



# Communications News

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## TOPICS

### Inquiry of the Information and Communications Council on Regulatory Frameworks Pertaining to Telecommunications Numbers for Introducing Fixed-Mobile Convergence (FMC) Services

*On September 29, 2006, MIC inquired of the Information and Communications Council (Chair: Mr. SHOYAMA Etsuhiko, Chairman of Hitachi Ltd.) on the "Regulatory Frameworks Pertaining to Telecommunications Numbers for Introducing Fixed-Mobile Convergence (FMC) Services."*

#### Purpose of inquiry

Along with the development in deployment of IP-based networks, expectations on FMC services have been growing on a global basis. Telecommunications carriers, including fixed telephone carriers and mobile communications carriers, have started considering the provision of various FMC services, such as a service enabling the use of the same number for both fixed telephone and mobile telephone.

Thus, it is vital for Japan to deliberate upon regulatory frameworks, including i) requirements for designating new telecommunications numbers for FMC services, and ii) the specific scope of and requirements for services when using current telecommunications numbers.

This is what prompted the decision to make an inquiry to the Information and Communications Council concerning a framework pertaining to telecommunications

numbers for the introduction of FMC services.

#### Investigation structure

##### Investigation structure

A "Committee for Telecommunications Numbers" has been newly set up within the Department on Telecommunications Business, the Information and Communications Council, to conduct this investigation.

#### Topics on which a report is sought

- i) requirements for designating new telecommunications numbers for FMC services,
- ii) the specific scope of and requirements for services when using current telecommunications numbers.

#### Schedule

The Council will compile its findings as a report in March 2007.

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**We welcome your comments via:**  
[http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho\\_tsusin/eng/contact.html](http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_tsusin/eng/contact.html)

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## STUDY GROUP REPORT

# Study Group for the Development of Digitalization and Broadcasting Policy Announces Final Report

*MIC set up the Study Group for the Development of Digitalization and Broadcasting Policy (chair: Professor Emeritus SHIONO Hiroshi, the University of Tokyo) in July 2004 to investigate broadcasting policy to address the move to digital broadcasting policy as well as develop broadcasting that appropriately meets the varied needs of viewers. The study group has recently compiled and announced its final report.*

### Background

MIC set up the Study Group for the Development of Digitalization and Broadcasting Policy in July 2004 to investigate broadcasting policy to address the move to digital broadcasting policy as well as develop broadcasting that appropriately meets the varied

needs of viewers.

An invitation to public comment was implemented from July 19 to August 31, 2006, following the compilation of a draft report by the study group, and 41 comments were received.

These comments were taken into consideration in the

compilation of the final report which is now being announced.

### Outline etc.

**Outline of final report from the Study Group for the Development of Digitalization and Broadcasting Policy (October 6, 2006)**

**Basic approach on the principle of excluding multiple ownership of the media (Chapter 2)**

| Topics   |  | Points  |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| The principle of excluding multiple ownership of the media             | o Awareness and goals  | - There is no fundamental change in the goal of insuring benefits to viewers by maintaining pluralism, diversity and regionalism  |  |
|  | o Regulatory methods   | - It would be possible to insure diversity and regionalism through active regulation but from the point of view of the connection between active regulations and restrictions in the freedom of expression, it would be appropriate to base this on structural regulations, as has been the case until now<br>-----<br>- In addition, active regulations to replace structural regulations would be conceivable depending on actual application locations.  |  |
| Revision of the principle of excluding multiple ownership of the media | o Basic approach to revision   | - Having taken the advantages and disadvantages of a revision fully taken into account while assuming that there will be no changes in the significance of the principle and the goal of the policy and taking into consideration the increase and diversification in media and changes in the management environment, it would be appropriate to carry this out in a direction that would be beneficial to viewers.<br>- Should there be deregulation, it would be appropriate for this to happen gradually, while considering the effect on insuring pluralism  |  |
|  | o A framework for standards as controls                                | - The deregulation of standards as controls in the same area is something that requires special handling from the point of view of having a direct effect on the pluralism of broadcasting, and would therefore not be appropriate<br>-----<br>- One cannot see that there is currently a need for immediately deregulating standards for controls in different areas, but it would be appropriate to investigate the matter while keeping an eye on changes in the environment.<br>- It is possible, however, that special deregulation measures can be envisaged in a limited way for special cases where there is a need.<br>-----<br>- Since difficulties can be anticipated in insuring execution with regard to actual application, it would be appropriate to give careful thought to substantial control standards<br>-----<br>- As broadcasting is very public in nature, it will be necessary to consider in the future, for example, whether it would be appropriate or not to maintain specified qualifications for the major shareholders who are the people who control the substance of broadcasters |  |
|  | o The dual-operation of television broadcasting and FM broadcasting    | - It would be appropriate to recognize the dual operation of television broadcasting and FM broadcasting in the same area as a new branch of business<br>-----<br>- With regard to the three-pronged "TV-FM-Newspaper" control, it would be appropriate, as is the case with "TV-AM-Newspaper," to handle it as basically prohibited and requiring exceptional approval   |  |
|  | o Clarification of exceptions in prohibition of three-business control | - With regard to the possible existence of the fear of a distribution monopoly occurring, it is desirable to clarify these standards<br>- For example, the joint operation of television broadcasting and AM broadcasting (or FM broadcasting) in an area where a newspaper company has a market share of over 50% would be considered at risk of a distribution monopoly. Therefore, in the case of refutation from a company that falls under that category, it would be appropriate to investigate methods for determining the right or wrong of it using uniform procedures, and to take the necessary measures in the future   |  |
|  |  |   |  |

**A framework for management of private broadcasting run by holding companies (Chapter 3)**

| Topics   | Points  |  |
|--|---|--|
| Developing a system for holding companies that make broadcasters into subsidiaries | o Necessity for developing a system for broadcasting holding companies      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order to add group management as a new management choice branch for broadcasting holding companies, the development of a system for broadcasting holding companies would be worthwhile in the midst of major changes in the broadcasting environment</li> <li>- It is vital to put in place a system that would throw light on the functions and influence of broadcasting on people's lives and would have as few pitfalls as possible</li> </ul>   |
|  | o The shape of a holding company system                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It would be appropriate to put in place genuine holding companies that have the double advantages of maintaining the independence and regionalism of each broadcaster, and improving corporate performance for the group as a whole</li> </ul>  |
|  | o Basic approach to regulations concerning broadcasting holding companies   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Even in cases where the holding company option is used, it is necessary that regulations including the principle of for excluding multiple ownership of media continue to be maintained accurately</li> </ul>   |
|  | o Insuring qualifications relating to broadcasting holding companies        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since, in the case of broadcasting holding companies, their social influence is greater than that of individual broadcasters, it is necessary to insure appropriate qualifications</li> <li>- With regard to qualifications, it is necessary to take a systematic approach, and to insure that this is followed up on an ongoing basis rather than just at the time of establishment</li> </ul> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In terms of the concrete contents of qualifications, in addition to compliance with the principles of excluding multiple ownership of media and a fixed financial infrastructure, items for consideration include that proper governance is being insured, that there is in place knowledge and experience regarding the operation of a broadcasting business, as well as social trust</li> <li>- Of these, it is necessary to conduct a deeper investigation in the future concerning the insurance of proper governance</li> </ul> |
| A framework for regulation of broadcasting holding companies                       | o Application of the principle of excluding multiple ownership of the media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First of all, it would be appropriate to establish a fixed limit to the number of companies that the broadcasting holding company can have as broadcasting operators, and to put in place gradual deregulation in response to future conditions</li> </ul>  |
|  | o Application of the principle of excluding multiple ownership of the media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With regard to fixed limits, the introduction of a new standard is conceivable, one different from the existing laws limiting the number of broadcasting stations that can be controlled by one person</li> <li>- With regard to concrete contents of the standards for limitations, it would be appropriate to conduct further investigations, taking into consideration the contents of the regulations on broadcasting holding companies, the needs of broadcasters, the state of penetration of broadcasting media, and viewing trends among the public, while maintaining the pluralism of broadcasting</li> </ul>   |
|  | o Application of the principle of excluding multiple ownership of the media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is necessary to prohibit the setting up of multiple broadcasters as subsidiary companies in the same area since that would have a direct effect on the pluralism of broadcasting</li> <li>- It would be appropriate to investigate the setting up of multiple broadcasters as subsidiary companies in different areas while keeping in mind that they would need to be able to have nationwide coverage in order to take full advantage of it, since they would not be able to garner those benefits from it</li> </ul>  |
|  | o Application of the principle of excluding multiple ownership of the media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investment in broadcasting holding companies it would be appropriate to handle investment in broadcasters as equivalent to simultaneous investment in multiple broadcasters that are subsidiaries, from the point of view of that the holding company has overall control of multiple broadcasting companies as its subsidiaries</li> </ul>   |

| Topics   |   | Points  |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| A framework for regulation of broadcasting holding companies | o Regulations on foreign investment   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It would be appropriate to give veto power on the transfer of names aimed at foreign companies, from the point of view of making proper group management possible while insuring the application of foreign investment regulations with regard to the broadcasting operator subsidiary</li> </ul>  |  |
|  | o Insuring freedom of the compilation of broadcast programs and regional information for broadcasters that are subsidiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is necessary to make broadcasting holding companies fulfill definite duties, including that of fully insuring freedom of the compilation of broadcast programs for broadcasters that are their subsidiaries, so as to insure the suitability of their business operations</li> <li>- It is necessary to introduce active regulations to replace existing structural regulations, concerning conduct to insure to provide a set percentage of local programming, so as to fully insure regional programming by subsidiary local stations</li> </ul>  |  |
|  | o Putting in place an consultative organization on broadcast programs   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking into considerations the fact that it can be supposed that broadcasters that are subsidiaries provide different broadcasting areas that have no regional unity with different types of regional programming, it would not be appropriate to recognize the joint putting in place of an consultative organization on broadcast programs from the point of view of insuring the suitability of regional programming</li> <li>- According to the current system, the joint putting in place of an organization to consider broadcast programming would be recognized in the case of over two thirds of the broadcast areas being duplicated, but this regulation should be excluded from application</li> </ul> |  |
|  | o Keeping broadcast programs  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From the point of view of improving group management efficiency through the holding company, it would be appropriate to enable the systematic joint keeping programs from multiple broadcasters that are subsidiaries</li> <li>- Furthermore, since there is a close connection between the keeping programs and a system of correction broadcasting etc, it is necessary to maintain a system whereby program administration is carried out by each broadcast operator</li> </ul>   |  |
|  | o Scope of business by subsidiaries of broadcasting holding companies   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The current system is based on no direct regulations concerning the scope of business conducted by broadcasters, and there is no need to put in place a system to establish limitations on the contents of business of each subsidiary of a broadcasting holding company</li> <li>- However, it is conceivable to make into one condition of a holding company that it should, as a holding company, have a holding such as the total asset value of the subsidiary broadcaster accounting for a set percentage of the total asset value of the holding company</li> </ul>   |  |

**A framework for regulations concerning satellite broadcasting (Chapter 4)**

| Topics  | Points  |
|---|---|
| <p>A framework for regulations concerning CS broadcasting</p> | <p>o Principles of excluding multiple ownership of the media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking into consideration that there is a trend towards relaxing the scarcity of frequencies, it can be conceived that the principles of excluding multiple ownership of the media be generally relaxed with regard to CS broadcasting</li> <li>- For example, it can be conceived that the number of relays that are owned or controlled be doubled from what is currently recognized</li> <li>- Even in the case of such relaxation, it will be necessary to continue maintaining the stricter limitations than for other businesses with regard to terrestrial broadcasters and BS broadcasters, so as to maintain pluralism</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Even if the changes in condition outlined above do not bring about a general relaxation in the principles of excluding multiple ownership of the media., it is conceivable that there will be an exceptional relaxation for CS broadcasters, under the condition of fulfilling new regulations concerning broadcasting diversity (the CS broadcasters that are liable for the regulations concerning the maintenance of diversity are referred to as "designated CS broadcasters")</li> <li>- It would be appropriate that these regulations are the minimum needed such as making an effort to harmonize the breakdown by programming type, for example</li> <li>- With regard to the degree of relaxation, and application to terrestrial broadcasters and BS broadcasters, this would be the same as for general relaxation</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With regard to general relaxation, things are now at the preparation stage for putting in place a system concerning technical standards, in anticipation of the introduction of H.264 and the like. As for exceptional relaxations there are still topics that require ongoing investigations such as the fear that the pluralism of broadcasting not be properly insured even with the regulations on maintaining diversity and concrete regulations for maintaining diversity</li> <li>- It would be appropriate for investigations regarding these topics to be continued for some time, and for further investigations to be conducted on which of general relaxation or exceptional relaxation would be suitable</li> </ul> |
|   | <p>o CS platform business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is conceivable that the CS platform business should be positioned as a system and the necessary regulations put in place</li> <li>- With regard to concrete contents for the regulations, the following are possible: (1) a system for registration of entrants, (2) settling accounts between the CS platform business and other business, (3) the prohibition of discriminatory behavior with regard to CS broadcasters, (4) insuring the appropriateness of business fees and (5) the transmission to CS broadcasters of complaints from viewers</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In cases where designated CS broadcasters jointly run a platform business, it is necessary to prohibit discriminatory handling with regard to CS broadcasters, as the minimum needed regulation</li> <li>- With regard to prohibiting discriminatory handling in relationships with programming providers, there are no existing regulations between CS broadcasters and programming providers, and since there is the possibility that this would limit the freedom of compilation of broadcast programs of designated CS broadcasters, it is necessary to continue investigations</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Along with grasping and investigating anew the topics that have currently arisen with regard to these two directions for measures, it is necessary to make a full investigation as to whether this can be handled or not without recourse to legal regulations</li> <li>- Along with continuing investigations to fully complete measures according to the currently used independent guidelines, it would be appropriate to further depend the investigation on the two possibilities outlined above</li> </ul>  |

| Topics | Points |
|--------|--------|
|--------|--------|

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>A framework for regulations concerning CS broadcasting</p> | <p>o Other topics related to CS broadcasting</p>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With regard to enabling channels that only handle specified topics, applying programming working rules by a defined number of channels, it would be appropriate to do this carefully as (1) there is the possibility that this will cause trouble in terms of protecting viewers from the perspective of viewer awareness, and (2) there is the need to concurrently revise the framework for an consultative organization on broadcast programs</li> <li>- Therefore, with regard to a framework for applying programming working rules for CS broadcasters, it would be appropriate to carry on with further investigations</li> </ul> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With regard to the fusion of the management of satellite operators and CS broadcasters, it would be appropriate to continue investigations while paying attention to the various regulations which are currently in place, and considering the development of satellite communications overall and maintenance of suitable competition</li> </ul>   |
| <p>A Framework for regulations concerning BS broadcasting</p> | <p>o Joint operation of BS broadcasting and terrestrial broadcasting</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With regard to BS digital broadcasting which conducts advertising broadcasts on a nationwide basis, the fear that recognizing joint operations with terrestrial broadcasting might hinder the maintenance of pluralism in broadcasting, and taking into consideration plans for new entrants in December 2007, it would not be appropriate at this stage to change regulations based on conditions of existing operators</li> <li>- Therefore it would not be appropriate to recognize at this stage joint operation of terrestrial broadcasting and BS broadcasting, but it would be appropriate to keep a close eye on future changes in environment, and continue to investigate the matter</li> </ul> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If a system is put in place for broadcasting holding companies, there is room for recognizing joint operations in the shape of terrestrial broadcasters (key stations) and BS digital broadcasters being subsidiaries under the umbrella of a holding company, on the assumption that consideration is given to insuring pluralism, diversity and regionalism in broadcasting</li> </ul> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Furthermore, concerning operators who provide a paid service, it is conceivable to relax the principle of excluding multiple ownership of the media, taking into consideration the balance with CS broadcasting. With regard to this point, it is necessary to continue investigations while paying full attention to the positioning of BS Broadcasting overall as sub-mainstay broadcasting</li> </ul> |

**Addressing new broadcasting services (Chapter 5)**

| Topics  |  | Points   |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Server-type services  | o Current system positioning                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Server-type services, both the real-time type and the storage type, fall under "broadcasting" in the Broadcast Law and are subject to regulations as broadcasts</li> <li>- However, with server-type services increasing in penetration in the future, it will be necessary to investigate putting in place more appropriate broadcast regulations as it clearly becomes a concrete type of viewing, and fully keeping in mind the characteristics of the medium</li> <li>- It should be understood that there is no question in broadcasting, as something that is received directly by the public, as to whether it is viewed simultaneously or at a different time, but further investigation would be appropriate, as a future topic, concerning the legal clarification of this</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The fact that server-type broadcasting are not paid broadcasting and do not come under any regulation concerning fees is a problem from the point of view of protecting viewers</li> <li>- Therefore, it would be appropriate to put in place a clarification of explanations or the necessary system so as to conform to the Broadcast Law a "paid broadcasting" on a legal basis, including for services in which one pays to view something that has been stored after deciphering a code</li> <li>- Since it can be conceived that, as seen by the viewer, the fact that, for the same service, on the one hand fees for what is considered broadcasting are regulated while on the other hand there are no regulations for what is considered communications, means that the viewers' benefits cannot be properly protected, it is necessary, while taking considerable care from the operational point of view, that revisions of the system be undertaken as needed</li> </ul> |
|   | o The necessity for future putting in place of systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It would be appropriate to carry out deregulation, while fully keep in mind the protection of viewers' benefits, such as revising the fee approval system into a fee submission system for paid broadcasting</li> <li>- Suppose that NHK should run a server-type service as a profit-making operation, it would be necessary to put in place a system that would deal with the connection with reception fees</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It would be appropriate to carry out deregulation, while fully keep in mind the protection of viewers' benefits, such as revising the fee approval system into a fee submission system for paid broadcasting</li> <li>- Suppose that NHK should run a server-type service as a profit-making operation, it would be necessary to put in place a system that would deal with the connection with reception fees</li> </ul>   |
| Terrestrial digital television broadcasting services for mobile terminals | o The necessity for creating a system in the future    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With regard to television broadcasting licenses, it is necessary to put in place a system, including changes in laws, so that independent services for mobile terminals can be implemented, with different contents from main broadcasts</li> <li>- In the future, at the stage where the digitalization of broadcasting has progressed further, the current system which differentiates between television broadcasting and radio broadcasting will need to be revised in order to protect viewer and listener benefits.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With regard to television broadcasting licenses, it is necessary to put in place a system, including changes in laws, so that independent services for mobile terminals can be implemented, with different contents from main broadcasts</li> <li>- In the future, at the stage where the digitalization of broadcasting has progressed further, the current system which differentiates between television broadcasting and radio broadcasting will need to be revised in order to protect viewer and listener benefits.</li> </ul>  |

**NOTICE**

## MIC to host the 8th International Forum on Advanced Satellite Communications in the Asia-Pacific Region

The MIC, in cooperation with the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), has been working on research and development of ultra-high speed satellite communications technology to ensure the same level of speed and volume as fiber-optic networks, using satellite communications technology which can be resistant to the effects of natural conditions on earth.

As part of this effort, the MIC is hosting the 8th International Forum on Advanced Satellite Communications in the Asia-Pacific Region with a view to promoting the realization of collaborative international application experiments using WINDS (Wideband InterNetworking engineering test and Demonstration Satellite), which will be launched by an H-IIA launch vehicle in fiscal 2007, and the diffusion of the current status of research and development on ultra-high speed satellite communications technology.

The Asia-Pacific region has on the one hand seen the establishment of world-class information infrastructure in urban areas, while on the other hand, geographical conditions such as vast seas and rugged mountain ranges have impeded the installation of terrestrial communications networks in other areas.

WINDS(<http://www.jaxa.jp/jda/brochure/img/04/winds.pdf>) can take full advantage of the characteristics of satellite communications technologies, such as wide coverage, multicast

ability and disaster-resistant capabilities. The WINDS satellite communications system will enable home users to receive 100 Mbps-class high-speed data by means of a small dish about 45 cm in diameter (in case of reception), and this is expected to be a best tool in eliminating the geographical digital divide in the Asia-Pacific region.

The 8th International Forum on Advanced Satellite Communications in the Asia-Pacific Region will be held, as outlined below to deepen people's understanding of the approaches

towards the realization of collaborative international application experiments using WINDS, etc. We do look forward to seeing you on Nov.28 in Tokyo! .

**Date and Time:** November 28 (Tues), 2006 10:00am to 6:00pm

**Venue:** 2F Hall-Studio, Chiyoda Media Plaza

(1-1 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo: near Nagata-cho Station)

**Outline:** See appendix

**Organizers:** Organizer: MIC  
Co-organizer: NICT and JAXA

**Fee:** Free

(Appendix)

## Tentative program of the 8th International Forum on Advanced Satellite Communications in the Asia-Pacific Region

| Time        | Events, Speakers and Affiliations  |
|-------------|--|
| 10:00-10:05 | Opening Address  |
| 10:05-10:15 | Co-organizer's Address   |
| 10:15-10:55 | <b>Special Address : "Effectiveness of Satellites in the Disaster Era"</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Kazuma Yamane</b> (Japan)</li> </ul> Nonfiction-writer   |
| 10:55-11:45 | <b>Address : "Perspective of the Space Communications policies in Japan"</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Yoshiaki Takeuchi</b> (Japan)</li> </ul> Director, Space Communications Policy Division,<br>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications  |
| 11:45-13:30 | Lunch  |
| 13:30-14:20 | <b>Address : "Current Status of WINDS"</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Yasuo Nakamura</b> (Japan)</li> </ul> Project Manager, WINDS Project,<br>Office of Space Applications,<br>Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency   |
| 14:20-15:10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dr. Ryutaro Suzuki</b> (Japan)</li> </ul> Research Manager, Space Communications Group,<br>New Generation Wireless Communications Research Center,<br>National Institute of Information and Communications Technology  |
|             | <b>Address : "Broadband Applications -New Satellite Services"</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Raj K. Bajaj</b> (India)</li> </ul> Regional Director, Asia Pacific,<br>Hughes Network Systems India Ltd.   |
| 15:10-15:30 | Coffee Break   |
| 15:30-16:20 | <b>Address : "Expectation of WINDS application experiments "</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Associate Prof. Dr. Sugihartono</b> (Indonesia)</li> </ul> School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics<br>Bandung Institute of Technology   |
| 16:20-17:40 | <b>Panel discussion : "Future perspective of Broadband satellite utilization in the Asia-pacific region"</b><br>< <b>Coordinator</b> ><br><b>Prof. Toshio Kosuge</b> (Japan)<br>Digital Hollywood University<br>< <b>Panelists</b> ><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prof. Sadayasu Ono</b> (Japan)</li> </ul> Keio University<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Yutaka Nagai</b> (Japan)</li> </ul> Director of the Board, Managing Executive Officer, Engineering Group & Operations<br>GroupJSAT Corporation<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Kiyoshi Igarashi</b> (Japan)</li> </ul> Managing Director, Research Promotion Department, International Alliance<br>Division, National Institute of Information and Communications Technology<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Toshio Higuchi</b> (Japan)</li> </ul> Senior Engineer, Satellite Applications and Promotion Center, Japan Aerospace<br>Exploration Agency<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Mr. Raj K. Bajaj</b> (India)</li> </ul> Hughes Network Systems India Ltd.<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Associate Prof. Dr. Sugihartono</b> (Indonesia)</li> </ul> Bandung Institute of Technology |
| 17:40-17:50 | Roundup  |
| 17:50-17:55 | Closing Address  |