

## Get involved

Join us on a mission to make Bitcoin SV the public blockchain of choice by participating in technical standards development.

# Standards promote technical excellence

They fuel the development and implementation of technologies that influence and transform the ecosystem by granting credibility to the new products and applications that integrate them. Technical standards:

- Define good practice
- Help individuals and companies
- Support sustainability
- Assure inter-connectivity and interoperability


# You can participate in standard development

Do not leave topics that are important to you to others, but proactively join in shaping them. We welcome applications from experts across the industry. We strive to have a balance of stakeholder views in our working groups and our participant might be:

- Individual experts of all ages and backgrounds
- Seasoned professionals, industry innovators or those at the forefront of their field
- Nominated representatives of public and government institutions
- Regulators and representatives of standard-setting organisations

# All participants benefit from being involved

- Gain direct access to information that could shape the market of the future
- Hold a voice in the development of standards
- Help keep market access open
- Develop your skills, knowledge and networks and gain recognition and a sense of achievement
- Stay close to the cutting edge of the industry's development



# Proposers

## Why propose a standard to the Bitcoin SV technical standards?

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Bitcoin SV technical standards is a high quality standards organisation. Whilst there are others, it is unique in its focus on, and specialism in, BSV. Being under Bitcoin Association's umbrella, it is positioned within its network of industry experts that plays an important role in the development of the Bitcoin SV ecosystem.

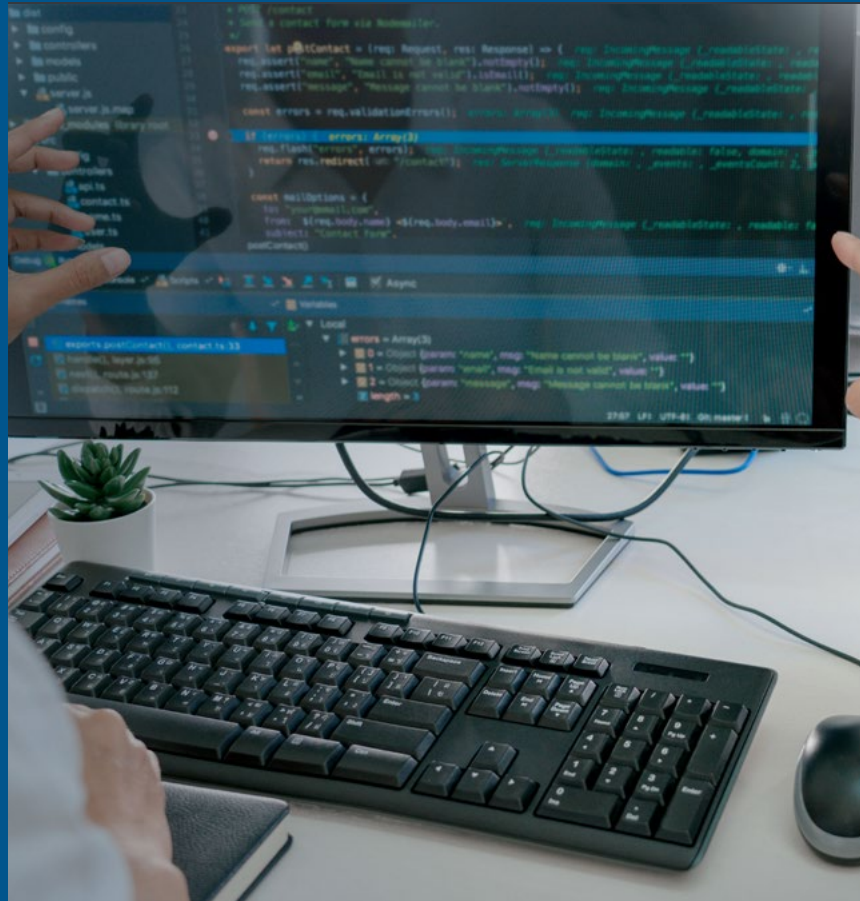
**A major strength of Bitcoin SV technical standards is that they are developed by the people that need them.** Industry experts are involved at all stages of the process, from deciding whether a new standard is needed, to defining all the technical content and reviewing and monitoring industry adoption once published.

By proposing a standard to the TSC or participating in a working group, you will have access to:

- A defined process that will ensure the quality, impartiality and pertinence of the standard produced
- Tooling and resources allowing you to concentrate on the standard development
- Dedicated guidance from of seasoned Bitcoin SV professional acting as sponsor for the working group
- A project coordinator, a technical writer and the ability to request specialist advice from Bitcoin Association network
- A publication platform for the standard produced that is freely accessible by all interested in developing BSV

## Benefits in becoming a proposer

- Give your organisation a voice in the development of standards
- Actively participate in shaping BSV standards community
- Ensure your organisation's technical needs are addressed in the development of industry standards in a timely and satisfactory manner
- Ensure you are building in the right direction to reduce technical debt/waste and allow for maximum interoperability with the rest of the industry
- Help to keep market access open



## Proposing a standard

The proposer is defined as an individual or group of industry players who collectively identify the need for a standard. They [submit a proposal to form a working group](#) to help improve Bitcoin SV utility. The proposer is tasked to identify need and scope of the proposal. At their simplest level, technical standards attempt to encapsulate, in a relatively concise document, the details necessary to enable uniformity of practice across a diverse range of implementations.

Smaller, more narrowly scoped proposals have a greater chance of successful completion and adoption than large, multi-part standards. If possible, start with a smaller scope and, if desired, build the multi-part standard through the composition of the smaller components rather than attempting to engineer directly the larger version. Be conservative in the number of use cases and features (optional or required) a standard supports. Attempting to create a solution that meets the needs of many different practices, each reflecting a different set of interests, priorities, and market values, can create a standard that all communities see as overloaded and poorly suited to their specific needs.

When identifying the industry needs, proposers should consult with other implementers, developers or stakeholders to learn about the forums that already exist for collaborating and sharing information on digital development programs. Look into the purpose of these groups, their members and their activities. Your proposed group may be different enough to justify the creation of a new group, or you may want to consider ways to work with existing groups to address your defined problem.





# Authors & Reviewers

## Joining a working group

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Working groups will usually meet for a set period of time to share information, evidence and lessons learned, explore opportunities for innovation to overcome common challenges, and ensure that systems and tools that are being designed or implemented work together.

By getting involved in the standardisation process, you can help to shape the content of new standards that will affect your business while they are being prepared, making sure concerns or issues you consider important are taken into account. It also provides you with the opportunity to communicate and network with peers in the industry and recognition for participation.

When actively participating in the development of a particular standard, it is important that you assist in the development or review of content in a timely manner ensuring the drafting process meets the allocated timeframe. You should also allocate sufficient resources to allow attendance at your working group meetings and other development activities.

## Why participate?

Do not leave topics that are important to you to others, but proactively join in shaping them.

- **Have a voice in the development of standards:** Actively shape the technical content of standards based on your own interests and ideas. Help implement useful technology on the market, or advocate to discontinue the use of undesirable or outdated ones.
- **Keep yourself up to date and exchange information:** Working group participants actively contribute in the shaping of the BSV ecosystem for specific specialist topics. By participating in standardisation process, you will receive information about worthwhile technologies at an early stage and can exchange ideas with other experts.
- **Achieve personal recognition:** Joining a working group will provide participants with the opportunity to communicate and network with peers in the industry. It can boost you personally knowing that your contributions have been recognised.

## Expected time commitment

### Time estimation in documentation

Methods of time estimating for technical documentation exist already and are even described in standards - for instance, ISO/IEC 15910-2002. Minutes/hours based method determines the output ratios for each activity involved in the documentation process. Thus, if we are to write a 100-pages document, we will spend X much time on typing, Y much time on editing, Z much time on graphic design, etc. Here's a comparison of two time estimation in technical documentation.

	ISO/IEC 15910-2002	Read Me 1st by Sun Technical Publications
Writing	1 hour/page	3-5 hours/page
Reviewing	0.5 hours/page	1-3 hours/page
Editing	~2.5 hours/page	0.2 hours/page
Indexing		5 hours/page
Proofreading	0.25 hours/page	

### Authors

The time that it takes to create technical documentation directly correlates with the length of the documents. As a rule of thumb for estimating the creation of technical documentation, it takes about 2 hours per page to write a new document for a non-professional writer. Like any writing project, authors must also allow time for research, outlining, review and perhaps coming up with diagrams. As a guideline, a typical technical document can take between 24 and 50 hours to complete usually across 2-4 months.

### Reviewer

The review cycle will vary depending on the standard complexity. A common process follows a first draft, revised draft and final draft/version of the document. Each review will refine and improve the document. Therefore, a lengthier or more critical document will require additional rounds of review. As a guideline, the time commitment to the review process over the expected lifetime of the working group are expected to be in the range of 2-3 months and would typically require 5-10 hours review work split across 2-3 iterations of a draft standard.



# Participate in the public review

As part of the standardisation process, the draft standard developed by the working group will be published publicly for the first time as part of a two-month public review. **Public review is an important stage that can influence the technical decisions made by the working group.** It represents an opportunity for industry experts to review and comment on the draft. Providing their opinion on the standard will help shape its final outcome and ensure it solves the need of the wider industry. Public reviewer comments on the standard published on TSC website and do not require to join the working group or take part in the writing process. At the end of the public review stage, the authors will consider public comments and decide if a revision of the draft and perhaps a second public review is required. This offers participants a chance to feedback on a standard of interest and impact its final content with a minimal time commitment.



**Get involved**

**Bitcoin SV**  
TECHNICAL STANDARDS

[tsc.bitcoinassociation.net](https://tsc.bitcoinassociation.net)