Network Working Group Request for Comments: 3667 BCP: 78 Updates: 2026 Category: Best Current Practice S. Bradner Harvard University February 2004

IETF Rights in Contributions

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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Abstract

The IETF policies about rights in Contributions to the IETF are designed to ensure that such Contributions can be made available to the IETF and Internet communities while permitting the authors to retain as many rights as possible. This memo details the IETF policies on rights in Contributions to the IETF. It also describes the objectives that the policies are designed to meet. This memo updates RFC 2026, and, with RFC 3668, replaces Section 10 of RFC 2026.

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1. Definitions

The following definitions are for terms used in the context of this document. Other terms, including "IESG," "ISOC," "IAB" and "RFC Editor," are defined in [RFC 2028].

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 - o the IETF plenary session,
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- o any IETF mailing list, including the IETF list itself, any working group or design team list, or any other list functioning under IETF auspices,
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- h. "IETF Documents": RFCs and Internet-Drafts except for Internet-Drafts that are RFC Editor Contributions and the RFCs that are published from them.
- i. "RFC Editor Documents": RFCs and Internet-Drafts that are RFC Editor Contributions and the RFCs that may be published from them.
- j. "Contribution": IETF Contributions and RFC Editor Contributions.

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- k. "Contributor": an individual submitting a Contribution.
- 1. "Reasonably and personally known": means something an individual knows personally or, because of the job the individual holds, would reasonably be expected to know. This wording is used to indicate that an organization cannot purposely keep an individual in the dark about patents or patent applications just to avoid the disclosure requirement. But this requirement should not be interpreted as requiring the IETF Contributor or participant (or his or her represented organization, if any) to perform a patent search to find applicable IPR.
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Section 1 gives definitions used in describing these policies. Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this document address the rights in Contributions previously covered by Section 10 of [RFC 2026] and the

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"Note Well" explanatory text presented at many IETF activities. Sections 7 and 8 then explain the rationale for these provisions, including some of the clarifications that have become understood since the adoption of [RFC 2026]. The rules and procedures set out in this document are not intended to substantially modify or alter the IETF's current policy toward Contributions.

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- c. The Publication Limitation described in Section 5.3 (for specific types of Internet-Drafts only).
- d. The Copyright Notice described in Section 5.4 (for all IETF Documents).
- e. The Disclaimer described in Section 5.5 (for all IETF Documents).

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5.1. IPR Disclosure Acknowledgement (required in all Internet-Drafts only)

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A fuller discussion of the rationale behind these requirements is contained in Section 7.3 below.

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5.6 Exceptions

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- 6. Notices and Rights Required in RFC Editor Contributions

Since the IETF acts as publisher of Internet Drafts, even for Internet Drafts that are not intended to become part of the Standards Process, the following are required in all such drafts to protect the IETF and its processes. The RFC Editor may require additional notices.

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The non-exclusive rights that the IETF needs are:

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- d. except where explicitly excluded (see Section 5.2), the right to make derivative works within the IETF process.
- e. the right to let third parties extract some logical parts, for example MIB modules

The authors retain all other rights, but cannot withdraw the above rights from the IETF/ISOC.

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7.2. Rights to use Contributed Material

Because, under the laws of most countries and applicable international treaties, copyright rights come into existence whenever a work of authorship is created (but see Section 8 below regarding public domain documents), and IETF cannot make use of IETF Contributions if it does not have sufficient rights with respect to these copyright rights, it is important that the IETF receive assurances from all Contributors that they have the authority to grant the IETF the rights that they claim to grant. Without this assurance, IETF and its participants would run a greater risk of liability to the owners of these rights.

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- 10. References
- 10.1. Normative References
 - [RFC 2026] Bradner, S., Ed, "The Internet Standards Process --Revision 3", BCP 9, RFC 2026, October 1996.
 - [RFC 3668] Bradner, S., Ed., "Intellectual Property Rights in IETF Technology", BCP 79, RFC 3668, February 2004.

10.2. Informative References

[Berne] "Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Work", http://www.wipo.int/treaties/ip/berne/index.html

11. Acknowledgements

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12. Editor's Address

Scott Bradner Harvard University 29 Oxford St. Cambridge MA, 02138

Phone: +1 617 495 3864 EMail: sob@harvard.edu

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