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Further Promotion of Cooperation among China-Japan-Korea in ICT Field

The Third China-Japan-Korea ICT Ministers' Meeting

On July 26, 2004, Rep. ASO Taro, Minister for Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. WANG Xudong, Minister of Information Industry, China, and Dr. CHIN Dae Je, Minister of Information and Communication, the Republic of Korea, jointly convened the Third China-Japan-Korea ICT Ministers' Meeting in Sapporo, Japan.

At the Meeting, with the viewpoint of further promoting cooperation among Japan, China and Korea in the ICT field, the three ministers amended the Arrangement signed upon in 2003 for cooperation concerning the seven information and communications fields, and added a new theme "cooperation on RFID Sensor Network," etc.

It is anticipated that this will lead to the promotion of cooperation between China, Japan and Korea aimed at realizing a ubiquitous network society, through future R&D and joint verification experiments on technologies related to RFID and Sensor Network, as well as joint research concerning Ubiquitous Network.

MPHPT will take the results of this Ministers' Meeting into consideration and will implement efforts to continue to strengthen cooperation among the three countries, looking to make Asia into a hub of the global information flow.

Attendants from Japan are: Minister ASO; Mr. ARITOMI Kan'ichiro, Director-General of the Telecommunications Bureau; Mr. KITO Tatsuo, Director-General for Technology Policy Coordination; Mr. ISHIDA Naohiro, Director-General of the International Affairs Department; and others

Attendants from China are: Mr. WANG Xudong, Minister of Information Industry; Mr. WANG Jianzhang,

Director-General of the Overall Planning Department; Mr. SU Jinsheng Director-General of the Telecommunications Administration Bureau; Ms. ZHANG Qi, Director-General of the Electronic Product Management Department; Mr. QU Wenchu, Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Affairs Department; and others

Attendants from Korea are: Dr. CHIN Dae Je, Minister of Information and Communication; Mr. HYUNG Tae Gun, Director-General of the ICT Cooperation Bureau; and others

The outline of the Meeting is as follows:

Minutes of the Third China-Japan-Korea ICT Ministers' Meeting

1. Keynote addresses by the three ICT ministers

The three ICT ministers gave keynote addresses.

Minister ASO introduced a "u-Japan Initiative" upholding the ideal of realizing a ubiquitous network society while stressing the need to promote further cooperation among Japan, China and Korea on the next-generation mobile communications systems and the next-generation Internet, as well as R&D on technologies related to ubiquitous networks, including RFID tags.

2. Director-General level presentations by Japan, China and Korea

Director-Generals of the three coun-

tries presented current status of ICT in each country. From Japan, Director-General ARITOMI of the Telecommunications Bureau introduced the implementation status of ICT services toward the realization of a ubiquitous society, in particular focusing on the progress and current issues in IP telephony, and the deployment status of the 3G mobile communications, among other issues.

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Furthermore, he expressed his desire to promote cooperation among Japan, China and Korea on commercialization of the next-generation mobile communications systems, etc.

3. Report on cooperative activities since the Second ICT Ministers' Meeting

Director-General ISHIDA of the International Affairs Department of the Telecommunications Bureau explained results of the Arrangement on cooperation activities agreed upon at the Second ICT Ministers' Meeting. For instance, he reported that there has been progress in cooperation on R&D and standardization on Beyond 3G at the Working Group of 3G and Next-Generation Mobile Communications; and at the Working Group of Network and Information Security, an around-the-clock emergency contact system was set up for security measures.

4. Amendments to the Arrangement

As the host country, Japan explained draft amendments to the Arrangement; China and Korea supported the draft; the draft was adopted.

Amended points were as follows:

- The China-Japan-Korea ICT cooperative scheme has been named the "East Asia (CJK) ICT Summit."
- An "International Cooperation Working Group" was set up.
- "Cooperation on RFID Sensor Network" was added.

Reference

Outline of the Arrangement of the Third China-Japan-Korea ICT Ministers' Meeting

Note: Underlined part was added this time.

1. Preamble to the Arrangement

At the Third China-Japan-Korea ICT Ministers' Meeting, the three ICT Ministers of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as the "Parties"),

- 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 cen-

ture;

- 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 expanding and enhancing cooperative ties in the information and communications field,

Have reached the following common recognitions:

2. Purpose of the Arrangement

The purpose of this Arrangement is that the Parties shall promote close cooperation, for enhancing development of the information and communication areas.

3. The China-Japan-Korea ICT cooperative scheme is named an "East Asia (CJK) ICT Summit."

4. Scope of cooperation and activities in the information and communications areas

(1) International cooperation

- Support for smooth implementation of this cooperative scheme
- Preparation for the China-Japan-Korea ICT Ministers' Meeting
- Integration and coordination of activities for Working Groups, forum and liaison systems of this cooperative scheme
- Confirmation of new topics and cooperative agenda by the parties
- Joint establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation

(2) 3G and Next-Generation Mobile Communications (4G)

- 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 Parties
- Establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation

(3) Next-generation Internet (IPv6) and RFID/Sensor Network

- (a) Next-generation Internet (IPv6)

- Exchange of information for the promotion of IPv6
- Joint R&D and standardization on IPv6
- Development and promotion of IPv6 application services
- Exchange of experts on IPv6
- (b) RFID and Sensor Network
 - Exchange of information, exchange of experts, joint hosting of seminars, cooperation in R&D and standardization of RFID and sensor network
 - Verification experiments on interoperability of RFID
 - Exchange of information, exchange of experts, joint hosting of seminars, R&D on ubiquitous networks
 - Joint establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation

(4) Digital TV and Broadcasting

- Information exchange on technologies for digital TV and broadcasting
- Promotion of digital TV and broadcasting technologies and related industries
- R&D on digital TV and digital broadcasting technologies
- Information/technology exchanges on digital TV and broadcasting
- Exchange of experts from industry, academia, research institutes and other related organizations
- Other digital TV and broadcasting areas agreed to by the Parties
- Joint establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation

(5) Network and Information Security

- Network and information security policies and mechanism
- Joint response to cyber-attacks including hacking and virus
- Information exchange on online privacy protection information
- Joint establishment of a Working Group in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation

(6) Open Source Software

- Evaluation/assessment on open source software applications
- Exchange of technology and research information
- Exchange of experts from industry, academia, research institutes and other related organizations
- Joint R&D
- Joint establishment of a Forum in

order to promote the abovementioned cooperation	frameworks pertaining to facilities construction plans of telecommunications service providers	order to promote the abovementioned cooperation
(7) Telecommunications Service Policies	• Information exchange on telecommunications market entry	(8) The 2008 Beijing Olympics
• Research on telecommunications service policies	• Information exchange on interconnection policies	• Communications networks
• Information exchange on classification of telecommunications service providers	• Information exchange on dispute settlement among telecommunications operators	• Network and information security,
• Information exchange on regulatory	- Joint establishment of a Forum in	• Building and advancement of e-government
		- Joint establishment of a Liaison System in order to promote the abovementioned cooperation

Desirable R&D Scheme toward Ubiquitous Network Society

On July 28, 2004, MPHPT inquired of the Information and Communications Council (Chair: Mr. AKIYAMA Yoshihisa, Chairman of Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc.) about a "Desirable R&D Scheme toward Ubiquitous Network Society."

The reasons for the inquiry and themes to be deliberated upon are as follows:

1. Background and reasons for the inquiry

i) Efforts to address a ubiquitous network society

Thanks to the "e-Japan Strategy" and the Science and Technology Basic Plan of the government, significance of the ICT field has come to be recognized by Japanese people and efforts of the all stakeholders from the public and private sectors have been made. As a result, Japan has realized the world's highest broadband Internet access services at the world's lowest prices, leading the world in usage of mobile Internet access services. In addition, it is expected that technologies in the advantageous fields of Japan, including information consumer electronics, small-sized mobile devices and large-capacity optical communications, and the commencement of digital broadcasting and the widespread use of the Internet, would greatly contribute to realization of a ubiquitous network society. However, our society has been facing new issues, such as anxiety on security and a sudden increase in communications traffic on backbone networks. Thus, it is urgent and vital to carry out R&D on solutions against

those issues.

In considering such circumstances, it is essential to implement priority measures for addressing those issues by identifying indispensable R&D themes for realizing the ubiquitous network society by 2010.

ii) Changes in circumstances surrounding R&D

Since the collapse of the bubble economy, private corporations that have been conducting a huge portion of R&D in the ICT field to date are striving to improve managerial foundations through selection and concentration of resources into profitable businesses. Amidst ongoing reforms in industrial structures through international division of production, circumstances surrounding private sector R&D have been changing. In addition, with regard to the public sector, national universities were reorganized into National University Corporations; the Science and Technology Basic Plan of the government will start anew in FY2006; and the subsequent mid-term plan of the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology will also start in FY2006. With these events as a turning point, major changes in circumstances surrounding R&D at the national research institutes are foreseen.

iii) Reasons for the inquiry

Toward the realization of the ubiquitous network society, it is vital to further promote necessary R&D. Under changing circumstances, with respect to Japan's R&D on ICT as a whole, shared

roles among industry, academia and government would also change.

Thus, in order to sustain technological competitiveness in the ICT field that have come to comprise social infrastructures for economic/industrial development, MPHPT inquired of the Information and Communications Council about the "Desirable R&D Scheme toward Ubiquitous Network Society in 2010" with the purposes of i) identifying the role of the government and public organizations, and ii) strengthening R&D capability in the ICT field of Japan through priority setting and improved efficiency.

2. Themes to be deliberated upon

Toward the realization of the ubiquitous network society, in order to sustain technological competitiveness in the ICT field that have come to comprise social infrastructures for economic/industrial development, the Information and Communications Council will, by setting 2010 as a target year, deliberate upon the following themes;

- 1) Priority R&D areas to be carried out
- 2) Roles of the government and public organizations
- 3) Measures for strengthening international competitiveness of Japan's ICT and international deployment thereof

The Council will compile its findings as a report around July 2005.

MPHPT will, paying due respect to the report, promote ICT policies.

Establishment of "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Disturbance Characteristics of Electrical Lighting and Similar Equipment"

- Partial Report on Domestic Regulations for CISPR 15 from the Telecommunications Council -

On July 29, 2004, MPHPT received a partial report from the Telecommunications Council (Chair: Mr. AKIYAMA Yoshihisa) concerning the limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment. This partial report was compiled in response to Inquiry No. 3 on various regulations of International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR) submitted on September 26, 1988.

1. Background

Along with the widespread use of radio spectrums and various types of electronic equipment, problems are recognized that electrical lighting and similar equipment cause electromagnetic disturbances on various electronic equipment and systems. To this end, limits, etc. of radio disturbances emitted from electrical lighting and similar equipment are set forth. Where producing such equip-

ment, manufacturers are taking measures for suppressing emission of radio waves, etc. as a possible factor of radio disturbances.

2. Outline of the partial report

This partial report is to stipulate the "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Disturbance Characteristics of Electrical Lighting and Similar Equipment" in accordance with CISPR 15 (edition 6 + Amendments 1 and 2) standards as adopted by CISPR.

The main text of this partial report is available at Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau (10th floor, MPHPT Headquarters Building) and will be posted after arrangement at the MPHPT website:

<http://www.soumu.go.jp>

3. Schedule

MPHPT strives to maintain a radio

environment under which good radio communications and broadcasting reception are enabled. Along with the amendment based on this report to the regulations for industrial facilities emitting high frequencies (electrodeless discharge lamps) under the Radio Law, etc., MPHPT will inform relevant government bodies and other relevant organizations of the contents of this report, and will move to make the limits of radio disturbances emitted from such type of equipment within the range of the limits indicated in this report.

Note: The CISPR is an organization that was set up with the aim of promoting international trade by encouraging international agreements on radio disturbance. It is a special committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), a non-governmental organization that aims to set forth international standards and regulations relating to electrical technology.

Outline of the partial report

This partial report is to stipulate the "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Disturbance Characteristics of Electrical Lighting and Similar Equipment" in accordance with CISPR 15 (edition 6: 2000 + Amendment 1: 2001 and Amendment 2: 2002) international standards as adopted by CISPR.

1. Purpose and scope to be applied

- The "limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment" are stipulated.
- These standards are to apply mainly to the following radio disturbances (emission and conduction) from electrical lighting and similar equipment.
 - i) General lightings including inverter lighting (all lightings connecting to low-voltage power sources or batteries, main functions of which are emission and/or distribution of light for the purpose of lighting)
 - ii) Equipment for emitting ultraviolet and infrared rays (mainly used for adhesion/bonding of processed goods)
 - iii) Street lightings/floodlights intending to be used for outdoor lightings including panel lights along arterial roads
 - iv) Lightings for public transportation such as lights installed in buses and trains

2. Limits of radio disturbances

- i) Voltages of radio disturbances for power terminals, load terminals and control terminals
The limits of radio disturbances at power terminals, load terminals and control terminals with the frequency range between 150 kHz and 30 MHz are stipulated. Although the limits are to be harmonized with international stan-

dards, provisional measures (transitional measures) are to be added.

ii) Radiated electromagnetic disturbances

The limits on quasi-peak values concerning magnetic field component of radiated electromagnetic disturbances with the frequency range between 30 MHz and 300 MHz are stipulated. The limits are to be harmonized with international standards.

iii) Power of radio disturbances

The limits of radio disturbances with the frequency range between 30 MHz and 300 MHz are stipulated.

3. Measurement methods

i) The measurement methods of voltages of radio disturbances are stipulated.

ii) The measurement methods of radiated electromagnetic disturbances are stipulated.

iii) The measurement methods of power of radio disturbances are stipulated.

Major limits

Limits of voltages at power terminals

Frequency range (MHz)	Limits: dB (µV) (Note 1)		Notes: 1. At the boundary of frequency ranges, lower limits shall apply. 2. Within the range between 0.15 MHz and 0.5 MHz, limits linearly decrease toward a logarithm of frequency.
	Quasi-peak	Average	
0.15 – 0.50	66 - 56 (Note 2)	56 - 46 (Note 2)	
0.50 - 2.51	56	46	
2.51 - 3.0	73	63	
3.0 - 5.0	56	46	
5.0 - 30	60	50	

Limits of voltages at load terminals and control terminals

Frequency range (MHz)	Limits: dB (µV) (Note)		Note: At the boundary of frequency ranges, lower limits shall apply.
	Quasi-peak	Average	
0.15 - 0.50	80	70	
0.50 - 30	74	64	

Remark: The limits of voltages of radio disturbances at power terminals, load terminals and control terminals shall apply to newly designed equipment to be produced for the first time after five years calculating from the effective day of the legal standards. The provisional limits shall apply to newly designed equipment to be produced after two years and no later than five years calculating from the effective day of the legal standards.

Limits of radiated electromagnetic disturbances

Frequency range (MHz)	Limits per loop diameter: dB (µA) (Note 1)			Notes: 1. At the boundary of frequency ranges, lower limits shall apply. 2. Limits linearly decrease toward a logarithm of frequency. 3. Limits linearly increase toward a logarithm of frequency.
	2m	3m	4m	
0.15 - 2.2	58 - 26 (Note 2)	51 - 22 (Note 2)	45 - 16 (Note 2)	
2.2 - 3.0	58	51	45	
3.0 - 30	22	15 - 16 (Note 3)	9 - 12 (Note 3)	

Limits of power of radio disturbances

Frequency range (MHz)	Quasi-peak: dB (pW)	Average (Note 2): dB (pW)
30 - 300	45 - 55 (Note 1)	35 - 45 (Note 1)

Notes: 1. Limits linearly increase toward a logarithm of frequency.
2. Where a measured value satisfies limits on average values using a quasi-peak value detector, assuming that equipment satisfies both values, there is no need to conduct measurement with an average detector.

New Measures against Violation of Human Rights on the Internet

MPHPT has been made aware of recent problems with infringements of human rights such as the numerous postings on Internet bulletin boards of the names and photographs of young assailants in murder cases. In order to address these problems, MPHPT has been examining since April methods for providers and the like to delete smoothly information that infringes on human rights, along with the Civil Liberties Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and

telecommunications carrier organizations.

As a result of this examination, the Libel and Privacy Related Guidelines (formulating a code of conduct for providers and the like) that were prepared by the Conference on Examining Guidelines for the Law Concerning the Liability of Internet Service Provider, have been revised (this will be decided following a month-long invitation to comment starting as of July 30, 2004). This

resulted in deciding to newly developing procedures for cases of requests by the civil liberties organizations of the Ministry of Justice to providers and the like for the deletion of information that infringes on civil rights.

MPHPT expects that these recent measures will lead to an improvement in the problem of infringement of human rights on the Internet, and the promotion of the protection of young people.