



**XIX MEETING OF PERMANENT
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE III:
RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS
November 6 to 9, 2001
Guatemala City, Guatemala**

**OEA/Ser.L/XVII.4.3
PCC.III/inf.2084/01cor.1
7 November 2001
Original: English**

**REPORT ON THE ITU REGION 2 CONSULTATION
MEETING ON GLOBAL CIRCULATION
OF IMT-2000 TERMINALS**

(Item on the Agenda: 4.3)

(Information document submitted by the ITU)

As a result of the XVIII PCC.III meeting, ITU, in cooperation with CITEL, decided to hold a regional consultation meeting to continue discussions on issues relate to the global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals.

The meeting took place on the 5 November 2001, just preceding the XIX PCC.III meeting, in Guatemala City and was attended by more than 90 delegates representing 14 Region 2 Member States. The meeting was opened by officials of ITU, CITEL (Clovis Baptista, Executive-Secretary) and Guatemala Administration (José Orellana, Superintendent of Telecommunications), and chaired by Fabio Leite, ITU IMT-2000 Project Manager. The following documents* were available for participants:

- Doc. 1: Agenda
- Doc. 2: Recommendation ITU-R [IMT.RCIRC]
- Doc. 3: International framework to facilitate Global Circulation for IMT-2000
- Doc. 4: Draft CITEL Resolution

The following presentations* were made to illustrate the various aspects of global circulation:

- “International Regulations for IMT-2000” by Fabio Leite, ITU
- “Report on CITEL activities” by Charles Breig, Federal Communications Commission of USA (as CITEL Liaison Rapporteur)
- “Progress Report on ITU-R WP 8F” by Francisco Soares, ANATEL of Brazil (as Chairman of WG-SPEC of ITU-R WP8F)
- “Framework and emerging solutions” by Fabio Leite, ITU

* The meeting documentation will be soon posted at <http://www.itu.int/osg/imt-project/>.

Additional presentations were given to illustrate the status of IMT-2000 system development and implementation:

“3G Mobile Wireless” by Ewa Gawora, CDMA Development Group (CDG)

“3G cdma2000 Deployments by Gabriela Manriquez, Qualcomm Inc. (on behalf of CDG)

An interesting discussion session took place, which addressed most of the issues raised during the various presentations. The following summarizes some of the points raised during the debate:

- Considering that currently the circulation of 2G terminal (e.g., GSM or CDMA) seems to occur without notable problems, what would be the barriers for systems beyond 2G and what would be the essential differences between 2G and 3G from the circulation viewpoint to explain the expressed concerns? During the discussion it has been noted that circulation of 2G, particularly in the case of GSM, had benefit strongly from the establishment of the GSM-MoU, which dealt with the issue of type approval arrangements and testing facilities providing a workable solution which gave the necessary level of trust for terminal circulation; there was no technical basis agreed at the international level for 3G until the recent decisions by ITU WP8F; 3G terminals will be of different types and functionalities raising a potential risks of customs barriers.
- The role of Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) as a potential means to address the global circulation requirements was recognized. It was noted that CITELE PCC.I is working on the InterAmerican MRA, which is a commercial measure to facilitate the entry into a market of exported telecommunication equipment providing guarantees of conformity to the technical requirements established in the national legislation of the importing country.
- It was noted that it is necessary to differentiate the concepts of global circulation and roaming. While global circulation deals with the broader right of users to carry their personal terminals into a visited country, and the ability to use them wherever possible, roaming results from commercial agreements between operators of different countries. Thus, roaming could only be effective where global circulation barriers would not exist.
- Potential roles for the ITU in the implementation of an agreed arrangement to facilitate global circulation need to be further investigated in view of the emerging solutions and proposed mechanisms.

The meeting also discussed the need for the different issues related to global circulation to be further studied in CITELE. It has been concluded that CITELE should focus its discussions on identifying which if any, are the existing regulatory restrictions or prohibitions for global circulation in CITELE countries and on the appropriate measures to remove them.

The draft Resolution prepared by the ITU IMT-2000 Project Manager is attached to this report as a suggestion of a baseline document to assist CITELE PCC.III in carrying over its studies on global circulation. It has been clarified that the proposed text is mostly based on elements agreed upon by ITU-R WP8F or by regulators, operators and manufacturers during informal discussions.

Attachment: 1

ATTACHMENT

DRAFT PCC.III/RES. XXX (XIX-01)

**INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE
THE GLOBAL CIRCULATION OF IMT-2000**

The XIX Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That ITU, together with national regulatory authorities and industry, has done considerable work towards the introduction of IMT-2000 systems in the coming years;
- b) That a successful deployment of IMT-2000 has to include the global circulation of terminals, i.e., the right of users to carry their personal terminals into a visited country, and the ability to use them wherever possible;
- c) That IMT-2000 terminals are likely to embody a family of "modes", or different radio interfaces, some of which may not be supported in all countries, and may also incorporate a satellite mode, and some multimode terminals may include modes which are not an IMT-2000 family member;
- d) That one of the basic requirements of global circulation is that the terminal does not give rise to harmful interference in any country where it is taken;
- e) That IMT-2000 technologies provide network operators with the possibility to identify the type of terminal equipment attached to their networks;
- f) That current and/or future IMT-2000 terminals contain electronic equipment identities (e.g. International Mobile Equipment Identity - IMEI or Electronic Serial Number - ESN), to fulfill technical, regulatory and commercial requirements, which makes it possible to uniquely identify individual terminal equipment; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

- a) That the basic principles that rule global circulations indicate that the personal use by visitors of IMT-2000 terminals should require no individual license, no additional terminal certification or type approval for visiting terminals, and no customs duties or other official charges;
- b) That the technical basis for global circulation of IMT-2000 has been developed by the ITU-R and are contained in draft Recommendations ITU-R [IMT.RCIRC] and ITU-R [IMT.UNWANT];
- c) That a mechanism should be established to provide the relevant information to operators and regulatory authorities to verify that IMT-2000 terminals meet the relevant technical requirements;
- d) The work being carried out by PCC.I on the InterAmerican Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA), which implementation could foster global circulation by reducing regulatory barriers for the introduction and use of telecommunications equipment; and
- e) That the global circulation and use of terminals must be in conformity with the laws and regulations in the visited country, thereby generating the need for international cooperation between regulatory authorities,

RESOLVES:

1. To consider that the draft framework described in the Annex to this Resolution should be considered as the basis for further discussions towards an agreed international framework to facilitate global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals;
2. To urge national authorities to further study and co-operate where necessary in order to remove any obstacles hindering global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals,

INSTRUCTS THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

To request the CITELE Member States to participate actively in the continuing discussions related to the framework to facilitate global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals through the e-mail reflector wp8f-circ@itu.int and to support the actions by ITU IMT-2000 Project Office to facilitate the exchange of information and consolidate the educational and information dissemination processes.

ANNEX

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE GLOBAL CIRCULATION FOR IMT-2000

1 Principles

- **No additional license**
Regulators not to require any license for visiting terminals;
- **No additional type approval**
Regulators not to require an additional terminal certification or type approval for visiting terminals.
- **No customs' barriers**
IMT-2000 terminals should be included under the terms of an arrangement between customs' administrations in order to facilitate customs clearance for users intending to carry and use their personal equipment in the visited country or transiting to another country, such as the Istanbul Convention.

2 Technical Basis

- **Recommendation ITU-R [IMT.CIRC]:** Global Circulation of IMT-2000 Terminals
- **Recommendation ITU-R [IMT.UNWANT-MS]:** Generic Unwanted Emission Characteristics of Mobile Stations using the Terrestrial Radio Interfaces of IMT-2000

3 Mechanism

Regulatory authorities should be provided assurance that visiting terminals will be operated under the agreed framework and will not give rise to harmful interference. For this purpose, a mechanism should provide for the ability to trace terminals by using electronic equipment identities. In order to implement the mechanism, the following assumptions should be taken into account:

- **Uniqueness of electronic equipment identifier**
One identity shall be given to only one terminal at one point of time so that it is possible to uniquely identify its terminal type.
- **Ability to trace terminals**
It was concluded that the ability to trace terminals by using electronic equipment identities is required, regardless how it is technically done.
- **Access to electronic equipment identity information**
The mechanism includes a database, in which terminal related information can be found when an identity is given.
Regulators and network operators should be able to access the information, and the terminal related information should cover:
 - i) The region, state, or entity involved in the certification or conformance declaration of the terminal, and
 - ii) Conformity information such as reference to applied standards or specifications.