

MPHPT

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COMMUNICATIONS NEWS

Biweekly Newsletter of the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Japan

New Senior Vice-Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries Appointed

On January 8, 2002, the KOIZUMI Cabinet appointed new Senior Vice-Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. With regard to the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, the following Senior Vice-Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries were appointed. Also, Mr. Kaoru KANAZAWA, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, was assigned to Vice-Minister for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications; Prof. TSUKIO Yoshio, Ph.D., succeeded as Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination.

Their curricula vitae are as follows:

Senior Vice-Minister
Rep. Genichiro SATA



Date of birth: December 22, 1952
 1980: Graduated from Hokkaido University (Faculty of Engineering)
 1990: First elected to the House of Representatives
 1993: Re-elected to the House of Representatives
 1995: State Secretary for Finance
 1996: Re-elected to the House of Representatives
 1996: State Secretary for Education
 2000: Re-elected to the House of Representatives
 2000: Senior State Secretary for Posts and Telecommunications
 2002: Senior Vice-Minister for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

Senior Vice-Minister
Rep. Kaneshige WAKAMATSU

Date of birth: August 5, 1955



1978: Graduated from Chuo University, Faculty of Commerce
 1978: Entered Tohmatsu; an accounting firm and subsidiary of Deloitte and Touche Tohmatsu
 1982: Obtained Certified Public Accountant (C.P.A.) Qualification
 1993: First elected to the House of Representatives
 1996: Re-elected to the House of Representatives
 1999: First politician to acquire ISO 14001, Wakamatsu Office
 2000: Re-elected to the House of Representatives
 2002: Senior Vice-Minister for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

Parliamentary Secretary
Rep. Makoto TAKI

Date of birth: September 15, 1938
 1962: Graduated from the University of Tokyo, Faculty of Law
 1962: Entered the Ministry of Home Affairs

1978: Director-General of General Affairs Department, Nara Prefecture

1981: Vice Governor, Nara Prefecture
 1991: Deputy Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, the Ministry of Home Affairs
 1993: Director-General of Local Tax Bureau, the Ministry of Home Affairs

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fairs
 1995: Commissioner of Fire and Disaster Management Agency
 1996: First elected to the House of Representatives
 2000: Reelected to the House of Representatives
 2001: Parliamentary Secretary for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications
 2002: Parliamentary Secretary for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

**Parliamentary Secretary
 Rep. Taro KONO**

Date of birth: January 10, 1963



1985: Graduated from Georgetown University, with a Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service
 1986: Entered Fuji Xerox
 1993: Entered Nippon Tanshi Co., Ltd.
 1996: First elected to the House of Representatives
 2000: Reelected to the House of Representatives
 2002: Parliamentary Secretary for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

**Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination
 Prof. TSUKIO Yoshio, Ph.D.**

Date of birth: April 26, 1942



1965: Faculty of Engineering, the University of Tokyo
 1971: Graduate School of Engineering, the University of Tokyo
 1976: Associate Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Nagoya University
 1988: Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Nagoya University
 1991: Professor, Faculty of Engineering, the University of Tokyo
 1995: Professor, Graduate School of Engineering, the University of Tokyo
 1999: Professor, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, the University of Tokyo

The Seventh Japan-France Regular Bilateral Consultation Held

On December 18, 2001, for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding and strengthening cooperative ties

between Japan and France in the information and communications field, MPHPT and the French Ministry for

Economy, Finance and Industry held the Seventh Regular Bilateral Consultation and exchanged opinions on the issues in the information and communications field in both Japan and France.

At the meeting, opinions were exchanged on the “telecommunications market and competition policies,” “IT strategy,” “mobile communications,” “digitalization of broadcasting” and “international organization: ITU,” and the two administrations agreed to construct further close relationships in the information and communications field between Japan and France.

[Result of the meeting]

1. Telecommunications market and competition policies

Both sides agreed on the exchange of information to further improve the competition policies in each country and also



The Seventh Japan-France Regular Bilateral Consultation

agreed on maintaining cooperation in order to further promote competition in the Telecommunications field.

2. IT Strategies

Both sides agreed on the maintaining close cooperation in order to realize an IT Society by routes such as establishing broadband networks and realizing e-governments as listed in the "IT Strategy"-- e-Japan strategy (Japan), PAGSI (France).

3. Mobile Communications

Both sides agreed on the following issues:

- As for 3G, close relations toward early deployment of 3G with the exchange of information being maintained.
- As for 4G cooperation --toward realization of 4G and its global standardization-- between both governments at an earlier stage will be realized in cooperation with the European Union. In particular, they agreed that MPHPT and a task force of ANFR will work together.

Cooperation between MITF and relevant bodies of the French RNRT will also be encouraged.

4. Digitalization of broadcasting

Both sides exchanged opinions on digitalization of broadcasting in the two countries and agreed that further exchange of information on this issue will be made.

5. International Organization: ITU

Both delegations stressed the particular importance of the different events to be organized during the two forthcoming years by ITU.

Both sides exchanged views on the upcoming WTDC, which will be held in March 2002 in Istanbul, and whose key issue will be bridging the digital divide.

Information on the situation of preparation towards the Plenipotentiary Conferences -- which will be held from September to October 2002 in Marrakech (Morocco) -- was also given by both sides, and it was concluded that both sides will contribute actively to the reform program of ITU structure and func-

tions.

As for the radiocommunications field, both sides explained each situation of study for WRC, which will be held from June to July in 2003 in Caracas. Both sides agreed on proceeding further exchanges of opinions on each WRC agenda.

In addition, both sides reconfirmed that both countries will maintain closer relationship and support ITU toward the success of the World Summit on the Information Society which will be held in 2003 in Geneva and 2005 in Tunisia.

[Participants]

Japan: Mr. Koichi UCHIDA, Director-General of the International Affairs Department, Telecommunications Bureau, MPHPT, and others.

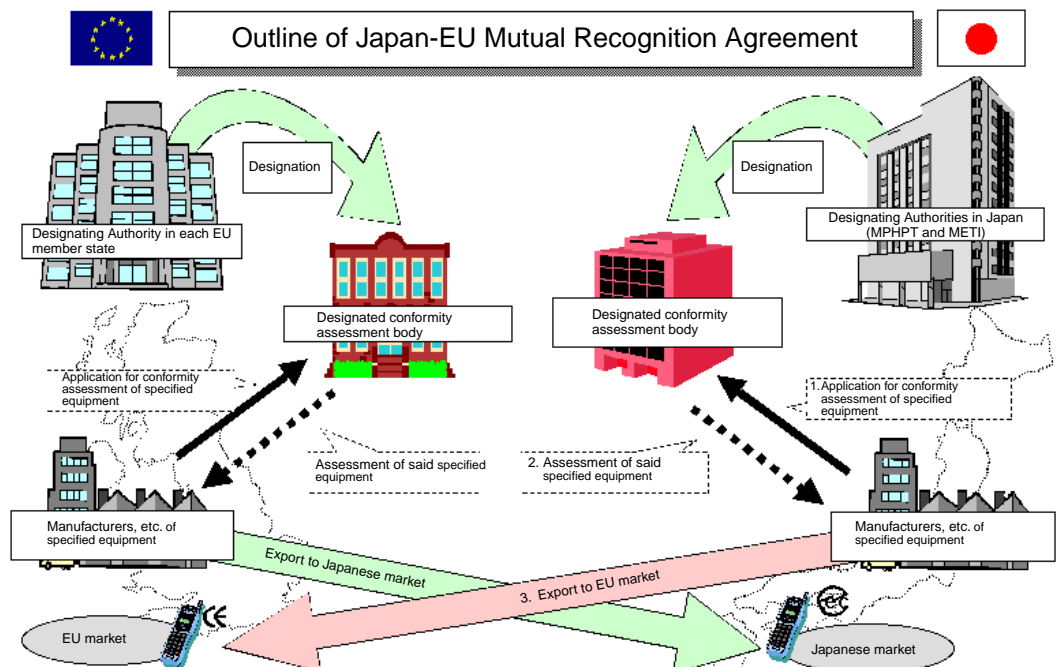
France: Mr. Emmanuel CAQUOT, Director-General, Service for Information Society and Technologies, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie), and others.

Agreement on Mutual Recognition between Japan and the European Community Enacted

The Agreement on Mutual Recognition between Japan and the European Community in Relation to Conformity Assessment of Specified Equipment, Japan's first bilateral mutual recognition agreement that was signed on April 4, 2001, and ratified by the Diet on June 6, 2001, was enacted on January 1, 2002. In line with the enactment of the Agreement, the Law for Implementation of the Mutual Recognition between Japan and the European Community in Relation to Conformity Assessment of Specified Equipment, regulations and administrative pro-

visions were promulgated by November 2001, and enacted on January 1, 2002,

with the purpose of ensuring implementation of the Agreement.



As described in the “whereas clause” of the Agreement, “Recognizing the significance of mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures in facilitating market access and promoting trade between the Parties,” the purpose of the Agreement is to facilitate import/export of specified equipment by allowing a Party, which utilizes the standards/certification scheme of the other Party for specified equipment, to perform conformity assessment procedures within the territory of the Party.

[Measures to be taken under the Agreement]

The Agreement consists of general provisions across sectors and Sectoral Annexes on four priority sectors (telecommunications terminal equipment and

radio equipment, electrical products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals) stipulating detailed implementation procedures. The following two measures are adopted:

1. Measures concerning equipment for export from Japan to Europe

EC accepts results of conformity assessment procedures, in accordance with EC Directives (“Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment,” “Council Directive 73/23/EEC of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits” and “Council Directive 89/336/

EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility”), performed by designated conformity assessment bodies in Japan who are registered under the Agreement.

2. Measures concerning equipment for import from Europe to Japan

Japan accepts results of conformity assessment procedures, in accordance with Japanese laws, regulations and administrative provisions (“Telecommunications Business Law,” “Radio Law,” “Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law,” etc.), performed by designated conformity assessment bodies in EU who are registered under the Agreement.

Telecommunications Business Dispute Settlement Commission Established

On November 30, 2001, the Telecommunications Business Dispute Settlement Commission was established with the enforcement of the “Law Partially Amending the Telecommunications Business Law (Law No. 62 of 2001).”

The Telecommunications Business Dispute-settlement Commission is an

independent body which conducts newly introduced mediation (assen) and reconciliation (chusai) procedures to settle disputes between telecommunications carriers fairly, simply and promptly. The Commission also makes reports whether MPHPT should issue an order or not, in response to an inquiry from MPHPT.

The Commission held its first meeting and made a decision on its operation and procedures.

For details, refer to the Japanese web site:

http://www.soumu.go.jp/s-news/2001/011130_2.html

Report from “Study Group on Security and Reliability of 3G Mobile Communications Systems” Released

Since June 2001, MPHPT has been holding a series of meetings of the “Study Group on Security and Reliability of Third-Generation Mobile Communications Systems (Chair: Prof. Norihisa Doi, Keio University),” in order to study measures for improving security and reliability of the third-generation (3G) mobile communications systems (IMT-2000). On December 12, 2001, the study group compiled its findings as a report and released the report.

The study group deliberated on i) measures for improving network security and reliability in response to increasing use of the high-speed Internet and ii) technical countermeasures against foreseeable threats including increases in computer virus infections, unauthorized access and unwanted/nuisance e-mails, among others.

Taking into consideration the report, MPHPT will add measures for ensuring security and reliability in mobile com-

munications systems to the Info-Communications Safety and Reliability Standards (Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Notice No. 73 of 1987).

For details refer to the Japanese web site: http://www.soumu.go.jp/s-news/2001/011212_4.html

[Outline of the report]

1. Current status of security and reliability in mobile communications systems

2. Problems concerning security and reliability in 3G mobile communications systems

3. Security/reliability measures for 3G mobile communications systems

4. Improvement of security and reliability in 3G mobile communications systems through:

1) Addition of items to the Info-Communications Safety and Reliability Standards (Guidelines)

Consider addition of the following measures to the Guidelines:

- Reserve necessary capacities of network facilities including servers.
- Develop countermeasures against unwanted e-mails.
- Ensure liaison systems concerning international roaming services between Japanese and foreign carriers.
- Carry out public awareness campaign for consumers.
- Clarify terms and conditions for server interconnection related to Internet services.

2) Promotion of R&D

It is necessary to develop the following technologies, including control functions at user terminals. When necessary, the government will carry out R&D thereon.

- Downloadable patches for simply and securely debugging terminal-side programs via radio circuit
- Anti-virus software, vaccines (for both server and terminal sides)
- Biometric for identifying genuine users on terminal side
- E-watermark for protection of content copyrights; Tracking functions for illegal/unauthorized copies; Realtime signature verification for stream-type content

3) Other proposals

Considering trends that roles of businesses consisting of mobile communications systems, such layers as terminals, networks, platforms, content and applications, are becoming clear, the following proposals are made:

- Diversification of application/content and filtering of unwanted e-mails are expected through original and creative ideas and innovations by the platform layer (Internet service providers: ISPs) or content/application layer. It is necessary to introduce security systems and technology based on the diversification.
- On the assumption that users consist of many occupations, it is essential that users are informed of various risks and countermeasures, including locking functions, in the case of loss of terminals.
- It is expected that Japan will contribute to international development of the 3G systems through accumulated experiences therein.
- It is important to establish an Emergency Response Team consisting of human resources through a human resource development program for security and reliability in mobile communications systems.