

Japan

MECHANISM TO ESTABLISH INTERSECTOR JOINT RAPPORTEUR GROUPS

1 Introduction

Some studies being carried out by an ITU-R Study Group are closely related not only to those of other ITU-R Study Groups but also to those of ITU-T Study Groups. We must seek to avoid confusing the roles of the various groups, duplicating work, wasting resources, and producing diverging and contradictory results, while recognizing that each group has its own terms of reference.

We can recall successful experiences in the study of middleware APIs for interactive services. ITU-R WP 6M (former) and ITU-T Study Group 9 established a Joint Rapporteur Group called JRG-1 in March 2001. JRG-1 produced a number of preliminary draft Recommendations well harmonized for both broadcasting and cable television for consideration by ITU-R WP 6M and ITU-T SG 9. After the reorganization of ITU-R Study Group 6 and ITU-T Study Group 9, JRG-1 was terminated, but in order to continue the spirit of cooperation, ITU-R WP 6B (successor of WP 6M) has established a Rapporteur Group, which is mandated to liaise and collaborate with the relevant Rapporteur of ITU-T SG 9.

At the recent ITU-R SG 6 meeting, a suggestion was made to establish a Joint Rapporteur Group on quality evaluation between ITU-R WP 6C and ITU-T Study Groups 9 and 12. WP 6C endorsed the idea (see Doc. 6C/287, § 3.8), and some members of ITU-R Study Group 6 suggested that the issue be brought to the RAG to find a simple mechanism for establishing Joint Rapporteur Groups between ITU Sectors.

2 Related Resolutions

The following ITU-R Resolutions provide principles, mechanisms, and procedures to facilitate the collaborative study between Study Groups.

a) Within ITU-R

- Res. ITU-R 1-5 Working methods for the Radiocommunication Assembly, the Radiocommunication Study Groups, and the Radiocommunication Advisory Group

2.8 *When necessary, to bring together inputs that cover multiple Study Groups, or to study Questions requiring the participation of experts from more than one Study Group, Joint Working Parties (JWP) or Joint Task Groups (JTG) may be established by the Study Groups as proposed by the relevant Study Group Chairmen.*

2.15 *In addition to the above, in some special cases, the establishment of a Joint Rapporteur Group (JRG) consisting of Rapporteur(s) and other experts from more than one Study Group might be envisaged. A Joint Rapporteur Group should report to the Working Parties or Task Groups of the relevant Study Groups. The provisions in § 2.12 concerning Joint Rapporteur Groups will apply only to those Joint Rapporteur Groups which have been identified as requiring special support by the Director in consultation with the Chairmen of the relevant Study Groups.*

b) Between Sectors

- Res. ITU-R 6-1 Liaison and collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

3 *that, if considerable responsibilities in both Sectors in a particular subject are identified, either:*

- a) the procedure as given in Annex 2 should be applied, or*
- b) a joint meeting may be arranged by the Directors, or*
- c) the matter should be studied by relevant Study Groups of both Sectors with appropriate coordination (see Annex 3),*

Annex 2 *Procedural method of cooperation*

Annex 3 *Coordination of the radiocommunication and telecommunication standardization activities through Intersector Coordination Groups*

- ITU-T Res. 18 Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and coordination between, ITU-R and ITU-T

3 Discussion

Resolution 1-5 describes Joint Working Parties, Joint Task Groups, and Joint Rapporteur Groups between Study Groups within ITU-R. Resolution ITU-R 6-1 and ITU-T Resolution 18 describe Intersector Coordination Groups that may be established by a joint meeting of advisory groups.

In ITU-T Study Groups, a Rapporteur is usually nominated for each Question, while in ITU-R Study Groups or Working Parties, a Rapporteur Group may be established for a subject that requires urgent handling or a specific issue that requires analysis.

Beyond the usual exchange of liaison statements between groups concerned, establishing Intersector Joint Rapporteur Groups by a simple mechanism would be an effective way to avoid duplicating work, wasting resources, and producing diverging and contradictory results.

3 Proposal

In light of the discussion above, Japan would like to seek guidance from the RAG on establishing Intersector Joint Rapporteur Groups. If such groups can be established by a simple mechanism, it will ensure that relevant matters are fully studied in an efficient and harmonized manner between Sectors.