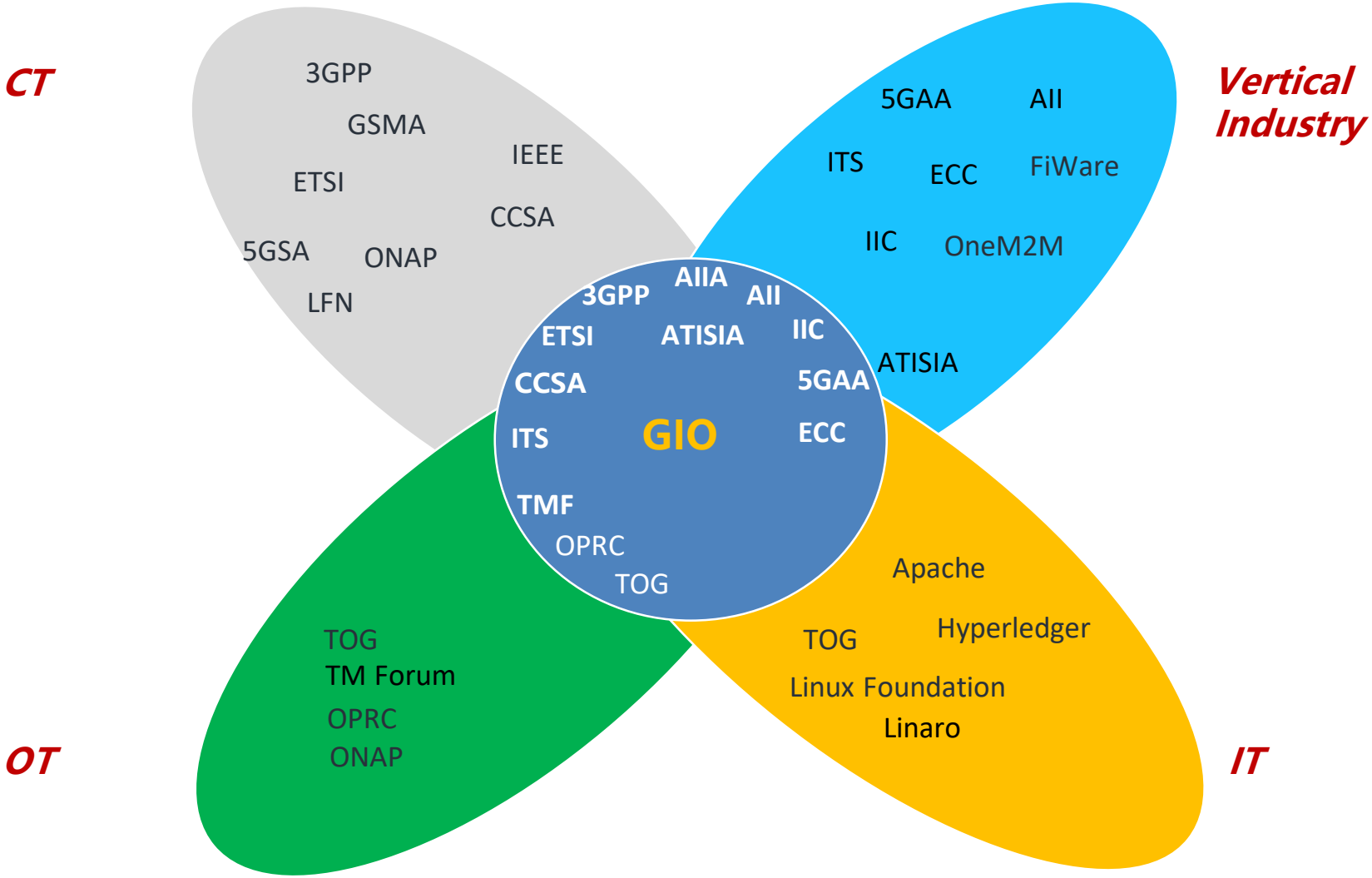
# GIO从多个维度推进行业数字化进程
# GIO advances industry digitization process from multiple dimensions

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# GIO各组织协同，更高效加速行业数字化
# GIO accelerate industry digitalization more efficiently

**Collaborating for Digital Economy Growth,**
**Building a Better Intelligent World**

**Promote industry consensus** → **Building industrial ecology** → **Accelerate value creation**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Industry Collaboration** | 中国人工智能产业发展联盟 Artificial Intelligence Industry Alliance; AITISA; industrial internet CONSORTIUM; 工业互联网产业联盟 Alliance of Industrial Internet; 5GAA Automotive Association; 边缘计算 Edge Computing CONSORTIUM |
| **Technical Collaboration** | 3GPP A GLOBAL INITIATIVE; ETSI; 5G SLICING ASSOCIATION; 中国通信标准化协会 China Communications Standards Association; tmforum; OPEN ROAD |
| **Means Collaboration** | 中国信息化百人会 CHINA INFO 100; QUESTROM SCHOOL OF BUSINESS; HBS; THE LINUX FOUNDATION; IS International Telecommunications; THE Open GROUP |

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# GIO后期工作机制建议
# Operation Improving with next step

GIO Vision

Collaborating for Digital Economy Growth，Building a Better Intelligent World

**Industry Collaboration**

**Technical Collaboration**

**Means Collaboration**

**Set up a virtual working group**
**To clarify & support the overall operation**

| Organization | Operation | Action Plan |
| --- | --- | --- |
| • Advisor Committee<br>• Secretariat<br>• …. | • Meeting Arrangement<br>• Theme arrangement….. | • Vision Landing Plan<br>• Project Plan<br>• ……. |

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# GIO秘书机构各组织联系表
# GIO Secretary Team Contact List

| Organization | Name |
|---|---|
| 5GACIA | |
| AII,AIIA | Heyuan Xu |
| China Info100 | Zeng Ming |
| IIC | |
| Linux Foundation | Hali Tsang |
| OPRC | Chen Chen |
| Networld 2020 | Daniel Corujo |
| The Open Group | Maggie Gao |
| UK 5GIC | |

| Organization | Name |
|---|---|
| 3GPP | Indicate later |
| 5GAA | |
| 5GSA | |
| CCSA | |
| ECC | |
| ERTICO-ITS EUROPE | |
| ETSI | |
| GSMA | |
| IETF | |
| ITS | |
| JTC1/SC42 | |
| TMF | |
| SAC/TC124 | |

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# GIO应该倡导怎样的活动原则
# what kind of activity principles should GIO advocate?

A ship without direction,

Any wind will be headwind!

没有方向的船，
任何风都会是逆风！

Stones from other hills may serve to polish the jade of this one

他山之石，可以攻玉……

# Reference1：3GPP-Partnership Project Agreement

## Preamble

3GPP is not a legal entity, it is a project established for the preparation and maintenance of the of globally applicable Technical Specifications for a 3rd Generation Mobile System based on the evolved GSM core networks and the radio access technologies supported by 3GPP partners (i.e., UTRA both FDD and TDD modes).

## Internal structure of 3GPP

3GPP consists of a Project Co-ordination Group (PCG) and Technical Specification Groups (TSGs).
PCG is participated by representatives of participating Organizational Partners etc., while TSGs is participated by members of participating Organizational Partners, i.e., Individual Members etc. An Organizational Partner is an open standards organization with a national, regional or other officially recognized status (in their country or region).

## Decision making within PCGs/TSGs

By consensus amongst the Organizational Partners/Individual Members Or in unavoidable cases by vote.

## Working language

Meetings of the PCG and TSGs shall be conducted in English and 3GPP Technical Specifications shall be prepared in English.

## IPR

The Organizational Partners of 3GPP will have joint ownership (including copyright) of the Technical Specifications.
The Individual Members of 3GPP are bound by the IPR Policies of their respective Organizational Partner and are encouraged to declare at the earliest opportunity, any IPRs which they may have and believe to be essential, or potentially essential, to any work ongoing within 3GPP, and their willingness to grant license on fair, reasonable terms and conditions on a non-discriminatory basis.

## Resource requirement for establishing 3GPP

ETSI will absorb the initial cost of establishing the 3GPP, if required. Thereafter, the costs will be shared by the Organizational Partners. There will be no direct 3GPP membership fee for Individual Members. Partners and Individual Members may provide support functions to the extent that they are able (e.g. hosting of meetings and provision of Secretariat support).

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# Reference2：GSMA- Code of Conduct

Trust, transparency and engagement are core tenets of the GSMA's Business.

**Ethical Values**

1. The GSMA has zero tolerance for any acts of corruption and insider trading.
2. The GSMA is committed to creating a safe work environment free of harassment and bullying, where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.
3. The GSMA abides by international standards on ethical principles, including, the prohibition of child and forced labour, human trafficking and discrimination, money laundering and corruption.

**Antitrust**

It is the GSMA's policy that all of its business dealings including membership inclusion, information exchange and the GSMA programs and projects etc., are carried out in full compliance with applicable antitrust legislation and the GSMA's antitrust policy.

The GSMA has an open and transparent approach to membership and participation in working groups, committees and other member groups. Where GSMA is involved in standardization-type activities (such as drafting of technical specifications): participation must be open to all affected parties, including, where appropriate, Associate Members and non-Members. Information exchange/ pro-competitive objective

**Confidentiality**

All participants shall Comply with the GSMA's Confidentiality Policy (AA.16 (18.2)) and make no use of any confidential information except as is necessary for the purpose for which it was disclosed.

**IPR**

GSMA meetings operate on the basis of respecting the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of all who participate. GSMA's IPR Regulations (AA.32) and Trademark Regulations (AA.44) should be complied and the GSMA's written permission prior to any use of the GSMA's brands or other IPR should be requested.

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# Reference3：IETF-Bylaw

**About the IETF**

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is an open global community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers producing technical specifications for the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet.

There is no board of directors for the IETF, no formally signed bylaws, no treasurer, and so on.

**Participate in the IETF**

The IETF is open to any interested individual. The IETF has no formal membership, no membership fee, and nothing to sign. By participating, you do automatically accept the IETF's rules, including the rules about intellectual property (patents, copyrights and trademarks). If you work for a company and the IETF will be part of your job, you must obviously clear this with your manager. However, the IETF will always view you as an individual, and never as a company representative.

The technical work of the IETF is done in its working groups, which are organized by topic into several areas (e.g., routing, transport, security, etc.).

IETF IPR policy

A disclosure must be made as soon as reasonably possible after the IPR becomes reasonably and personally known to the Contributor.

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# Reference4：ANSI-Bylaw

**About ANSI**

Founded in 1918, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has coordinated the development of voluntary consensus standards in the United States and has represented the needs and views of U.S. stakeholders in standardization forums around the globe. ANSI is the U.S. member body to ISO and, via its U.S. National Committee, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). ANSI is also a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF).

ANSI does not write standards; rather, the Institute accredits standards.

**Membership**

The Institute's membership is comprised of a broad range of businesses and industrial organizations, standards setting and conformity assessment bodies, trade associations, labor unions, professional societies, consumer groups, academia, and government organizations.

There are more than 125 000 companies and 3,5 million professionals are represented in ANSI.

GLOBAL INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS

# Reference5：ETSI-Bylaw

### Article 2: Purpose

The objective of the Institute is to produce and perform the maintenance of the technical standards and other deliverables which are required by its members.

As a recognized European Standards organization, an important task shall be to produce and perform the maintenance of the technical standards which are necessary to achieve a large unified European market for telecommunications, ICT, other electronic communications networks and services and related areas.

At the international level, the Institute shall aim to contribute to world-wide standardization in the fields described above.

The objective of the Institute may be achieved by any means. The Institute may carry out any action relating directly or indirectly, wholly or in part, to its objective or which may develop or facilitate the achievement of its objective.

### Article 6: Membership

6.1 Membership of the Institute shall be divided into the following categories:

- Administrations, Administrative Bodies and National Standards Organizations
- Network Operators
- Manufacturers
- Users
- Service Providers, Research Bodies, Consultancy Companies/Partnerships, and others

6.2 Members of the Institute shall have one of the following types of status which shall be further described in the Rules of Procedure:

- full member
- associate member

### Article 11: General Assembly

11.1 The General Assembly shall be the highest authority of the Institute. It shall be constituted by all of its members. Full members and associate members shall have the right to vote, in conformance with Article 11.2 of the ETSI Rules of Procedure. Only full members shall be considered when determining the quorum.

11.2 The General Assembly shall have the authority to make or ratify acts concerning the Institute.

Within the limits set by these Statutes, the General Assembly shall adopt Rules of Procedure which establish details of the administration and operation of the Institute not provided in these Statutes. Resolutions taken by the General Assembly in accordance with these Statutes or the Rules of Procedure shall be binding for all members.

11.3 Representatives of the European Commission (EC) as well as representatives of the Secretariat of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) shall have a special status as Counsellors with no right to vote.

11.4 The General Assembly Chairman, who is elected by the General Assembly and assisted by one or more Vice Chairmen, also elected by the General Assembly, shall preside over the General Assembly and put forward the matters of relevance to the Institute.

### Article 3: Scope of activities

The principal role of the Institute shall be technical pre-standardization and standardization in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) at the European level including in the following fields:

- Telecommunications, ICT, and other electronic communications networks and services
- Areas common to telecommunications, ICT, and other electronic communications networks and services, and information technology in co-ordination with CEN and CENELEC
- Areas common to telecommunications, ICT, and other electronic communications networks and services, and broadcasting (especially audio-visual and multi-media matters) in co-ordination with CEN, CENELEC and the EBU.

At the global level, the Institute shall contribute to world-wide standardization in the fields described above to produce and perform the maintenance of the technical standards and other deliverables which are required by its members.

In addition, the Institute shall be open to co-operation with other organizations when appropriate.

The activities of the Institute shall contribute to the production and the promotion of new harmonized world-wide standards and furthermore shall build upon world-wide standards, existing or in preparation.

6.2 Members of the Institute shall have one of the following types of status which shall be further described in the Rules of Procedure:

- full member
- associate member
- observer

Reference to "member(s)" and "membership" shall be taken as applying to all the above membership status unless the context indicates otherwise.

6.3 Members may participate individually and/or grouped in national or European organizations.

Members shall demonstrate their interest in the activities of the Institute and accept to comply with these Statutes and the Rules of Procedure (cf. Article 11.2 below).

6.4 Full members shall be established in a country falling within the geographical area of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT).

6.5 Associate membership may be obtained by applicants not fully meeting the conditions for full membership.

### Article 19: Amendments to the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure

Proposals for amendments to the Statutes or the Rules of Procedure shall be put to a specially convened meeting of the General Assembly giving not less than six weeks notice which shall include an agenda and the proposed text.

Approval of amendments to the Statutes shall require not less than 75 % and to the Rules of Procedure including their annexes not less than 71 % of the total weighted votes cast to be in favour.

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# Reference6：CCSA-Bylaw

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

CCSA is a non-profit society committed to make contribution to the development of national communication industry by conducting communications standardization related activities following the principle of "Openness, Fairness, Justness and Consensus".

**MEMBERSHIP**

The membership of CCSA, which applied to corporate bodies only, includes full member and nonvoting member (without right to elect, to be elected or to vote). Admission of a new member shall be conducted according to relevant procedures.

Corporations in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, wholly-owned foreign enterprises in China and foreign enterprises may apply for observer status of CCSA on voluntary basis as well.

A member or an observer may withdraw from membership on voluntary basis. A member shall be expelled from membership by the vote of the Council if it violates the Bylaw and relating rules of CCSA.

**FORMATION OF ORGANIZATION**

The General Assembly shall be the highest authority of CCSA which shall have the functions and powers including without limitation: to establish and revise the Bylaw of CCSA and to elect and dismiss the members of the Council.

The Council is the executive body of the Assembly that leads daily work during adjournment of the Assembly. The Council shall be accountable to the Assembly.

**ASSETS MANAGEMENT**

The income of CCSA which is mainly coming from membership dues, donation and financial assistance and governmental funding etc. shall be used only for the specified purposes of CCSA specified in its bylaw and shall not be distributed to members. Strict accounting administrative system shall be set up to ensure the legality, truthfulness, accuracy and integrity of the accounting data.

The assets of CCSA shall not be misappropriated, privately distributed or embezzled by any other organization or individual.

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# Reference7: Legal Basis – SSO NOT subject to EAR

Bureau of Industry and Security
U.S. Department of Commerce
*Where Industry and Security Intersect*

Only items SUBJECT to EAR are restricted. Items and activities that are **not subject to EAR** are outside the regulatory jurisdiction of the EAR and are not affected by these regulations.

COMPETITION

To comply with antitrust laws and regulations, standard activities should be open and transparent. Restricting or excluding an entity from standard activities without legal ground may raise serious **Antitrust** Concerns.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

**WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement** requires the standards to be publicly reviewed. Those standards are intended to be published and made available to the public without restrictions upon further dissemination.

**Temporary General License ("TGL") supplement and Advisory Opinion ("AO") on standard setting activity**

a. The TGL eliminates the provision allowing for 5G standard setting activity. We believe this elimination was due to the confusion caused in the original TGL, and that it was a mistake to include the authorization related to standard setting activity in the licensing regime, as it is NOT subject to EAR.
b. The AO does not provide any new or change any existing regulations/guidance

**Information not subject to the EAR includes (most of these can apply to standard setting activity):**

a. "Published" technology/and software ( § 734.7)
b. Fundamental research ( § 734.8)
c. Patents or open (published) patent applications ( § 734.10)
d. Non-technical information (Note to § 734.3(b)(3))
e. Non-proprietary systems information ( § 734.3(b)(3)(v))

Information is being shared among competitors with may cause anti-trust concerns, it should be avoided to sharing information that could be considered anti-competitive.

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# Reference8：EAR Interpretation

**What is "published"? (see EAR § 734.7)**

a. information that is made available in the public domain, including in a conference that is generally accessible to the interested public
b. This clause has been the focus of SSO activity
   i. Specifically contemplates that various forms of information are considered published if there is an intention to make it publicly available. It goes beyond what is actually made publicly available
   ii. Includes information that is intended to be presented in an open conference or open gathering:
      - Unlimited distribution at a conference, meeting, seminar, or exhibition, generally accessible to the interested public
      - Public dissemination (i.e., unlimited distribution) in any form (e.g., not necessarily in published form)
      - Submission of a written composition, manuscript, presentation, computer-readable dataset, formula, imagery, algorithms, or some other representation of knowledge with the intention that such information will be made publicly available if accepted for publication or presentation to organizers of open conferences or other open gatherings

**What is "open" conference (origin in § 734.7(a)(5)(iii), and BIS' September 1, 2016 FAQs)?**

a. A conference or gathering is "open" if all technically qualified members of the public are eligible to attend and attendees are permitted to take notes or otherwise make a personal record (not necessarily a recording) of the proceedings and presentations. If note taking or the making of personal records is altogether prohibited, the conference would not be considered "open."
b. Limitations on attendance are permitted. Members of the public may be considered eligible to attend a conference or other gathering notwithstanding a registration fee reasonably related to cost and reflecting an intention that all interested and technically qualified persons be able to attend, or a limitation on actual attendance, as long as attendees either are the first who have applied or are selected on the basis of relevant scientific or technical competence, experience, or responsibility.
c. Scenario may include: i) spontaneous, offline communications; ii) small group meetings; iii) discussions of information in preparation for upcoming meetings

**What is "technology" subject to the EAR?**

a. Under the EAR, "technology" is defined as "information necessary for the 'development,' 'production,' or 'use,' operation, installation, maintenance, repair, overhaul, or refurbishing of an item."
b. The EAR confirm that information that is not within the definition of "technology" is not subject to the EAR – see 734.3(b).
c. Pursuant to BIS FAQ, a technical specification that contains general information such as the size, weight and performance requirements and does not include "build-to-print technology" likely would not meet the definition of technology

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# Open Discussion

1、From the perspective of your organization, is there a potential risk of technical decoupling and industry decoupling? What kind of activity principles do you think international organizations should advocate?
从您所在的组织来看，是否存在技术脱钩和产业脱钩的潜在风险？您认为国际组织应该倡导怎样的活动原则?

2、What kind of activity principle should GIO adopt in promoting the digitalization of the industry?
GIO在推动行业数字化的进程中，应该采用怎样的活动原则?

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# Thank you.

Collaborating for Digital Economy Growth
Building a Better Intelligent World