

### EUROPEAN BUSINESS COUNCIL IN JAPAN THE EUROPEAN (EU) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN JAPAN

# TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS



# ESTABLISHING COMMON TECHNICAL STANDARDS & CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES



### Establishing Common Technical Standards & Certification Procedures

### YEARLY STATUS REPORT: Some Progress

- The EU and Japan maintain different technical standards for the same products and, although the differences are not substantial, they lead to double testing and certification for manufacturers.
- The current EU-Japan MRA provides only for recognised certification organisations to test for both markets.
- The EBC is disappointed that the SVC system in Japan is limited to wired telecommunications terminals in general and that it has not been expanded to other telecommunications equipment (except for 3G/LTE and WiFi functions in mobile terminals), thus excluding radio base stations for mobile networks.



### Establishing Common Technical Standards & Certification Procedures

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- □ The EU and Japan should mutually accept each other's technical standards and certifications for telecommunications equipment.
- SDoCs issued by European producers should be accepted in Japan without further testing or administrative requirements, not only in respect of wired terminals, but also in respect of specified radio equipment.
- □ The application of SVC should be expanded to all equipment in the category, "Specified Radio Equipment".





## HARMONISATION OF SPECTRUM FOR IMT (IMT-2000, IMT-ADVANCED, AND IMT-2020/5G)



# Harmonisation of Spectrum for IMT (IMT-2000, IMT-advanced, & IMT-2020/5G)

### YEARLY STATUS REPORT: Some Progress

- The EBC is pleased that MIC is working to ensure additional allocation of the 1,700MHz, 2,300MHz, 2,600MHz and 3,400MHz bands to address the increasing demand for mobile broadband.
- □ The EBC recognises MIC's plan to allocate spectrum bands for IMT-2020 before March 2019.



# Harmonisation of Spectrum for IMT (IMT-2000, IMT-advanced, & IMT-2020/5G)

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- □ Japan should continue working for globally or regionally harmonised spectrum allocations for mobile use.
- □ Japan should engage actively in agenda item 1.13 of WRC-19.
- □ Japan should accelerate the process for allocating 5G spectrum, to facilitate the development of 5G equipment for its planned commercial service in 2020.





# FUTURE-PROOF RADIO REGULATION FOR MOBILE EQUIPMENT



## Future-proof Radio Regulation for Mobile Equipment

### YEARLY STATUS REPORT: Some Progress

■ The EBC believes that Japanese radio regulation is not sufficiently flexible and, by stipulating technical requirements based on specific technology on each frequency band, risks delaying the launch of new wireless technologies.



## Future-proof Radio Regulation for Mobile Equipment

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- □ Japan should adopt future-proof radio regulation for mobile equipment so that emerging technologies can be swiftly deployed. It is worth studying the technology-neutral approach, especially for unlicensed bands such as 5GHz.
- ❑ Japan should review its radio regulation to ensure it avoids imposing undue requirements on radio base stations, especially in respect of AAS (Active Antenna Systems). In particular, regular radio performance checks at antenna or equivalent monitor ports, and the definition of unwanted emissions according to TRP (Total Radiated Power) should be carefully reviewed.





# IP (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY) POLICY FOR SEP (STANDARD ESSENTIAL PATENTS)

# IP (Intellectual Property) Policy for SEP (Standard Essential Patents)

### YEARLY STATUS REPORT: New Issue

□ Japan's SEP policy measures are of great interest and concern to the EBC because these could be used to disadvantage the European telecommunication industry, which is the major patent holder of the targeted SEPs.



# IP (Intellectual Property) Policy for SEP (Standard Essential Patents)

#### RECOMMENDATION

□ The Government of Japan should consider the approach taken by Europe and, where possible, coordinate future activities. Japanese industry should follow similar practices to those introduced globally, rather than develop Japan-only solutions.

