Project	**IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <http://ieee802.org/16>**
Title	Global Radio Standards Collaboration on Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks and Ad Hoc Networking
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Re:	Global Standards Collaboration (GSC)
Abstract	This document provides information about GSC-9, in particular a resolution dealing with Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Network and Ad Hoc networking.
Purpose	For information of IEEE 802.16.
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Global Radio Standards Collaboration on Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks and Ad Hoc Networking

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this contribution is to provide a brief report of the results of the GSC-9 meeting, in particular to provide the text of a resolution on Global Radio Standards Collaboration on Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks and Ad Hoc Networking.

The goal of the Global Standards Collaboration meetings is to promote informal linkage among senior officials from national, regional and international standards bodies in support of the work of the International Telecommunication Union.

The Ninth Global Standards Collaboration meeting (GSC-9), that included the Global Telecommunications Standards Collaboration (GTSC-2) and Global Radio Standards Collaboration (GRSC-2) meetings, met from 9 to13 May, 2004, in Seoul, Korea. The GSC-9 meeting provided a framework for exchanging information, establishing objectives to accelerate the process of global telecommunication and radio standards development and promoting interconnectivity and interoperability. Participants included the Australian Communications Industry Forum (ACIF), Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB) of Japan, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) and Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) from the US, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC) of Japan, the Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA) of Korea, and the Telecommunications Standards Advisory Council of Canada (TSACC). Guests included representatives from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT), and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

The Participating Standards Organizations (PSOs) shared information about their work programmes and, in particular, those subjects which had previously been agreed to be of high importance during GSC-8.

For further information, please refer to the Communiqué: http://www.tta.or.kr/gsc/index.jsp

The GSC-9 meeting issued several resolutions which can be found in: http://www.tta.or.kr/gsc/Resolution.jsp In particular, Resolution GSC-9/5, entitled “Global Radio Standards Collaboration on Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Network and Ad Hoc networking”, should be of interest to IEEE 802.16 and is given in Attachment 1.

The next GSC meeting in this series (i.e., GSC-10) has been scheduled for 28 August - 1 September 2005 in Sophia Antipolis, France, and will be hosted by ETSI.

Attachment 1: Resolution GSC-9/5 (Seoul, Korea): “Global Radio Standards Collaboration on Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Network and Ad Hoc networking”.

Attachment 1

RESOLUTION GSC-9/5 (GRSC): Global Radio Standards Collaboration on Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Network and Ad Hoc Networking

The 9th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Seoul, Korea, 2004)

recognizing

a) that radio local area network (RLAN) standardization is mainly taking place in ITU-R, ETSI , IEEE, IETF, ARIB, and TIA (*e.g.*, IEEE 802 LMSC, ETSI BRAN Project, Multimedia Mobile Access Communication Systems (MMAC)/ High-Speed Wireless Access Network (HiSWAN));

b) that projects related to Wireless Access Systems (WAS), including RLANs and ad hoc capabilities are also being developed (*e.g.*, TTA Wireless Portable Internet Standards (WiBro), Project Mobility for Emergency and Safety Applications [MESA]);

c) that International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT-2000) global standards development (spectrum and technical specification related global harmonization) has been successfully coordinated in ITU;

d) the emergence of interoperability/interworking specifications in 3GPP and 3GPP2 between RLAN and IMT-2000, in fulfillment of the ITU framework for development of systems beyond IMT-2000;

e) that RLANs as well as other wireless access systems can offer powerful flexibility when organized in the form of ad hoc networks;

f) that ad hoc networking allows a variety of devices to establish communication without the aid of a central infrastructure;

g) that ad hoc networks offer a high degree of mobility over wireless radio links;

h) that ad hoc networks involve autonomous, self-organizing terminals;

i) that ad hoc networks may involve distributed routing and distributed routing network control;

j) that ad hoc network nodes may serve as routers and hosts;

k) that ad hoc networks may be adaptable to varying topology and traffic conditions;

l) that ad hoc networks may be stand-alone or connect and/or inter-work with larger networks (including fixed) via a gateway or other access method.

considering

a) that the IEEE, IETF, ITU-R, ARIB, ETSI, TIA and other standards bodies have existing standards relating to ad hoc networking and/or have initiated developments that may be beneficial to associated applications;

b) that there is a need for specific network layer standards for Ad Hoc networking;

c) that ad hoc networks may be applicable to PPDR, military, ITS, commercial enterprise (including peer-to-peer), etc;

d) that WRC-03 allocated 455 MHz of spectrum and adopted new regulations governing WAS, including RLANs that operate in the 5 GHz frequency bands;

d) that in some countries 4.9 GHz and other appropriate bands for PPDR may benefit from WAS developments, including ad hoc networking capabilities.

resolves

1) to facilitate a strong and effective global radio standards collaboration on WAS, including RLAN standardization and ad hoc networking;

2) to strengthen collaboration and coordination mechanisms between ITU and Standards Development Organizations to progress international RLAN standardization, taking into account current developments in the field of IMT-2000 and beyond; and

3) to encourage Participating Standards Organizations to develop and support standards for WAS, including RLANs, with a high degree of coordination and harmonization, taking into account technical and regulatory requirements.