

MPHPT

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COMMUNICATIONS NEWS

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

FY2004 IT Policy Principles

Toward "New, Japan-Inspired IT Society"

I. Current Status of IT Policies

1. Situation in the past two years

- i) At present, flat-rate tariffs for and constant access to the high-speed Internet have become very common and popular among users. Such services, however, were very rare two or three years ago. Communications charges and access fees at the time were extremely highly set forth; main services were low speed ones at the speed of barely transmitting voices.
- ii) In 1999, for instance, the population coverage rate of the Internet in Japan was at a mere 10% level, an extremely lower rate in comparison with those in Nordic and North American countries, e.g., Iceland (45.0%), Finland (35.0%), Sweden (33.0%) and the U.S. (30.0%).
- iii) Even in the penetration rate of broadband services, in 2000 for example, the number of subscription contracts to broadband services was 112,000; in contrast, that of the U.S. had already reached 0.95 million.
- iv) As seen in these backdrops, until two or three years ago, the number of Internet users was limited (in particular, there were very few broadband Internet users) and Japan was far behind Western countries in terms of the environment for ICT use.

2. Current status

- i) At present, with respect to preparation of high-speed (DSL, cable TV Internet)/ultrahigh-speed (FTTH) access network infrastructures to the Internet, the goals listed in the "e-Japan Strategy" of 2001 are advancing far beyond the origi-

nal schedule. For instance, one of the goals is to create an environment that enables 24-hour connection to high-speed access networks from at least 30 million households and ultra high-speed access networks from 10 million households within 2005. The numbers of households already enabled to access to the high-speed and ultra-high-speed Internet are 35 million for DSL, 23 million for cable TV Internet and 16.8 million for FTTH.

- ii) As for the aspect of tariff, Japan has realized 24-hour connection/flat-rate tariffs at the world's lowest level. According to a 2003 survey conducted by ITU, Japan's comprehensive evaluation of broadband communications service in terms of speed is high while the charge is at the world's lowest level.

3. Policy deployment

- i) There has been the active policy deployment behind such swift improvement of broadband environment. Since the 1980s, MPHPT has been implementing comprehensive policy initiatives such as pro-competitive policies, promotion policies for industries and technology policies. For the pro-competitive policies, since the market liberalization in 1985, MPHPT has been consistently promoting fair competition. In recent years, MPHPT introduced regulatory frameworks for opening up facilities of incumbent carriers, such as DSL in September 2000 and fiber-optic cables in April 2001. Furthermore, MPHPT introduced a series of new regulatory frameworks for preparing competitive environ-

ments through revision of legal schemes in response to the age of the Internet, for example, asymmetric regulations in June 2001 by amending the Telecommunications Business Law (TBL), abolishment of the business classification of Type I and Type II telecommunications carriers in July 2003 by amending TBL.

- ii) MPHPT has been implementing measures for preparing infrastructures, including support for fiber-optic network construction, projects for correcting variances in telecommunications services. In recent years, MPHPT has been actively implementing promotion measures for preparing infrastructures and for supporting ICT businesses through

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promotion of the School Internet project, digitalization of broadcasting and support for ICT ventures. In addition, MPHPT's other policies, for instance, the Japan Gigabit Network, R&D on consumer electronics with ICT functions, technology policies as exemplified by international standardization activities for the third-generation (3G) mobile communications systems, greatly contributed to such rapid changes.

- iii) Without saying that the key factors for success at the first phase were the active efforts in the private sector, appropriate and timely efforts at the information and communications administration have also played a supportive role to date. Even in the new deployment in the future, policies to be taken by the administration shall play an appropriate role.
- iv) In 2001, the Government established the Strategic Headquarters for the Promotion of an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society (IT Strategic Headquarters). The Government has been implementing relevant policies on a government-wide basis. Countries around the world are intensively implementing construction of ICT infrastructures as national strategies. On the contrary, Japan's Internet access networks were depending on low-speed and ineffective POTS and tariffs were set forth on a usage sensitive charge. In order to address these circumstances and strategically deploy ICT policies in a coordinated manner, the IT Strategic Headquarters adopted the "e-Japan Strategy" in January 2001, prescribing the goal, "to make Japan the world's most advanced IT nation within five years" and consisting of the four pillars of 1) building an ultra-high-speed Internet network and pro-competitive policy, 2) establishing rules on electronic commerce and preparation of new environments, 3) realizing an electronic government and 4) nurturing high-quality human resources.

II. Building a "New, Japan-Inspired IT Society"

1. Second phase to expand full-scale

utilization of infrastructure

- i) Preparation of infrastructures has been steadily implemented, and has reached the world's most advanced level. In reality, however, take a look at the number of actual subscribers in relation to the existing infrastructure bases, showing the number of subscribers to DSL to be 8,257,000, cable TV Internet 2,224,000 and FTTH 458,000 (as of the end of June 2003). The ratios of actual subscribers to households passed are 23.6% for DSL, 9.8% for cable TV Internet and 2.7% for FTTH. These figures are still insufficient and far behind expectations.
- ii) Accordingly, in terms of actual usage, Japan shall realize the world's most advanced level by 2005, and even after 2005, Japan shall maintain such level in infrastructures and use thereof.
- iii) To this end, Japan shall advance its policy from the first phase of focusing on infrastructure construction to the second phase of full-scale utilization of infrastructure. Furthermore, Japan shall shift from the phase of catching up advanced ICT countries in Europe and North America to the new phase of playing a role of a front-runner leading the world by employing new ICT policies that meet the needs of the new phase.

2. Strategy making use of Japan's features and strength

- i) In the U.S., which has the strongest competitiveness in the ICT field, the IT Bubble burst in March 2000. Since 2001 more than fifty telecommunications carriers have filed for bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy Act, as exemplified by the famous case of WorldCom (current MCI) in July 2002.
- ii) In Europe, due to the skyrocketing of bidding prices in frequency auctions, mobile carriers and users are forced to shoulder heavy burdens. It is said that mobile carriers in Europe paid almost 100 billion dollars for the extremely high license fees in 2002.
- iii) Considering those factors, Japan shall employ a strategy making use of Japan's features and strength without simply following the West-

ern approaches so as to realize ICT policies in response to the new phase.

- iv) In the field of ICT, Japan has comparative competitiveness to other countries in such areas as 1) portable terminals (wireless, mobile technologies), 2) consumer electronics with ICT functions, 3) digital TV terminals, 4) IPv6, 5) optoelectronics, 6) animation/game industries, 7) car navigation, etc. As seen in rapid penetration of car navigation and cellular telephones, Japanese people are flexible and like new products. This can be one of strengths of Japanese people.
- v) Japan shall make the most of such technologically superior fields and the characteristics of Japanese people. Through strategic and prioritized resource allocation and intensive investments, Japan shall create a "New, Japan-Inspired IT Society" for its people and users with concerted efforts of the industry-academia-government, and thereby transmit it as a model to the world.

3. Promotion of ICT policies for realizing the "New, Japan-Inspired IT Society"

- i) As for ICT policies for building the "New, Japan-Inspired IT Society" it is vital to develop interactive linkage between applications and infrastructures through 1) active expansion of application use by developing applications making the most of Japan's superior areas, at the same time, 2) continuous promotion of advancement in infrastructures almost at the world's most advanced level.
- ii) With respect to "R&D on applications," it is essential to: 1) promote utilization of advanced technologies including electronic tags, etc. in which Japan retains superior competitiveness in R&D and practical use thereof, 2) prepare an environment for encouraging creation and distribution of content to be used by various media, and 3) actively promote e-government/local governments that are expected to be a driving force of applications.
- iii) As for "advancement of infrastructures," it is vital to: 1) promote R&D for realizing ubiquitous net-

works comprising the next-generation core infrastructures, 2) ensure security comprising key technologies for ubiquitous networks, and 3) comprehensively encourage use of wireless broadband platforms. In addition, it is essential to: 1) steadily promote digitalization of broadcasting networks including terrestrial broadcasting, etc., and 2) thereby encourage interaction between the Internet and digital TV systems.


- iv) As mentioned above, while developing interactive linkage between applications and infrastructures, Japan's indispensable future strategy is to: 1) internationally expand Japan's policies from Asian countries/economies to the world through steady implementation of the "Asia Broadband Program," and 2) promote Japan's international contribution in the ICT field.
- v) Significant goals of Japan's ICT policies in the future include: 1) creation of many success models through the abovementioned comprehensive and strategic policy deployment, and 2) transmission of the "New, Japan Inspired Society" leading the world.

III. Priority Policy Areas in FY2004 Budget

1. Based upon the above-mentioned basic recognition, in order to promote the ICT strategy entering the new phase of shifting to expansion of utilization, MPHPT will the following priority areas in FY2004 as measures relating to ICT:
 - i) Realization of a ubiquitous network society
 - ii) Promotion of digitalization of broadcasting
 - iii) Promotion of content distribution
 - iv) Comprehensive promotion of security strategy
 - v) Preparation of wireless broadband environment
 - vi) Strengthening of international activities
 - vii) Promotion of e-government/local governments
 - viii) Other priority matters (a) promotion of R&D, b) promotion of advancement of space communications/positioning infrastructures, c) promotion of network construction,

I. Current Status of IT Policies

(1) Since the 1980s, MPHPT has been implementing i) pro-competitive policies including regulatory frameworks for opening up facilities of incumbent carriers, ii) promotion measures for preparing fiber-optic network construction, and iii) technology policies for R&D and standardization activities.


(2) As a result, Japan's environment for ICT use was significantly improved in the past two or three years; and an infrastructure environment with the world's lowest charges and the world's fastest speed was realized.
 The goal of "making Japan the world's most advanced IT nation by 2005" prescribed in the "e-Japan Strategy" was realized ahead of its original schedule.

[Reference]

- Homes passed (2003): DSL: 35 million; cable TV Internet: 23 million; FTTH: 16.8 million (Goals of the "e-Japan Strategy" of 2001: high-speed access: 30 million; ultrahigh-speed access: 10 million by 2005)
- Charges for broadband platforms: Japan: 0.18; Republic of Korea: 0.29; the U.S.: 2.86 (US dollars: monthly charges for 100 kbps)
- Household penetration rate: 81.4% (the end of 2002)
- Number of subscribers to broadband services: 10,939,000 (as of the end of June 2003) (Breakdown: DSL: 8,257,000; cable TV Internet: 2,224,000; FTTH: 458,000)

II. Building a "New, Japan-Inspired IT Society"

In terms of actual usage, Japan shall realize the world's most advanced level by 2005, and even after 2005, Japan shall maintain such level in infrastructures and use thereof.



(1) Japan shall advance its policy to the phase of i) focusing on full-scale utilization of ICT and ii) playing a role of a front-runner leading the world.

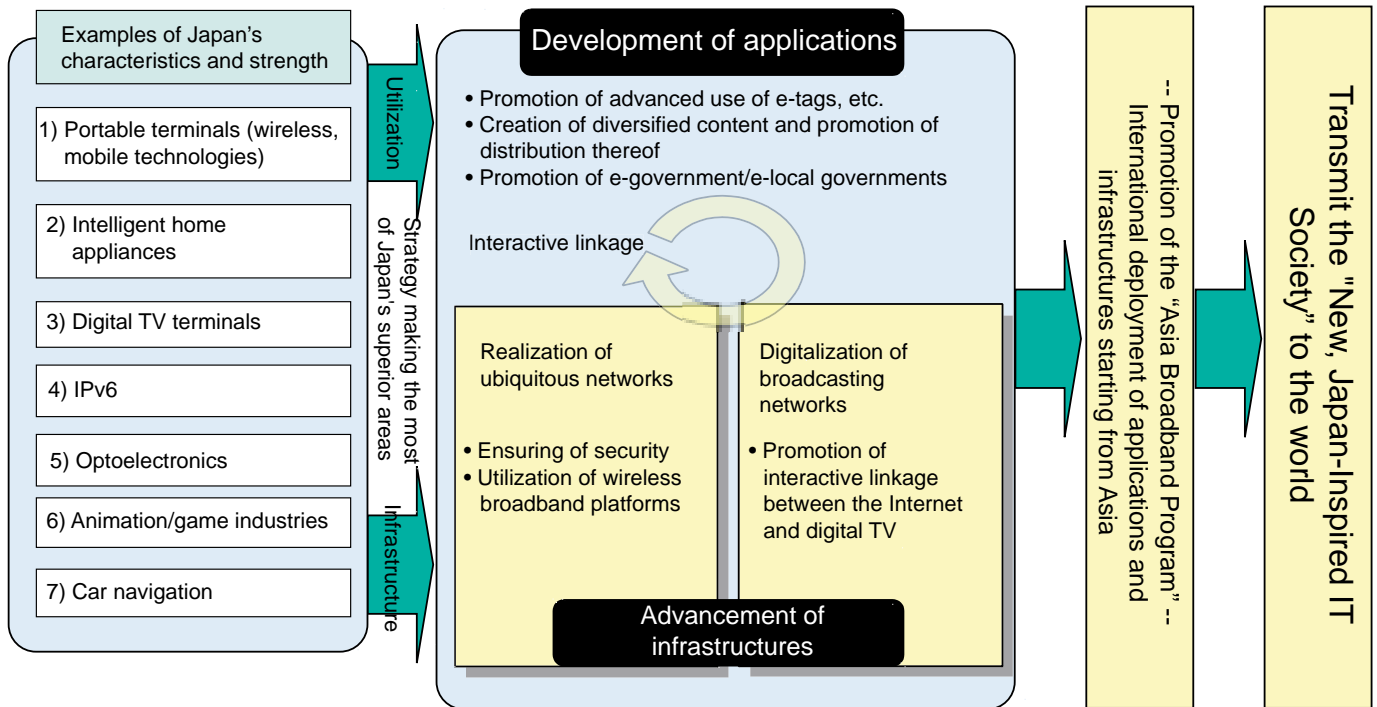
(2) Japan shall make the most of the characteristics of Japanese people and create a "New, Japan-Inspired IT Society" for its people and users with concerted efforts of the industry-academia-government, and thereby transmit it as a model to the world.

[Reference]

In the field of ICT, Japan has comparative competitiveness to other countries in such areas as 1) portable terminals (wireless, mobile technologies), 2) intelligent home appliances, 3) digital TV terminals, 4) IPv6, 5) optoelectronics, 6) animation/game industries, 7) car navigation, etc. As seen in rapid penetration of car navigation and cellular telephones, Japanese people are flexible and like new products. This can be one of strengths of Japanese people.

3. Promotion of ICT policies for realizing the "New, Japan-Inspired IT Society"

It is vital to develop applications, to promote advancement of infrastructures by making the most of Japan's superior areas, and to deploy them on a global basis starting from Asia.



d) creation of ICT ventures, e) human resource development, f) promotion of information barrier-free, and g) promotion of consumer protection)

III. Priority Policy Areas in FY2004 Budget

2. Outlines of each priority areas are as follows:

- 1) Realization of a ubiquitous network society
 - i) When an ICT society enters into the phase of expanding ICT use, it is increasingly vital that networks be easy-to-use and beneficial for users. In particular, it is anticipated that a ubiquitous network society will be realized in which everyone is allowed to access networks mutually linking people-to-people, people-to-products and products-to-products.
 - ii) Toward realization of such a ubiquitous network society, MPHPT will: 1) promote R&D on key technologies for ubiquitous network, 2) promote advanced use of e-tags, etc., 3) prepare testbeds therefor, 4) make use thereof, 5) promote R&D on key technologies and application technologies, and 6) promote verification experiments thereon. In addition, MPHPT will address advancement of the Internet, includ-

- 1) Realization of a ubiquitous network society
R&D on key technologies for ubiquitous network. Promotion of advanced use of e-tags, etc. Promotion of R&D/ verification experiments through preparation of testbeds, efforts to advance the Internet, including promotion of IPv6
- 2) Promotion of digitalization of broadcasting
Promotion of digitalization of terrestrial broadcasting through smooth shift to digital broadcasting, through steady implementation of the analog frequency change support service and thorough awareness campaigns on merits of digitalization and schedule thereof. Facilitation of transition from BS analog broadcasting to BS digital broadcasting. Support for digitalization of cable TV broadcasting. Promotion of R&D on advanced broadcasting systems, and promotion of utilization of terrestrial digital broadcasting at local public entities.
- 3) Promotion of content distribution
Preparation of an environment for formulating the market for content production/distribution. Creation of culture through advanced use of digital assets, including online distribution of archived content, archived web information.
- 4) Comprehensive promotion of security strategy
Promotion of establishment of key technologies for network security. Encouragement of telecommunications carriers to implement information security measures. Fostering of human resources in charge of information security. Promotion of public awareness campaigns on information security.
- 5) Preparation of wireless broadband environment
Opening up of broadband frequencies for realizing high-speed networks via wireless LANs, etc. Development of an open radio administrative strategy for enabling liberalized business deployment. Promotion of development/introduction of the next-generation wireless systems, including 4G systems, ITS and ultrahigh-speed wireless LANs. Efforts to address advancement of mobile IP telephony.
- 6) Strengthening of international activities
Steady implementation of the "Asia Broadband Program." Active contribution to WSIS. Promotion of the "Okinawa International Information Special District Initiative."
- 7) Promotion of e-government/local governments
Based on the "e-Government Construction Program," MPHPT will promote measures for providing consumer-oriented administrative services, realizing a simplified and efficient government, and introducing ICT into firefighting and disaster prevention.

ing promotion of IPv6.

2) Promotion of digitalization of broadcasting

i) Through promotion of digitalization of broadcasting, TV units at home can be a gateway to an ICT society. It is anticipated that consumers at home will be enabled to use various beneficial services with ease-of-use.

ii) To this end, toward smooth shift to digital broadcasting, through steadily implement the analog frequency change support service and thorough awareness campaigns on merits of digitalization and schedule thereof, MPHPT will promote digitalization of terrestrial broadcasting. MPHPT will: 1) facilitate transition from BS analog broadcasting to BS digital broadcasting, 2) promote R&D on advanced broadcasting systems in response to digitalization of broadcasting, and 3) promote utilization of terrestrial digital broadcasting at local public entities.

3) Promotion of content distribution

i) It is anticipated that content business will be activated through formulation of the content distribution market utilizing broadband platforms now in course of construction, and that creation of new values will be promoted through realization of an environment for use of affluent and multifaceted content.

ii) To this end, MPHPT will: 1) standardize technologies indispensable for distribution of broadband content including broadband programming, 2) implement verification experiments thereof for rulemaking, 3) promote use of archived content including cultural asset information, etc., and 4) promote content production/distribution in local communities. In order to realize effective archives on

8) Other priority matters

a) Promotion of R&D

R&D on human interface technologies including network robot technologies. Basic/convergence R&D for breakthroughs. Promotion of support schemes for strategic R&D on ICT. R&D on optical large-capacity inter-satellite communications systems. Promotion of standardization activities.

b) Promotion of advancement of space communications/positioning infrastructures

R&D, etc. on quasi-zenith satellite systems enabling provision of high-quality communications/broadcasting/positioning services without blocking by buildings, etc.

c) Promotion of network construction

Preparation of a competitive environment enabling telecommunications carriers to flexibly deploy business activities. Promotion of preparation local public networks and steel tower construction for mobile communications. Promotion of R&D on related technologies.

d) Creation of ICT ventures

Funding ICT ventures in their infancy through prioritized finance by both the private and public sectors. Expansion of amount of government procurement from ICT ventures with high-level technologies.

e) Human resource development

Promotion of human resource development, teleworking and SOHO.

f) Promotion of information barrier-free

Preparation of comprehensive support schemes for enabling people with disabilities and the elderly in local communities. Enrichment of communications/broadcasting services for people with disabilities and the elderly.

g) Promotion of consumer protection

Improvement of mechanisms for providing consumers with information and dispute settlement. Promotion of rulemaking for consumer protection. Privacy protection in the field of telecommunications.

web information as intellectual products in the age of the Internet, MPHPT will implement verification experiments for standardization of relevant technologies.

4) Comprehensive promotion of security strategy

i) Reflecting advancement in deployment of broadband networks, the Internet has been penetrating into socioeconomic activities on a global basis and become a key infrastructure supporting wide-ranging activities of corporations and individuals. It is foreseen that its significance will increase at an accelerating pace in the future.

ii) To this end, MPHPT will: 1) promote establishment of key technologies for network security, 2) encourage telecommunications carriers to implement information security measures, 3) foster human resources in charge of information security, and 4) promote public awareness campaigns on information security.

5) Preparation of wireless broadband environment

i) Construction of a wireless broadband environment is indispensable for realizing a ubiquitous network society. It is anticipated that new radio systems, including rapidly spreading wireless LANs, the fourth-generation mobile communications systems, intelligent transport systems (ITS), will be developed and introduced.

ii) To this end, MPHPT will: 1) open up broadband frequencies for realizing high-speed networks via wireless LANs, etc., 2) develop an open radio administrative strategy for enabling liberalized business deployment, 3) promote development/introduction of the next-generation wireless systems, including 4G systems, ITS and ultrahigh-speed wireless LANs, and 4) address advancement of mobile IP telephony.

6) Strengthening of international activities

i) In order to bridge the digital divide in developing countries/economies and, in particular, to support further development of Asian societies/economies/cultures including Japan, Japan is required to: 1) further

- promote deployment/use of broadband platforms paying due consideration to Asian diversities, and 2) actively contribute to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to be convened in December 2003 by the United Nations.
- ii) To this end, MPHPT will: 1) steadily implement the "Asia Broadband Program" adopted in March 2003 for preparing a broadband environment in Asia, and 2) actively contribute to the declaration and the action plan to be adopted at WSIS.
- 7) Promotion of e-government/local governments
- i) With regard to e-government/local governments, preparation of core infrastructures for enabling online administrative procedures will be completed by the end of FY2003. It is vital to: 1) utilize the prepared infrastructures, 2) improve convenience and services for Japanese nationals, and 3) improve services of e-government/local governments

- in response to ongoing ICT introduction.
- ii) To this end, based on the "e-Government Construction Program" (decision reached on July 17, 2003 by the Liaison Meeting of CIOs of the Office and Ministries), MPHPT will promote measures for 1) providing consumer-oriented administrative services and 2) realizing a simplified and efficient government.
 - iii) As for e-local governments, in order to realize the e-Government and e-local governments, key infrastructures for online administrative procedures will be completed by the end of FY2003. From now on, each local public entity is requested to construct/operate an e-local government by making use of key infrastructures to be prepared.
 - iv) Local public entities shall be key players to construct e-local governments. Thus, local public entities shall maintain and operate necessary systems and prepare legal frameworks such as prefectural or-

- dinances at their own judgments and responsibilities. Even so, in order to attain the ICT strategic goal of Japan, "to make Japan the world's most advanced IT nation by 2005," the Government shall take necessary measures for supporting local public entities.
- v) In cases of emergencies including large-scale disasters, in order to implement swift and appropriate rescue activities, it is critical to introduce ICT into firefighting and disaster prevention through the government and local public entities.
- 8) Other priority matters
- In addition to 1) through 7), MPHPT will address priority matters, including a) promotion of R&D, b) promotion of advancement of space communications/positioning infrastructures, c) promotion of network construction, d) creation of ICT ventures, e) human resource development, f) promotion of information barrier free, and g) promotion of consumer protection.

"Strategic Seminars on Intellectual Property for IT Ventures" to Be Held

In order to raise the awareness of IT ventures concerning intellectual property and to promote the diffusion of knowledge as well as information exchange with experts, MPHPT will, under the auspices of Nippon Keidanren, the Japan Venture Capital Association (JVCA), etc., hold a series of seminars in collaboration with the Japan Patent Attorneys Association (JPAA), et al. from October 2003 through September 2004, in 14 venues nationwide.

This will be the first ever attempt for JPAA to hold a series of nationwide seminars with a full-fledged curriculum tailored to support IT ventures. Some two hundred patent attorneys will lecture at the seminars.

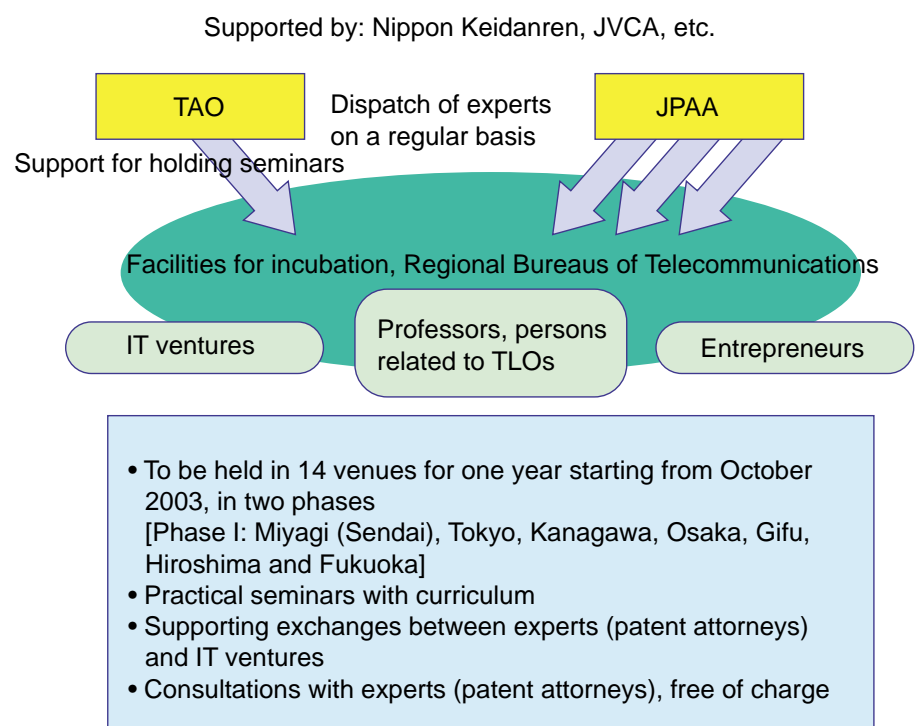
1. Objectives

Effective use of intellectual property is critical for IT ventures in terms of management strategy in order to gain the technological advantage and as a result improve their power to attract such necessities like funds..

In Japan, however, many IT ventures have low awareness as to the need to

obtain intellectual property rights.

In addition, IT ventures are not nec-



essarily offered sufficient opportunities to meet intellectual property experts (patent attorneys, etc.) face to face. Furthermore, regional discrepancies exist since depending upon the location there are extremely few experts.

Thus, with the objectives of raising IT ventures' awareness concerning intellec-

tual property and of promoting the diffusion of knowledge as well as information exchange with experts, MPHPT has decided to hold in collaboration with JPAA a series of seminars nationwide.

2. Application method

Please apply for the seminars via the

TAO website at:

<http://www.venture.tao.go.jp/>

For further information on the seminars, please contact:

Development Planning Division, Development Advancement Department, TAO

Telephone: +81-3-3769-6815

Results of the Second China-Japan-Korea IT Ministerial Meeting

On September 8, 2003, the second China-Japan-Korea IT Ministerial Meeting was held at Shilla Hotel, Cheju, the Republic of Korea. Attendants from Japan included Mr. KATAYAMA Toranosuke, Minister for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications; Vice-Minister NABEKURA Shin'ichi; Mr. OKU, Director of International Cooperation Division, and others; from China, Mr. WANG Xudong, Minister of Information Industry; Mr. QU, Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs Department, and others; and from Korea, Dr. CHIN Dae-Je, Minister of Information and Communication; Dr. YANG, Director-General of International Cooperation Bureau and others.

The outline of the meeting was as follows:

1. Ministerial Meeting

Acknowledging that ICT is an indispensable infrastructure in order to develop Asia and enhance mutual ties, and that the cooperation among the three countries accelerates the deployment of broadband platforms through Asia, the three ministers exchanged opinions on wide-ranging topics including development and cooperation through establishment of new cooperation models for the ICT field.

Upon conclusion of the meeting, toward further development of the ICT field, the three ministers agreed that the three countries should promote cooperation in the seven information and communications areas, such as 3G and the next-generation (4G) mobile communications systems, the next-generation Internet (IPv6) and information security; the three ministers then signed the Arrangement.

2. Japan-China ICT Ministers Bilateral Meeting

Ministerial Meeting

In the afternoon of September 8, 2003 (after the IT Ministerial Meeting), Minister KATAYAMA had a meeting with Minister WANG of MII, China. At the meeting, the two ministers exchanged opinions on bilateral cooperation in the ICT field, including the strengthening of cooperation under the scheme of Japan-China ICT partnership, cooperation on IPv6 and introduction of 3G into China.

3. China-Japan-Korea ICT Business Forum

From the afternoon of September 8 (after the IT Ministerial Meeting) through the morning of September 9, 2003, the ICT Business Forum was held with executives (CEOs, presidents, etc.) of representative ICT companies from the three countries participating.

During the forum, the executives made presentations and actively exchanged information/opinions on the promotion of cooperation in the ICT field among the three countries' business sectors.

Reference

Outline of the Arrangement of the Second China-Japan-Korea IT Ministerial Meeting

1. Preamble to the Arrangement

At the Second China-Japan-Korea IT Ministerial Meeting, the three ICT Ministers of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea,

- i) Acknowledging the importance of cooperation among China, Japan and Korea in the information and communication area to bring co-prosperity to Northeast Asia in the 21st century;
- ii) Acknowledging that ICT is an indispensable infrastructure in order to develop Asia and enhance mutual ties,

and that the cooperation among the three countries accelerates the deployment of broadband platforms through Asia;

- iii) Seeking the co-development of the region by establishing new cooperation models in information and communications policies,

Have reached the following common recognitions:

2. Purpose of the Arrangement

The purpose of the Arrangement is that the three countries shall promote the Marrakesh Declaration (September 24, 2002) as well as the cooperative activities, including joint R&D and information exchanges, for enhancing development of the "seven information and communication areas."

3. Scope of cooperation and activities in "seven information and communication areas"

- i) 3G and Next-Generation Mobile Communications
 - Wireless Internet service
 - International roaming of mobile communications
 - Joint R&D and standardization of mobile communications technologies and services
 - Other mobile communications areas agreed to by the Sides
 - Establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation
- ii) Next-generation Internet (IPv6)
 - Exchange of information and joint hosting of seminars for the promotion of IPv6
 - Cooperation in R&D and standardization of IPv6
 - Development and promotion of IPv6 application services

- Exchange of policies and experts on IPv6
 - Establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation
- iii) Digital TV and Broadcasting
- Information exchange of digital TV and broadcasting
 - Promotion of digital TV and broadcasting technologies
 - R&D on digital broadcasting technologies and services
 - Exchange of experts from industry, academia, research institutes and other related organizations
 - Other digital TV and broadcasting areas agreed by the Sides
 - Establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation
- iv) Network and Information Security
- Information exchange on network and information security policies and mechanism
 - Joint response to cyber-attacks including hacking and virus
 - Information exchange on online privacy protection information
 - Establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation
- v) Open Source Software
- Information exchange on measures of open source software application promotion
 - Exchange of technology and research information
 - Exchange of experts from industry, academia, research institutes and other related organizations
 - Establishment of a Forum in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation
- vi) Telecommunications Service Policies
- Research on telecom service policies
 - Information exchange on classification of telecommunications service providers
 - Information exchange on telecommunications market entry
 - Information exchange on interconnection policies
 - Information exchange on dispute settlement among telecommunications operators
 - Establishment of a Forum in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation
- vii) The 2008 Beijing Olympics
- Information sharing on experiences/know-how accumulated through past international events
 - Construction and enhancement of communications network, network and information security, system integration and e-government for the Beijing Olympics
 - Establishment of a Liaison System in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation



(From left to right in the front row)
Mr. WANG Xudong Minister, Ministry of Information Industry, China, **Dr. CHIN Dae-Je**, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communication, Korea, Rep. **KATAYAMA Toranosuke**, Minister, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Japan

MPHPT Holds "Symposium on Strengthening the Wireless IT Industry"

On September 16, 2003, MPHPT, together with the Communications and Information Network Association of Japan (CIAJ), convened a "Symposium on Strengthening the Wireless IT Industry." At the Symposium, information exchanges among people from the wireless IT industry and academia were made on future trends of a ubiquitous network society, from the standpoint of R&D on wireless IT and the potentials of wireless business that can be realized by frequency reallocations.

In recent years, demands for radio spectrums have been rapidly increasing, as exemplified by cellular telephones and wireless LANs. In response to such circumstances, the Symposium was held in order to realize a more strategic radio administration, for further contribution, through use of radio spectrums, to the improvement of quality of life and the revitalization of the Japanese economy.

At the Symposium, Mr. KATAYAMA Toranosuke, then MPHPT Minister, gave a keynote address, clearly stating the "Strategy for Frequency Liberalization" based on the "Radio Policy Vision." In the keynote address, the Minister expressed that contribution to realization of the ubiquitous network society through construction of

the world's most advanced broadband environment is set forth as one of the mid- to long-term goals and that efforts to implement drastic review of frequency assignments and swift reallocation systems are required. The Minister also showed the view that MPHPT will, as the first attempt in the world, allocate frequency bands exclusively for consumer electronics with IT functions, which Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers with international competitiveness have been expecting to be allocated.

Under a title of "Ubiquitous Computing and Japan's IT Strategy," Professor SAKAMURA Ken (Director, YRP Ubiquitous Networking Laboratory; and Professor, the University of Tokyo) illustrated future impacts of ubiquitous computing on the Japanese industries from the standpoint of promoting R&D on information and communications systems comprising ubiquitous networks.

Mr. ITO Yasuhiko (Senior Vice President, KDDI Corp.), under a title of "Business Opportunities Created upon New International Frequency Allocation," predicted the potentials of business creation through the frequency reallocation in the future ubiquitous network society from the standpoints of assuming

the Chairman of Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-03), etc. and of a telecommunications carrier.

Mr. KAWADA Takashi (Advisor, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.), under a title of "Future Outlook of Wireless IT in the Age of Ubiquitous Networks," forecasted the potentials of wireless business to be brought about by wireless IT consumer electronics from the standpoint of a comprehensive electronics manufacturer.

At the end of the Symposium, Mr. IKEDA Shigeru (President, CIAJ), under a title of "Industrial Approach toward Realization of the Ubiquitous Network Society," anticipated the future market and management strategies of the IT network industry with respect to IT businesses in an expanding wireless ubiquitous network society, from the standpoint of presiding over an association consisting of corporate members in various fields relating to information and communications networks.

The outcomes of this Symposium would contribute to the acceleration of efforts for deliberating upon the future radio administration and the strengthening of the wireless IT industry.