

CJK (China-Japan-Korea) Meeting on Information and Telecommunication Standards

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Abstract

The CJK Meeting on Information and Telecommunication Standards aims to promote the mutual exchange of views and information about the status of the information and telecommunication industries in China, Japan, and Korea and to contribute to the work of standards organizations at the regional and global levels. This article outlines the activities of the CJK Standards Meeting and the formation of the related standards development organizations in Korea and China.

1. Outline

The CJK (China-Japan-Korea) Meeting on Information and Telecommunication Standards (CJK Standards Meeting) started in June 2002 on the initiative of ARIB (Association of Radio Industries and Businesses) and TTC (The Telecommunication Technology Committee) of Japan, CCSA (China Communication Standards Association) of China, and TTA (Telecommunications Technology Association) of Korea. These four standards development organizations (SDOs) recognized that mutual understanding and cooperation were necessary to promote the sound growth and development of the information and telecommunication industries. To encourage mutual understanding and cooperation in fields of common interest, the four SDOs signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) covering the following six objectives.

- (1) To mutually exchange views and information on the status of information and telecommunication industries in the three countries
- (2) In coping with new challenges in standardization, to contribute to the work of standards organizations at the regional and global levels
- (3) To encourage mutual support and assistance among the four SDOs to ensure balanced and mutually beneficial development of standards

in the three countries

- (4) To sustain the commitment and contribution to the regional and global standards bodies, while making efforts to address the needs of the markets and industries of the three countries
- (5) To periodically hold a meeting based on the agreement entered into by the four SDOs to achieve the four objectives above
- (6) To provide non-periodic opportunities for consultations and discussions about key concerns in standardization activities such as information exchange meetings at the technical committee level

The three countries have held five meetings to date: the 1st CJK meeting in June 2002 in Korea, the 2nd in November 2002 in Japan, the 3rd in November 2003 in China, the 4th in July 2004 in Korea, and the 5th in March 2005 in Japan.

2. Structure

Originally the CJK Standards Meeting consisted of just plenary meetings for high-level information exchange. The Beyond 3G Working Group (B3G WG) was set up to cover topics related to the next-generation mobile communication topics at the 3rd meeting and the NGN (Next Generation Network) WG was established at the 4th meeting. The CJK Standards Meeting now consists of both plenary meetings and these two WGs for experts. Each WG has its own discussions and reports its progress in the plenary meetings. The structure of the CJK Standards

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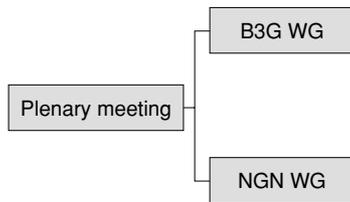


Fig. 1. Structure of CJK Standards Meeting.

Meeting is shown in **Fig. 1**.

3. NGN WG

The NGN WG was established in July 2004. One of the authors (Y.M.) was appointed as its chair. This WG discusses standardization concerns of common interest related to service requirements, quality class, quality of service (QoS) control, and interoperability between the NGN and other networks. Since NGN is also a key issue in ITU-T, views have been exchanged not only in this WG but also in the ITU-T NGN focus group and SG13 plenary meeting to achieve further cooperation and progress.

4. Formation of SDOs in Korea and China

4.1 TTA (Korea)

As shown in **Fig. 2**, two ministries in Korea are concerned with standardization activities: the Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE). MIC controls the information and telecommunication technology fields and has a relationship with ITU. MOCIE controls the Industrial Standards Commission and works with ISO and IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission).

TTA was established as a non-governmental SDO in 1988. As a member of several international standards organizations, it has been contributing to global cooperation as well as setting information communication standards in Korea. It recommends TTA-standards to MIC as domestic standards. In December 2001, it opened the IT

Testing Laboratory, which provides one-stop services from the establishment of IT (information technology) standards to the testing and certification for IT standards products. **Figure 3** shows the organizational structure of TTA, which re-organized its Technical Committees (TCs) on a project basis to enable it to adjust to the rapid progress of technology. Now, 45 Project Groups (PGs) make up four TCs on common infrastructure, telecommunication, radio communications, and IT applications. The Technical Assembly (TA) establishes TTA standards by approving drafts proposed by PGs. The Coordination Committee (CC) has the authority to create and dissolve PGs.

4.2 CCSA (China)

CCSA, a non-profit society, was founded in December 2002 with the approval of the Chinese Ministry of Information Industry (MII), Standardization Administration of China, and the Civil Affairs Ministry in order to support the rapidly growing telecommunication industry, promote corporate participation in standardization activities, and encourage

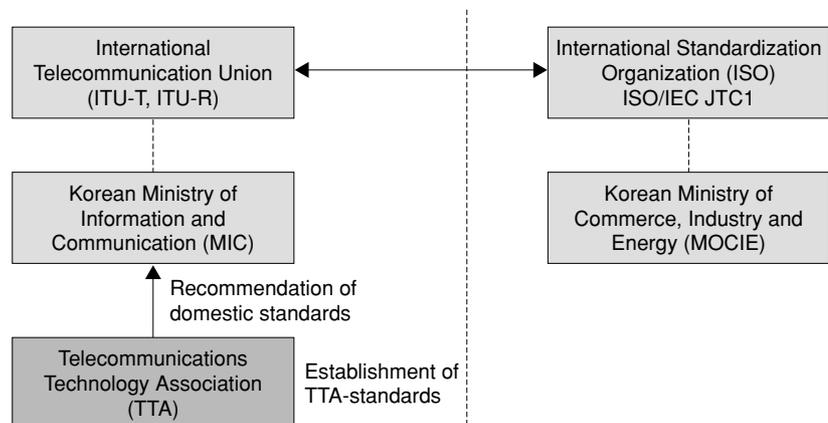


Fig. 2. Standardization in Korea.

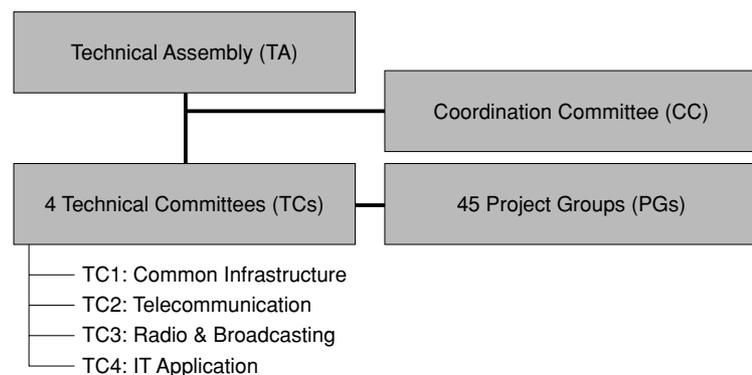


Fig. 3. Organization of TTA and areas of responsibility of the TCs.

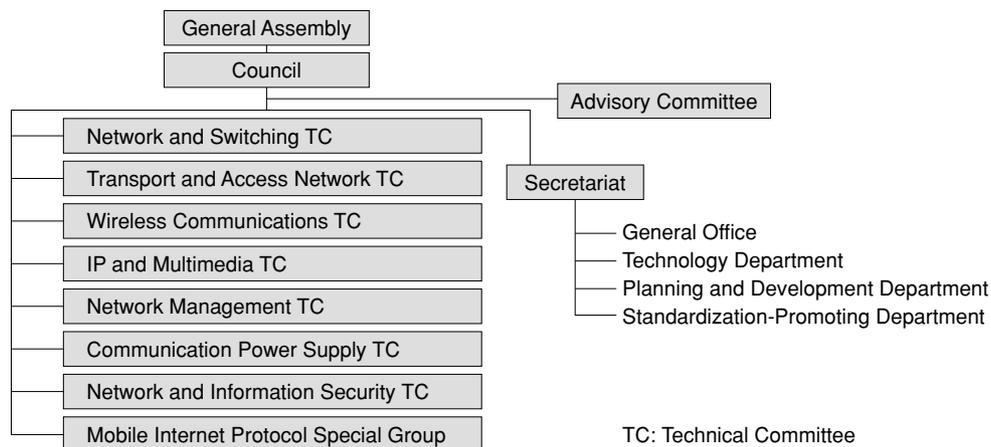


Fig. 4. Organizational structure of CCSA.

the opening and internationalization of the telecommunication market. China has four layers of standards: national, industry, regional, and corporation standards. CCSA, as the organization bridging these layers, makes drafts of standards documents and coordinates with related organizations. Its Standards R&D Center in each field conducts specific research programs with corporations. The membership of CCSA consists only of organizations legally registered in China. Currently, more than 140 organiza-

tions are members. Foreign companies can become members only as observers, and more than 20 companies have joined in this capacity. As important issues, it has discussed (1) network and switching, (2) wireless communications, (3) transport and access network, (4) data communication, (5) network management, and (6) user terminals and EMC (electromagnetic compatibility). The organizational structure of CCSA is shown in Fig. 4.



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He received the B.E. and M.E. degrees in electronic engineering from Shizuoka University, Shizuoka in 1976 and 1978, respectively. Since joining Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (now NTT) in 1980, he has been engaged in R&D of access network transport systems for broadband communications, including synchronous digital hierarchy, asynchronous transfer mode, and Internet protocol. From 1988 to 1989, he was an Exchange Research Engineer at British Telecom Research Laboratories, United Kingdom. He currently leads the Global Strategy and the Full Service Access Groups in the

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