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RESOLUTION GSC7/1 (Sydney, Australia): NEXT GENERATION NETWORKS (NGN)

In considering the developments for Next Generation Networks (NGNs), the GSC:

Recognizes that:

a) many of the Enterprise/Business Models developed under GII are applicable to NGNs;
b) NGNs may be realized in a variety of different ways;
c) inter-working will remain a key issue, given the diverse implementations of NGNs;
d) fundamental changes are occurring in the functionality of layers in layered architectures;
e) fundamental changes are occurring in the ways in which protocols may be stacked upon each other, combined, or negated by the capabilities of other protocols;
f) the boundary between control and management is becoming blurred;
g) coherence functions are required to provide end-to-end services across multi-provider domains;
h) ETSI is expected to soon release a report on standardization strategy for NGN issues;
i) better models for describing identification and location services are required.

Concludes that:

a) many of the existing standards for network principles, models, architectures, etc, are not applicable to the current and emerging NGN technologies;
b) that the nature of NGN emerging technologies and architectures is creating new standards challenges in certain areas of standardization;
c) there is a need for SDOs to collaborate on new standards issues associated with NGNs
d) NGN is too vast a subject to be covered by a single HIS.

Resolves

1) to promote collaboration among SDOs for NGN issues that have cross impacts, including (but not limited to) the following:
   - architecture and protocols
   - end to end QoS
   - service platforms
   - network management for NGN
   - lawful/legal interception
   - security

each of these topics are proposed to be as High Interest Subjects;

2) to encourage the further identification of standards issues associated with NGNs.

ANNEX 1: PROPOSED HIGH INTEREST SUBJECTS

Architecture and protocols

PSO work programmes on this High Interest Subject might include:

- consider the use of generic reference modeling techniques to help identify additional standards needed to support NGN communication establishment service either within an operator domain or in between operator domains.
- definition of interworking functions to support legacy terminals. In particular, work is needed on the definition of trunk level profiles for megaco/H.248 and BICC.
- determination of how end-to-end service and call control can be supported across heterogeneous networks
- definition of functionality of advanced terminals in terms of software upgrade mechanisms, redundancy and evolution of cost-reduced terminals, version negotiation and management and target roll-out path for deployment

This High Interest Subject incorporates the previous HIS on BICC.

End to End QoS

PSO work programmes on this High Interest Subject might include:

- completion of End-to-end QoS class definition for telephony
- definition of a new end-to-end multimedia QoS class definition framework and a method of registering QoS classes of individual media components
- specification of how to use lower layer QoS mechanism to achieve upper layer QoS within the network
- inter-domain lower layer QoS control

Service Platforms

PSO work programmes on this High Interest Subject might include:

- definition of service control architectures covering both OSA/APIs and proxy aspects
- enhancement of mechanisms to support provision of services across multiple networks covering both service roaming and interconnectivity of services
- development of mechanisms to support user presence and user control of service customisation and profiles

This High Interest Subject includes the Open Service Architecture (OSA) aspect of the previous HIS on IN/VHE/OSA

Network Management for NGN

PSO work programmes on this High Interest Subject might include:

- enhancement of the overall "core" Network management architecture and definition of basic network management services and interfaces to suit NGN requirements (fault, performance, customer administration, charging/accounting, traffic and routing management)
- inclusion of new architectural concepts such as tML

This topic is an extension of the previous High Interest Subject on TMN. Although PSO work on TMN still continues, the concentration of work on very narrowly defined TMN requirements no longer holds the status of a High Interest Subject. The work has now expanded beyond the common framework requirements of TMN to include inter-network, inter-administration, and technology-specific network management operation, administration, and provisioning requirements.

Lawful/legal interception

PSO work programmes on this High Interest Subject might include:

- definition of new packet based transport "handover" interface between target network and law enforcement agency; and
- enhancement of existing Intercept Related Information to include new data elements covering both signaling and multimedia streams.
- consideration of technical solutions for all related issues that respect the privacy of un-related communications

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Security

PSO work programmes on this High Interest Subject might include:

- development of a compound security architecture and security guidelines for NGNs.
- development of NGN specific security protocols and APIs

<u>Background Information</u>

Due to the fact that NGN security is inherent but nevertheless crucial and is touching many areas and SDOs, just underlines the strategic importance of this area.

Within NGN, security issues interrelate with architecture, QoS, network management, mobility, billing and payment.

One of the most significant challenges facing the design of NGN security standards is the fact that the networks are no longer conceived as a monolithic systems with clear interfaces. Much of the standardization work in NGN security has to be based on guides and principles along with APIs so that a secure network can be built from a given selection of specific NGN components.

RESOLUTION GSC7/2 (SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA): ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION COLLABORATION (GTSC)

The GSC7 meeting and its Participating Standard Organizations (PSOs) [ACIF, ETSI, Committee T1, TIA, TSACC, TTA and TTC] in Sydney, 8 November 2001

recognizing

a) the work carried out by GSC (and its predecessors) in the field of telecommunication standardization collaboration since 1990;
b) the increasing importance of co-operation in the development of new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs);
c) the role of the ITU in the elaboration of world-wide technical standards;

considering

a) the mutual benefits of information exchange between, and early collaboration amongst, standardization organizations in the development of standards;
b) the increasing need for global as well as regional harmonisation of ICT services and applications;
c) the consequent need for close liaison and co-operation between standardization bodies and the ITU-T;
d) the convergence of information and communication technologies;

resolves

to establish and participate in the Global Telecommunication Standardization Collaboration described in the Annex 1 to this Resolution, as a successor to the current GSC and carrying forward agreed GSC work.

ANNEX 1: The Global Telecommunication Standardization Collaboration

Mission

To exchange information between Standards Organizations to facilitate collaboration, avoid duplication of effort, and enhance the process of global telecommunication standardization in ITU.

Terms of Reference

1) provide greater visibility of the activities taking place in the Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs).
2) identify areas of standards development that would benefit from joint collaborative efforts between participating standards organizations.
3) provide early exchange of information concerning work programmes and technical activities in order to speed up the ITU-T process and increase the awareness of technical standardization issues related to future World Telecommunication Standardization Assemblies.
4) identify areas of shared high interest.
5) avoid duplication of effort as far as possible.
6) appoint rapporteurs to take forward activities between GTSC meetings.
7) liase with ITU-T, other communications standards organizations, regional telecommunication organizations, user groups and others as appropriate, on new telecommunication standardization activities.

Membership

Membership is open to any Standards Organization. Those wishing to join GTSC should do so via an existing PSO. Invitations to meetings will be made by the hosting PSO. Non-participating Standards Organizations should be encouraged to join the GTSC.

Meetings

The date and venue for the next meeting will be decided at each meeting, with each meeting hosted by one or more PSOs. When possible, the meeting will be associated in place and time with GRSC meetings to allow more synergy between the two groups.

Chairmanship

The hosting PSO(s) will provide the chairmanship for one interval between meetings. The Chairman will be assisted by the previous chairman and future chairman acting as vice-chairmen.

Website

Further information can be obtained from the GTSC website.

RESOLUTION GSC 7/3 (Sydney, Australia): USER INTEREST IN STANDARDIZATION

The Global Standards Collaboration 7 meeting

Taking account of resolution GSC 6/9 (Sapporo, Japan) user interest in standardization

recognizing

a) that appropriately resourced consumer input would strengthen global standards development making it more responsive to consumer needs;
b) that there are considerable challenges and barriers facing consumers in the structure, culture and practices of the international technical standards setting community;
c) that it is important to broaden the scope and scale of discussion of consumer related issues at the GSC;
d) that new standards may lead to unanticipated problems or complexities for the general public;
e) that before a standard for an end-user product/technology is finalised, trials with a broad spectrum of consumers in real life situations should be conducted;
f) that consumer views should be sought in a context which ensures that standards, where possible, incorporate those views;
g) that the standards making process should be subject to more active public scrutiny.

resolves

1) that the above concerns and interests of users should be communicated to and discussed in all PSO communities;
2) that the GSC consider creating a charter of consumer involvement in standards-making that describes the commitments, goals and action plans of PSOs;
3) to collaborate with other regional consumer consultation processes, involved in international technical standards setting;
4) to ask the ITU to expand its consumer/user consultation process;
5) that recognizing the differences between societies and cultures the user working group should consider initiating research on the legal and non-legal barriers to user empowerment in standards making;
6) that each PSO should report to the GSC on ways in which consumer needs can be built into the standards making process;
7) to encourage prototype field testing before releasing new products onto consumer markets;
8) to promote active end-user scrutiny of draft standards
9) to promote international collaboration between consumer and end user groups to contribute to international standardization processes;
10) to encourage PSOs to work together with consumer organizations to develop a shared linguistic and technical understanding of standards.

RESOLUTION GSC 7/4 (Sydney, Australia): BROADBAND ACCESS STANDARDS

The Global Standards Collaboration 7 meeting (GSC7)

recognizing

that high speed access is essential for

a) Creation of economic growth;
b) Empowering of rural and remote communities;
c) Enabling advanced applications which will benefit various sectors of society;
d) Eliminating the digital divide.

concludes

a) The provision of advanced applications will be severely impeded without high speed access.
b) The development and promotion of standards for high speed access should be made a priority item among SDOs.

resolves

1) to encourage the PSOs and the ITU-T to share and exchange information on Broadband Access standards requirements and development; and
2) to create “Broadband Access Standards” as a new Information Sharing Subject for GTSC, to assist in promoting collaboration among relevant PSOs

RESOLUTION GSC 7/5 (Sydney, Australia): FUTURE WORKING METHODS

The Global Standards Collaboration 7 meeting (GSC7)

recognizing

a) that use of electronic working tools has proved to increase efficiency and effectiveness, and reduce cost of the standards making;
b) the GSC Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs)[1] have already developed and implemented, and increasingly continue to develop and implement such tools, at an increasing pace;
c) utilization of electronic tools may give opportunities for improvements to, or may require review of working procedures; and
d) ETSI has offered to continue to host the email reflector (gsc-ewg@list.etsi.fr) and in addition has offered to establish and maintain a simple web site on electronic working methods.

resolves

1) to encourage each PSO[1] to use the email reflector for discussion and exchange of information on experience from application of tools and procedures for electronic working, and to submit or identify information material relevant for the web site;
2) to invite ITU, liaison organizations (ATM-F, IETF, ISO/IEC JTC1) and observers (APT) to contribute; and
3) that each PSO assign a representative to participate in the email reflector and to contribute information on the PSO's experiences with electronic working methods that can be shared with other PSOs.

[1] ACIF, ARIB, Committee T1, ETSI, TIA, TSACC, TTA, TTC

RESOLUTION RAST 10/1 (Sydney, Australia): IDENTIFICATION OF NEW HIGH INTEREST SUBJECT: PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISASTER RELIEF

The RAST 10 meeting

recognizing

a) that the recent tragic events in the United States demonstrate clearly the need for high quality communications services to assist public safety and disaster relief agencies in minimizing risk to human life and property;
b) that cooperation and collaboration between Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs), public safety and disaster relief agencies is necessary for the provision of coordinated, high quality public safety and disaster relief communications services;
c) that significant activity in relation to public safety and disaster relief activities is being undertaken currently in a range of regional and international forums, including Project Mobility for Emergency and Safety Applications (MESA), the United Nations (UN) International Strategy for Disaster Relief activities and the UN Working Group on Emergency Telecommunications (WGET);

concludes

a) that it is important for PSOs, administrations and public safety and disaster relief agencies in countries across the world to continue to collaborate in the development of technical standards, and to share information on emerging technologies and services that can be used in public safety and disaster relief activities;

resolves

1) to establish a high interest subject on public safety and disaster relief communications to further encourage cooperation and the sharing of information between PSOs in relation to public safety and disaster relief communications activities, including (but not limited to):
    - -- Identification of suitable technologies for public safety and disaster relief communications;
    - -- Interoperability between emergency communications services and public networks;
    - -- Priority access to emergency call access numbers;
    - -- Priority access by emergency services personnel to communications services.
2) to encourage ongoing cooperation and collaboration between national, regional and international activities that relate to public safety and disaster relief communications; and
3) to encourage PSOs to support ongoing national activity and co-operation between industry, PSOs, administrations and public safety and disaster relief agencies *in*

the development of suitable arrangements for public safety and disaster relief communications

RESOLUTION RAST 10/2 (Sydney, Australia): COMPLIANCE REGIMES, EQUIPMENT MOBILITY, SPECTRUM AND MARKET IMPLICATIONS

The RAST 10 meeting

considering

1) Radio equipment compliance regimes have a number of purposes: -
   a) to facilitate placing radio equipment and systems on the market in an efficient manner
   b) to ensure that radio equipment when operating, does not cause interference to other radio systems or services
   c) to underpin the basis of a licence regime either on an individual or class-licence basis

2) compliance regimes in global use generally depend on the availability of standards that define the equipment and system characteristics, these regimes include: -
   a) "A priori" type approval testing together with a certificate of conformity based on an equipment standard, offers the route to the market in some Countries
   b) in Europe recent changes in the legislative base (the introduction of the R&TTE Directive) now require that a manufacturer certify equipment compliance on the basis of essential requirements, normally defined within a harmonised standard, i.e, they are not spelt out in the Directive
   c) compliance with a harmonised standard in Europe offers a presumption of conformity with the essential requirements of the Directive
   d) market surveillance normally also forms an essential part of most regimes to permit the removal of rogue or other non-compliant radio equipment from the market place

noting that

1) the free movement of radio equipments such as mobile phones and a range of mainly short range/low power devices such as: -
   a) laptop Radio Local Area Network (RLAN) cards (*e.g.*, IEEE 802, Bluetooth)
   b) vehicle identification/toll collection systems

   Require that there are common or compatible global spectrum allocations and acceptance by administrations of the compatibility of the alternative approval/compliance regimes to facilitate global movement or roaming

further noting that

2) radio products are now being introduced into range of domestic and other products, to facilitate features such as home automation which requires: -

a) the integration of radio and non-radio products that presently use different EMC standards
agreement on what EMC or other related standards apply to domestic non-radio goods where these products include a radio transmitter such as Bluetooth

3) radio products such a mobile phones can operate in multiple frequency bands on a simultaneous basis: -
   a) mutual interference can be caused by simultaneous radio transmissions
   b) consideration needs to be given to the standards required for radio products fitted by the original manufacturer and those that are fitted at a later date

4) radio products used in vehicles place safety considerations/EMC restrictions on the use and installation of the radio transmitters.
   a) different compliance regimes may relate to radio products fitted by the original manufacturer and those fitted at a later date
   b) collaboration with the motor vehicle industry is a necessary additional requirement

resolves

1) PSOs should note that:
   - there is a range of radio equipment such as mobile phones, RLAN cards and many other radio products that are placed on a national markets on the basis of product compliance with a published/harmonised standards
   - such products can frequently be used on a global basis; this requires a compatible regimes and compatible spectrum allocations to facilitate the free movement of these products

2) PSOs should
   - encourage administrations to adopt a policy that seeks to nominate common frequency allocations, licence regimes and approval mechanisms including mutual recognition for products which are likely to circulate on a global basis
   - work together to identify product families that would benefit from this approach via a nominated rapporteur group, examples include radio microphones
   - facilitate innovation and simplify market access by the adoption of generic standards for such products which provide basic product definition intended for radio co-existence that can be used for compliance or approval regimes offering global applicability
   - collaborate with the motor vehicle industry to insure that radio products used in vehicles do not compromise vehicle safety, and approval regimes are known and accepted

3) the rapporteurs group should report their findings to the wider RAST/GRSC community on a regular basis and advise GRSC 1 of any appropriate follow up activity required.

RESOLUTION RAST 10/3 (Sydney, Australia): FACILITATING LIAISON IN RELATION TO HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS OF RADIOFREQUENCY EXPOSURE

The RAST 10 meeting

considering

a) the community's sensitivities and interest in relation to any effects of RF exposure on human health;
b) the mass of positive contributions provided by radiocommunications to modern society and its dependence on those contributions; and
c) the need to balance concerns with the benefits;

recognizing

a) the desirability of broadening understanding of the matter;

noting

a) that regulation of human exposure is continuing to progress along different lines and on the basis of differing standards in various RAST partner countries;
b) that the likelihood that benefits would flow from increased *liaison* between key national, regional and international organizations developing standards (including specifications, recommendations or guidelines) that specify (or otherwise nominate) exposure limits and/or test methodologies; and
c) that difficulties exist for representatives of the general community in gaining access to the standardization processes that underpin the regulation of RF exposure;

resolves

1) to invite representatives of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standards Committee 34, International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Technical Committee 106 "Methods for the Assessment of the Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields Associated with Human Exposure", European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) Technical Committee 106x "Electromagnetic fields in the human environment" and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) to its next meeting;
2) that as a first step in facilitating improved opportunities for community representatives to gain access to the standardization process, RAST Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs) having relevant interests will nominate contacts to act as national reference points for community representatives seeking information;
3) that the nominated PSO contacts will provide a conduit into RAST, and where appropriate refer enquiries to expert persons;

4) that RAST organisers will invite community representatives to future meetings in order for them to participate with standardization committee representatives in the progression of human health effect-related topics;
5) that RAST organisers will provide the community representatives with copies of input papers; and
6) that RAST organisers will support the establishment of links to human health effects-related web sites.

RESOLUTION RAST 10/4 (Sydney, Australia): ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GLOBAL RADIOCOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION COLLABORATION (GRSC)

The RAST 10 meeting and its Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs) [ACIF, ARIB, ETSI, Committee T1, TIA, TSACC, and TTA] in Sydney, 8 November 2001

recognizing

a) the work carried out by RAST in the field of radio communication standardization collaboration since its establishment in 1994;
b) that the increasing importance of radio in the development of new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs);
c) that the role of the ITU in the elaboration of world-wide technical standards;

considering

a) that the mutual benefits of information exchange between, and early collaboration amongst, standardization organizations in the development of standards;
b) that the increasing need for global as well as regional harmonization of spectrum for new radio services and applications;
c) that the consequent need for close liaison and co-operation between standardization bodies and the ITU-R;
d) that the convergence of information and communication technologies;

resolves

to establish and participate in the Global Radiocommunication Standardization Collaboration described in the Annex 1 to this Resolution, as a successor to the current RAST and carrying forward agreed RAST work.

ANNEX 1: The Global Radiocommunication Standardization Collaboration (GRSC)

Mission

To exchange information between Standards Organizations to facilitate collaboration, avoid duplication of effort, and enhance the process of global radiocommunication standardization in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Terms of Reference

1) provide greater visibility of the activities taking place in the Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs).
2) identify areas of standards development that would benefit from joint collaborative efforts between participating standards organizations.
3) provide early exchange of information concerning work programmes and technical activities in order to speed up the ITU-R process and increase the awareness of technical standardization issues related to future World Radiocommunication Conferences.
4) identify areas of high interest in order not to over burden each organization.
5) avoid duplication of effort as far as possible.
6) appoint rapporteurs to take forward activities between GRSC meetings.
7) liase with ITU-R, regional telecommunication organizations, user groups and others as appropriate, on new radio communication standardization activities, and identify the possible need for future regulatory action, including access to spectrum.

Membership

Membership is open to any Standards Organization. Those wishing to join GRSC should do so via an existing PSO. Invitations to meetings will be made by the hosting PSO. Non-participating Standards Organizations should be encouraged to join the GRSC.

Meetings

The date and venue for the next meeting will be decided at each meeting. Meetings will normally be held annually, hosted by one of the PSOs. When possible meetings will be associated in place and time with the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC) meetings to allow more synergy between the two groups.

Chairmanship

The hosting PSO will provide the chairmanship for one interval between meetings. The Chairman will be assisted by the previous chairman and future chairman acting as vice-chairmen.

Website

Further information can be obtained from the GRSC website (www.globalrast.org).

RESOLUTION RAST 10/5 (Sydney, Australia): STANDARDIZATION FOR WIRELESS ACCESS AND BROADBAND WIRELESS SYSTEMS

The RAST 10 meeting

recognizing

a) that wireless access systems (WAS) and broadband wireless systems (BWS) can provide a full range of services including telephony, high speed internet access, and video distribution to both residential (urban and rural) and business markets;
b) that many countries have designated frequency bands for these systems and have licensed operators, or are planning to issue licenses in the near future;
c) that many countries have designated frequency bands for license exempt operation of wireless access systems;
d) that some equipment standards are available for narrowband telephony and data services, such as EN 300 756, ARIB STD T-70,71.;
e) that other standards for wireless broadband services including high speed Internet and video distribution are in various stages of development (ARIB STD T-74, Hyperlan-2, IEEE 802-11a);
f) that typically wireless access systems operate in the 1-5 GHz range, in a point-to-multipoint configuration, and provide telephony and data services;
g) that broadband wireless systems use frequencies in bands above 20 GHz in a point-to-point or point-to-multipoint configuration, offering a range of telecommunication services;
h) that there is a need for standard(s) that would support low-cost terminal equipment;

resolves

1) to encourage Participating Standards Organizations to complete standards for wireless access and broadband wireless systems as early as possible; and
2) to encourage Participating Standards Organizations to harmonize standards for wireless access and broadband wireless systems in order to promote the availability of low-cost terminal equipment.

RESOLUTION RAST 10/6 (Sydney, Australia): Identification of Agenda Items of World Radiocommunication Conferences that are of interest to Participating Standards Organizations

The RAST 10 meeting

considering

Resolution 8/3 (Williamsburg, USA), "Spectrum Requirements for IMT-2000", was useful in ensuring that administrations and regional bodies were made aware of the importance of identifying adequate spectrum at WRC-2000 for the implementation of IMT-2000 systems;

a) that WRC-2000 identified new global frequency bands with regard to IMT-2000 and accompanying regulations that support flexibility in choice of technology and timing of implementation;
b) that the new regulations developed at WRC 2000 support the evolution of first- and second-generation systems to IMT-2000 and establish equal regulatory status between the existing IMT-2000 bands and the new bands identified at WRC-2000;
c) that the development of specific proposals to World Radiocommunication Conferences is the responsibility of Member States of the ITU;
d) that it is important to express the common interests of PSOs with regard to specific WRC agenda items, through the development of Resolutions, in order to support the timely implementation of radio technology and services.

recognizing

a) that Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs) acknowledge the importance of World Radiocommunication Conferences in the adoption of new frequency allocations and regulations that address new radio services and technology;
b) that inter-regional discussions are beneficial in developing greater regional and global consensus on issues to be considered by WRCs;
c) that the following WRC-2003 agenda items were identified at the RAST 10 meeting as being of interest to many participants from Participating Standards Organizations:

    1) wireless access systems, including RLANs, in the 5 GHz frequency range (WRC Agenda Items 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6)
    2) harmonized spectrum for public protection and disaster relief (WRC Agenda Item 1.3)
    3) terrestrial wireless multimedia services (Agenda Item 1.21)
    4) IMT-2000 and beyond (Agenda Item 1.22)
    5) sharing conditions for fixed and fixed satellite services in 37-43.5 GHz (Agenda Item 1.32)
    6) identification of frequency bands above 17.8 GHz for high density fixed satellite systems (Agenda Item 1.25)

7) new frequency bands for the mobile satellite service in the 1-3 GHz frequency range (Agenda Item 1.31)

resolves

1) to identify new wireless technology and applications that would benefit from new spectrum allocations and/or other regulatory action at future World Radiocommunication Conferences; *(i.e.*, WRC-2006 and beyond);
2) to circulate such requirements to PSOs;
3) to bring to the attention of Regional organizations (APT, CEPT, CITEL) such requirements.

RESOLUTION RAST 10/7 (Sydney, Australia): Standardization for Broadband Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Radiocommunication

The RAST 10 meeting

considering

a) International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee (TC) 204 "Transport Information and Control Systems" Working Group (WG) 16 "Wide Area Communication" has initiated a new work item Communications Air interface Long and Medium range around 5 GHz (CALM5);ISO-TC204 is planning to adopt an interoperable broadband Internet Protocol- based standard for ITS wireless standards for both Telematics and ITS Road Access;
c) International Telecommunication Union Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) Study Group 8 "Mobile Services" is addressing issues which are related to broadband ITS radiocommunication;

recognizing

a) that is desirable to ensure international Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Radiocommunication services are fully interoperable and can provide seamless services to facilitate the global marketplace for ITS applications;
b) that current broadband standards activities for ITS in the 5 GHz spectrum are for both public safety and traffic improvement;

resolves

1) to encourage Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs) to identify ways to harmonize the use of existing broadband standards (ARIB STD T-71, Hyper LAN.2, IEEE 802.11a) to address the next generation of ITS Radiocommunication in the 5GHz spectrum;
2) to encourage PSOs to address potential ITS applications for both traffic improvements and public safety applications;
3) to promote the completion of interoperable ITS Radiocommunication standard that support seamless services for both Telematics and ITS Road Access; and
4) to encourage each PSO to ensure ongoing work in the ITU-R on Public Safety and Disaster Relief and that of Project Mobile and Emergency Services Application be considered at the ISO TC 204 WG 16.

RESOLUTION RAST 10/8 (Sydney, Australia): Identification of New Information Sharing Subject: Measurement Uncertainties in Radio, Terminal and transmission Equipment

The RAST 10 meeting

recognizing

a) that Resolution GSC6/8 (Sapporo, Japan) acknowledges the need to initiate information sharing among Standards Development Organizations (SDOs);
b) that measurement uncertainties are one of the key elements in the evaluation of the performance of both radio, terminal and transmission equipment in telecommunications; and
c) that measurement uncertainties are handled differently by various organizations;

resolves

1) to create “Measurement Uncertainties in Radio, Terminal and Transmission Equipment” as new joint Information Sharing Subjects (ISS) for GSC and RAST, to assist in promoting the collaboration among relevant Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs); and
2) to encourage PSOs to cooperate in the provision of compatible/harmonized methods for measurement uncertainties in radio, terminal and transmission equipment.

ANNEX 1: Measurement Uncertainties in Radio, Terminal and Transmission Equipment

There exists a need to place radio, terminal and transmission equipment on the market in a timely manner and measurement uncertainties are one of the key elements in the evaluation of the performance of radio equipment.

PSOs are encouraged to share information about

1) theoretical approach for the evaluation of measurement uncertainties for the evaluation of the performance of radio equipment and terminal equipment
2) evaluation of the measurement uncertainty for each measurement
3) definition of a pass/fail criteria
4) definition of maximum values for the uncertainty (e.g. Harmonized Standards under the R&TTE Directive)
5) preparation of supporting documentation (e.g. Technical Reports)