ISO/IEEE PARTNER STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (PSDO) COOPERATION AGREEMENT

2007-12-19

Preamble

Whereas one of the objectives of ISO is to facilitate the international exchange of goods and services through the development of International Standards,

Whereas the ISO Council has adopted a policy of inclusiveness and encourages cooperation between ISO and other standardizing bodies, where such cooperation would serve to ensure effective and efficient use of resources available for standardization activities,

Considering that IEEE develops many standards that achieve global recognition and use,

Considering consultations with the ISO member body in the country where IEEE has its legal seat (ANSI),

ISO and IEEE agree to the following principles of cooperation in the field(s) covered by:

- ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems*

- ISO/TC 215, *Health informatics*; and

- ISO/IEC***** JTC1, *Information technology, SCs 6, 7, 22, 25 and 36*

Other fields may be added subject to approval by the ISO Technical Management Board and the IEEE.

***** *ISO and IEC are responsible for Joint Technical Committee 1 (JTC1) on Information Technology. For most of the identified JTC1 subcommittees (except SC 25), ISO has lead administrative responsibility. IEC has been consulted on the relevant provisions of this agreement and certain modalities of an existing 'Dual-logo' arrangement between IEC and IEEE have been incorporated into this agreement. In addition, where 'ISO' is indicated in the text, the term 'ISO/IEC' formally applies for matters concerning ISO/IEC JTC1.*

1. Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this agreement, the following terms and definitions apply, as well as those given in ISO/IEC Guide 2: 2004 -- *Standardization and related activities - general vocabulary*

1.1 ISO Members

ISO member bodies and correspondent members

1.2 IEEE Members

Members of IEEE's technical committees

1.3 ISO Committee

ISO Technical Committee (including ISO/IEC JTC1) or Subcommittee

1.4 IEEE Committee

IEEE Sponsor Committee

2 Normative referencing

ISO and IEEE, in their attempts to avoid duplication of efforts by their respective committees, agree to the normative referencing of their standards as appropriate in publications of the other organization in compliance with each organization's policies and directives relative to normative references.

3 FDIS fast-track processing of a standard already published by IEEE

3.1 General

A published IEEE standard within the scope of the ISO technical committees covered in this agreement, and having global use and acceptance, may be proposed for adoption as an ISO International Standard. The adoption process is through FDIS fast-track as described in the following section.

3.2 FDIS fast-track adoption

IEEE may propose that an existing IEEE standard, within the scope of the ISO technical committees covered in this agreement, be submitted as a final draft International Standard (FDIS). Such requests shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of ISO for acceptance. The Secretary General shall then submit a proposal to the relevant ISO committee for a 30-day ballot which shall decide, by simple majority vote, on: (a) the need for an ISO International Standard on the subject; and (b) submission of the proposal for FDIS ballot. Additionally, any ISO committee covered under this agreement may invite, by simple majority vote, the IEEE to offer a particular published IEEE standard for adoption, provided agreement has been obtained from IEEE. Where an ISO committee confirms the need for an ISO International Standard, but determines that the proposed IEEE standard should not be submitted for FDIS ballot, IEEE shall be consulted on its interest to proceed with the project.

Upon acceptance by IEEE and the relevant ISO Committee, the IEEE standard shall be circulated to the ISO member bodies for a five-month approval vote (to also allow for national public review and, where necessary, translation). Requirements for acceptance shall be those pertaining to the FDIS approval stage in the *ISO/IEC Directives*.

Supplementary information on the development and maintenance for a fast-track adoption of an IEEE standard is provided in Annex A, which is incorporated herein by reference.

4 Formal adoption of a published ISO Standard by IEEE

IEEE may wish to formally adopt a published ISO International Standard. Such adoption shall be subject to an agreement between IEEE and the ISO member body in the country where IEEE has its legal seat (ANSI).

5 Cooperation in the development of an ISO International Standard

5.1 General

ISO International Standards are normally developed within ISO Committees. As part of this normal development process, an ISO committee may determine that specific elements of an IEEE standard (e.g., figures, data, definitions), along with information from other sources, would contribute to the

development of an ISO Standard. As specified in the ISO/IEC Directives [ISO Supplement (2001), original material contributed to become part of an ISO publication is normally copied and distributed within the ISO system as part of the consensus-building process, this being without prejudice to the rights of the original copyright owner to exploit the original text. It is also recognized that, where such material is already subject to copyright, the right should be granted to ISO to reproduce and circulate the material. Therefore, as part of this agreement, written authorization from IEEE shall be obtained before using any such elements of an IEEE standard.

5.2 Joint development

Cooperation may also occur in cases where IEEE has developed a standard, or where IEEE is proposing or developing a standard (yet unpublished), which corresponds to a stated ISO committee need and that is within the scope of the technical committees covered in this agreement. In these instances, the relevant ISO committee and IEEE committee may agree that it would be mutually beneficial to develop work jointly. In such cases, the ISO committee and the IEEE follow the development and maintenance procedures outlined in Annex A which is incorporated herein by reference.

6 Maintenance of published standards

Revisions to standards produced under the agreement may be proposed at any time by ISO or IEEE. Systematic review of the standards produced under this agreement shall occur at intervals agreed upon by ISO and IEEE, and no later than five years after publication of the Standard. Annex A provides details on maintenance procedures.

7 Publication, copyright and commercial arrangements

Refer to Annex B which is incorporated herein by reference.

Annex A

Supplementary procedures for the development, adoption and maintenance of Standards produced under this agreement

A.1 Supplementary procedures for the adoption of an IEEE standard through the FDIS fast track process

A1.1 Adoption

Adoption by FDIS approval is intended to validate an existing IEEE standard through ISO's established member body approval mechanism. IEEE shall supply ISO with ready-for-ballot documents which will be subjected to minimum evaluation as to their suitability for FDIS ballot circulation.

A1.2 Maintenance

A1.2.1 Initiating the revision

Either the relevant ISO committee or IEEE may request to revise such ISO/IEEE Standards developed under the FDIS fast track process. The intention is to coordinate the initiation of revisions and to maintain, to the greatest extent possible, one common ISO/IEEE Standard on a given subject.

If IEEE initiates revision to the document and the relevant ISO Committee decides not to participate in the revision process, ISO shall ensure that the ISO/IEEE Standard is not revised until IEEE has completed its revision. Once the document has been revised, IEEE may submit the document to ISO as a potential new Standard for FDIS fast track approval to supercede the earlier ISO/IEEE Standard. Should the revised document not be submitted by IEEE, or accepted by the relevant ISO Committee, the original ISO FDIS fast track Standard shall be withdrawn, unless otherwise agreed by both organizations.

If ISO initiates the revision and IEEE decides not to participate in the process, then ISO may continue to revise the Standard. However, any material used from the original ISO/IEEE Standard will require a separate agreement with IEEE.

If both the ISO Committee and IEEE Technical Committee agree to jointly revise the standard, a maintenance group (MG) is established consisting of nominated experts from the relevant IEEE and ISO committees. ISO and IEEE mutually agree on a Convener for the MG.

A1.2.2 Maintenance Process

The MG prepares a draft revision for comment. Once consensus is reached within the MG, the draft is circulated to the relevant ISO committee and to the relevant IEEE Working Group for three-month comment.

The MG prepares a compilation of comments received from both organizations and develops a revised draft. Once consensus within the MG is achieved on this revision, the text is provided to ISO for a five-month enquiry vote (DIS) and to IEEE for relevant approval (IEEE sponsor ballot, 30-45 days).

Once balloting and approval at that stage, from both organizations, is completed, the MG prepares the document for circulation by ISO for a two-month FDIS vote (note that unanimous approval in ISO during DIS vote implies that a further FDIS ballot is not necessary). In parallel, IEEE submits the draft to the IEEE-SA Standards Board for approval.

The original ISO/IEEE Standard is considered revised when ISO achieves the requisite FDIS approval (or unanimous DIS approval) and when the IEEE-SA Standards Board has provided its requisite approval, according to the rules and Directives of the respective organizations.

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A.2 Supplementary procedures for joint development (Clause 5.2)

A2.1 General

In joint development, technical level support for the development of these standards is provided through the associated IEEE Committee as well as the ISO member bodies and their duly appointed technical experts through the relevant ISO Committee.

IEEE may propose to the appropriate ISO technical committee to 'jointly' develop a new or existing IEEE standard through a process to gain recognition as an ISO/IEEE Standard. Such a proposal includes the originating IEEE standard or project title, scope, rationale for using this process, justification of the need for an ISO/IEEE International Standard and identification of other bodies in liaison (i.e., in accordance with ISO rules for the proposal of new work items).

If an ISO Committee wishes to initiate the joint development of a standard, the ISO TC/SC secretariat shall contact the appropriate IEEE committee to discuss the project to see if there is mutual interest. If both parties agree on the need for joint development, an ISO member will submit a New Work Item Proposal to the ISO technical committee for approval. Concurrently, the IEEE Technical Committee will submit a Project Authorization Request (PAR) to the IEEE-SA Standards Board, providing the relevant information for the project and a statement that the project is to be developed jointly with the relevant ISO Committee (see A2.2).

When the ISO new work item proposal is accompanied by an existing IEEE standard, members of the TC/SC will be invited to approve its submission as a DIS. A 2/3 majority vote of the P-members is required for approval (see A2.2, paragraph 2).

A2.2 Approval of ISO/IEEE joint development standards projects

If both organizations approve the proposal for joint development, the relevant IEEE Working Group and ISO Committee Working Group will establish a joint group of experts (JG) consisting of nominated experts from the relevant IEEE and ISO committees. ISO and IEEE will mutually agree on a Convenor for the JG. The JG will work cooperatively to develop a text and achieve consensus amongst the appointed experts. Once consensus is reached within the JG, the draft is circulated to the relevant ISO committee and to the relevant IEEE Working Group for three-month comment.

The JG prepares a compilation of comments received from both organizations and develops a revised draft. Once consensus within the JG is achieved, the draft is provided to ISO for a five-month enquiry vote (DIS) and to IEEE (IEEE sponsor ballot, 30-45 days).

Once balloting and approval at that stage, from both organizations, is completed, the JG prepares the document for circulation by ISO for a two-month FDIS vote (note that unanimous approval in ISO during DIS vote implies that a further FDIS ballot is not necessary). In parallel, IEEE submits the draft to the IEEE-SA Standards Board for approval.

The document is considered approved when ISO achieves the requisite FDIS approval (or unanimous DIS approval) and when the IEEE-SA Standards Board has provided its requisite approval, according to the rules and Directives of the respective organizations.

Once the document has been approved by both ISO and IEEE, the document is published as a joint ISO/IEEE standard.

If the ballot to approve the development of a joint standard is disapproved by ISO and/or the PAR to draft the standard is disapproved by the IEEE, each organization may proceed to develop the standard independently of each other.

A2.3 Maintenance

Revisions to the joint ISO/IEEE standards can be proposed to the relevant IEEE or ISO committee having jurisdiction at any time by members of IEEE or the ISO TC/SC.

a) Minor revisions (e.g., technical corrigenda) of an ISO/IEEE standard shall be jointly developed by the appropriate IEEE committee and by the ISO member bodies in accordance with each organization's procedures.

b) Major revisions (e.g., amendments, full revisions) of an ISO/IEEE standard shall be developed and balloted in accordance with the procedures in A2.2.

A2.4 Systematic review

ISO/IEEE standards that have been published for four years since their last approval date will be reviewed in their entirety by the responsible IEEE subcommittee and the responsible ISO TC/SC and a decision shall be made by both parties whether to confirm, revise, or withdraw the standard. Such action shall be initiated within five years of the last approval date.

Annex B

Publication, copyright and commercial arrangements

B1 Normative referencing of standards (Clause 2 of the Agreement)

B1.3 Copyright

ISO (along with its Members) and IEEE acknowledge that all documents, data or electronic files provided by each consisting of or relating to Referenced Standards are copyrighted property and data and will not be supplied to any other party without the prior written consent of the copyright owner, and will not be used, in whole or in part, as a basis for a Standard without following specific procedures established by the respective copyright owner. Each organization will promptly notify the other if it becomes aware of infringements or imitations by others of Referenced Standards.

B2 Copyright and exploitation rights associated with FDIS fast track adoptions (Clause 3)

The copyright in any resulting ISO/IEEE International Standard(s) developed according to Clause 3 (FDIS fast track adoption), including any future versions of such ISO/IEEE International Standard(s), will belong to IEEE. ISO will neither acquire nor assert copyright ownership or any other proprietary rights in these ISO/IEEE International Standard(s).

Each party shall promptly inform the other party if it becomes aware of any copyright infringement or potential infringement. IEEE and ISO shall consult with each other to decide the best way to respond to such infringement.

In the review and adoption process, ISO members are free to copy and distribute the relevant IEEE documents for standards development purposes and in accordance with ISO policies for the circulation of draft standards and working documents.

IEEE retains all copyrights in the IEEE Product(s) and ISO/IEEE International Standard(s) not specifically granted hereunder. Subject to the exploitation rights granted above, development by ISO or its members of any other work affecting the integrity of the IEEE Product(s) or ISO/IEEE International Standard(s) would need a separate agreement with IEEE.

B3 Copyright and exploitation rights associated with jointly developed Standards (Clause 5.2)

In joint development, copyright ownership will be held jointly by ISO and IEEE with normal exploitation rights for IEEE and for ISO and its members, including for national adoption purposes. ISO and IEEE may each sell the jointly developed standard, in accordance with their own rules, without any royalties to the other.

Each party shall promptly inform the other party if it becomes aware of any copyright infringement or potential infringement. IEEE and ISO shall consult with each other to decide the best way to respond to such infringement.

In the development process, ISO members are free to copy and distribute the relevant IEEE documents for standards development purposes and in accordance with ISO policies for the circulation of draft standards and working documents.

B4 Publication of Standards adopted through either the FDIS fast track process (Clause 3) or joint development process (Clause 5.2)

ISO will perform final editorial/production work on the Standard with approval of the final proof by IEEE before ISO publication. IEEE and ISO will establish a consistent layout, including associated supporting information (eg, foreword, introduction), for the resulting ISO/IEEE Standard. IEEE and ISO will not charge each other for any editing or production work undertaken in development of the final ISO/IEEE Standard.

In both cases (FDIS fast track and joint development), the resulting publication is common to both organizations (i.e., IEEE does not maintain its own publication).

ISO and IEEE will agree on the list price for any resulting ISO/IEEE publication.

The ISO/IEEE Standard shall contain both the ISO and IEEE names and logos on the cover of the Standard, with a single designation, for example:

ISO/IEEE 9123

or

ISO/IEC/IEEE 9123

ISO and IEEE shall give consideration to any previous numbering used by ISO or IEEE to determine the number designation for the fast track or jointly developed Standard.