

## **A letter for 1N7506 and 1N7537 and correlative problems**

The following is a letter from Chinese NB to ISO/IEC JTC1 Secretariat regarding the conflicts between 1N7506 and 1N7537. Chinese NB wishes this letter be made an official document of JTC1 and forwarded to relevant parties for immediate consideration.

Thanks for your assistance.

**To: ISO/IEC JTC1 Secretariat**  
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**Date: 2004-12-20**

Dear Ms. Lisa Rajchel,

In July 2004, as the P member of JTC1 and SC6, ISO/IEC JTC1 National Committee of China submitted 1N7506 to both the JTC1 and SC6 on the basis of the existing Chinese National Standard issued in 2003, and requested explicitly to process it through Fast Track procedure. JTC1 circulated 1N7506 to every National Body on JTC1 website on August 2nd 2004 and began the review stage. In mid-September 2004, JTC1 declared 1N7506 void on JTC1 website unilaterally, without any notification or explanation to Chinese NB.

Just after 1N7506 was declared to be void, JTC1 circulated 1N7537(IEEE 802.11i), which was submitted by UK NB, to every National Body on JTC1 website on September 15<sup>th</sup> 2004 for a 30-day fast track review. In the review period of 1N7537, Chinese NB pointed out that “there is conflict between 1N7537 and 1N7506; 1N7537 has technical defects” in 6N12732, and objected to 1N7537 entering fast track procedure. These comments have not been effectively resolved until now. But 1N7537 has still entered DIS ballot stage in December.

On the basis of resolutions of JTC1 SC6 Orlando meeting, which was held on from November 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>, Chinese NB considers that there are still some problems correlative with 1N7506 and 1N7537, which JTC1 needs to clarify and solve. As these problems are severe, Chinese NB writes this letter to JTC1 directly and requests to take corresponding actions. If JTC1 has been paying attention and taken actions, Chinese NB would be grateful; if JTC1 hasn't taken actions, please consider instantly.

**Fact 1: 1N7506 didn't turn back to normal process after the mistaken comments were corrected in SC6 Orlando meeting, which resulted in 1N7506 to be declared void; On the other hand 1N7537, which was submitted further later than 1N7506, has entered DIS ballot stage.**

During the review stage for 1N7506, Project Editor of ISO/IEC 8802-11 submitted the file 6N2713 on August, 25, 2004, which pointed out "The Chinese NB are encouraged, under the co-operative working arrangements established between ISO/IEC JTC1 SC6 and the IEEE 802, to submit their specific proposal directly to IEEE 802.11." On August 26, 2004, the UK NB submitted the file 6N2712 to SC6, also suggesting Chinese NB to submit the proposal directly to IEEE 802.11. It was the wrong suggestion of 6N2712 and 6N2713, together with a series of mishandling and misconducts in the process of 1N7506, that deferred the progress of 1N7506.

Just after 1N7506 was declared to be void, JTC1 circulated 1N7537(IEEE 802.11i), which was submitted by UK NB, to every National Body on JTC1 website on September 15<sup>th</sup> 2004 for a 30-day fast track review. In the review period of 1N7537, Chinese NB pointed out that "there is conflict between 1N7537 and 1N7506; 1N7537 has technical defects" in 6N12732, and objected to 1N7537 entering fast track procedure.

The dispute and conflict of 1N7506 and 1N7537 were discussed in SC6 Orlando Meeting. On this meeting Chinese NB made a protesting

statement (6N12766), which illustrated our position, protesting declaring 1N7506 void, and objecting to 1N7537 entering fast track procedure.

Through the effective negotiation in Orlando meeting, SC6 chairman, WG1 convener, experts of every National Body and IEEE Liaison Representative have clearly realized that 1N7506 was requested explicitly to be processed through Fast Track procedure, and 1N7506 is based on the Chinese national standard issued in 2003, so it conforms to JTC1 directives that 1N7506 is processed through Fast Track procedure. It was also pointed out by Mr. R. Tasker, ISO/IEC 8802-11 project editor that Chinese NB's proposing 1N7506 for fast track is legitimate. The resolution file 6N12765 of SC6 Orlando meeting has also systematically corrected the wrong conclusions of 6N12712 and 6N12713. And 6N12765 points out clearly that, "the Chinese NB are encouraged, considering the co-operative working arrangements established between ISO/IEC JTC1 SC6 and the IEEE 802, to submit their specific proposal to JTC1 SC6 for processing. This will then ensure that the proposal is reviewed in the appropriate international forum and, if accepted, will be included as an amendment to the ISO/IEC 8802-11 work for use in the international community."

However, Chinese NB has serious concerns that, 1N7506 didn't turn back to normal process on the basis of SC6 Orlando meeting resolution. We are seeing that in December, 1N7537, which was submitted further later than 1N7506, has entered DIS ballot stage.

It is Chinese NB's position that, it is unilateral and arbitrary for 1N7506 to be declared void. 1N7506 has put forward the security remedy mechanism WAPI for wireless LAN early, while the action of declaring 1N7506 void aimed to make N7537 "legitimate". And none of the several versions of explanation for the action (offered months later after Chinese NB's repeated requests) was acceptable and justified. Chinese NB considers that the fast track processing afforded to 1N7537 (IEEE 802.11i) is by means of unjustifiable method, which violates the principle of "fairness and impartiality".

**Fact 2: All four technical experts in the China delegation couldn't attend Orlando meeting because the visa applications of them were rejected by U.S.A.**

Considering the conflict between 1N7506 and 1N7537, Chinese NB had hoped we could have an opportunity to clarify the facts, to thoroughly discuss with the relevant parties, to seek the opinion of SC6 NB's and to have the problems resolved during the Orlando meeting.

To make things even worse, an obstruction to Chinese delegation made things more complex. To the surprise and resentment of Chinese NB, three days before the start of Orlando meeting, the Chinese NB were notified by the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, that the visa applications of all four technical experts in the China delegation to Orlando meeting were rejected. The denial of visas for technical experts severely handicapped Chinese NB's participation in the Orlando meeting and caused the corresponding agendas to be cancelled. As the host of the meeting, the US National body didn't perform the duty specified in JTC1 directives clause 7.3.4.

Chinese NB has made official protest in SC6 Orlando meeting and condemned the denial of visa for the Chinese technical experts. We consider it a malign event that prevent 1N7506 to become the international standard. This event damaged the interest of Chinese NB, decreased the efficiency of SC6 meeting, greatly challenged the ISO/IEC running mechanism and made huge unfairness.

Based on the above facts, Chinese NB requests the following:

**Chinese NB requests that the DIS ballot stage for 1N7506 should be completed in mid-February, 2005.**

The rationality, validity, necessary and fast track processing on 1N7506 have been identified with by every National body. Chinese NB requests that the DIS ballot stage for 1N7506 should be completed in mid-February, 2005.

According to JTC1 directives clause 13.3, the period for fast track procedure shall be six months, which consists of NB review period and ballot voting period. At present it is the end of December of 2004. The NB review stage for 1N7506 that entered into review stage in August 2004 was over in September, and the opposite comments 6N12712 and 6N12713 have been withdrawn too; it should have entered ballot voting stage immediately following review period and could reach the 6 month time limit till February, 2005. So the ballot stage should be completed in mid-February, 2005. This also makes it possible that comments received in ballot voting period be taken into account in Germany meeting.

As the P member of JTC1 and SC6, China is always taking an active role in international standard activity. We hope the principal of justice and impartiality could be embodied in the standard work of JTC1; only in this way, could the principle of ISO/IEC be maintained, and could international standards gain esteem, trust and adoption of countries.

Chinese NB believes that the above request is a reasonable request and follows JTC1 directives and ISO basic principles, and it would be considered fully. At the same time we reserve the right to appeal to ISO/TMB and IEC/SMB according to JTC1 directives.

Thank you.

Chinese  
NB  
December 20,  
2004