



**SUMMARY REPORT
ON
The 27th APT
Standardization Program
Forum (ASTAP-27)**

**7-11/March/2016
Pattaya/Thailand**

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**On Behalf
MALAYSIAN TECHNICAL STANDARDS
FORUM BHD**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. Abstract.....	2
2. List of Participants.....	2
3. Introduction /Background	2
4. Agendas/Topics	2
5. Findings.....	3
6. Conclusion	6
7. Acknowledgement.....	6

1. Abstract

ASTAP 27th meeting is the platform that continues on reviewing its standardization process, enhances its activities, produces useful outcomes and meets the needs of APT members. This year Conformity & Interoperability Event has been separated from the ASTAP Forum and it has been scheduled for late this year and there will be only one ASTAP meeting.

For this meeting, the industrial workshop focused on two main topics, namely resilient ICT systems for disaster management as well as IoT and smart cities. There were 139 participants registered for this workshop and about 10 delegates from Malaysia.

2. List of Participants

139 participants registered in the forum. List of participants from Malaysia are listed as follows:

MCMC – Mr. Aiman

MTSFB – Dr. Wahidah, Dr. Gopinath, Mr. Alex and Mrs. Adeline

TM R&D – Dr Thava, Mr. Ramli, Mr. Fuad

Non member by invitation – Prof Khairuddin, Dr. Fitri Soraya

3. Introduction /Background

ASTAP has played substantial role in standardization in the Asia-Pacific region by providing a forum to various stake holders such as industries, governments, international organizations and any other interested parties to work together to address the members needs on standards. Standard itself has fundamental role in protecting interests of consumers, preventing unnecessary duplication in investment and assisting government policies in securing social benefits.

4. Agendas/Topics

- 7th of March 2016 – Monday
 - Welcome Address by Mr. Masanori Kondo, Deputy Secretary General, APT
 - Opening Remarks by Mr. Yoichi Maeda, Chairman, ASTAP
 - Industry Workshop for Resilient ICT Systems for Disaster Management
 - Best Practices of Resilient ICT Systems for Disaster Management in Philippine and Japan
 - Newly Proposed ICT Systems for Disaster Management.
 - Industry Workshop for IoT and Smart Cities
 - Standards and Initiatives for IoT & Smart Cities
 - Use cases and best practices for IoT & Smart Cities

- 8th – 11th March 2016 – Tuesday – Friday
 - Plenary
 - Working group meetings
 - Policy and Strategic Coordination (WG PSC)
 - Network and System (WG NS)
 - WG on Service and Application (WG SA)
 - Expert group meetings

5. Findings

Management Committee-39 suggestions to ASTAP

- To review the Working Methods of ASTAP regarding the responsibility of the Chairman
- To develop tangible outcomes
- To consider the elements relevant to ASTAP that are necessary to be included in the draft Strategic Plan for 2018 – 2020

Report from the disaster relief industry workshop

Most countries in Asia Pacific region are vulnerable to natural disasters. Various kinds of natural disasters such as typhoon, earthquake, tsunami, volcano eruption, flood, and landslide are hitting the lands of those countries, and so many people are losing their lives and so heavy damages are imposed on the societies and economies. It is almost impossible to prevent natural disasters completely, but it is possible to mitigate the disaster considerably through the resilient ICT systems.

Table 1 list of the presentations

Title	Presenter
The Best Practices of Resilient ICT Systems for Disaster Risk Management in the Philippines	Bgen. Nicolas D. Ojeda, Jr. (ret.) ICTO-DOST, Philippines
Best practices of resilient ICT systems for disaster management in Japan	Mr. Takeya Isobe, CTI Engineering Co., Ltd., Japan
Vehicle as a new social infrastructure especially in Disaster	Dr. Yuji Inoue, TOYOTA Info Technology Center Co., Ltd., Japan
Trials on disaster management system based on PS-LTE in Korea	Mr. Hyoungiel Park, KT Corporation, Republic of Korea
Our Focus on “Smart City” and ICT for Disaster Prevention	Ms. Mai Imoto, NTT WEST, Japan
Use of Smart Devices on Disaster Management System Complying Universal Accessibility Requirements"	Dr. Yong-Jick Lee, SCE Inc., Republic of Korea

- ICTO-DOST introduced the concept of E-resilience, where ICTs role in Disaster Response Management is recognized. In this, talked the significance of E-resilience not only in the technological but as well as in the communication facet during disasters was explored. There was also discussion on the recent developments on the use of ICT not

limited to disasters caused by weather phenomenon but also with other disasters occurring because of ecological and man-made consequences in the Philippines.

- CTI Engineering presented two types of services provided with resilient ICT systems in Japan. One is “Citizens’ services”, another one is “Services for administrative agencies”. Terrestrial digital media broadcasting and Multiple-address wireless communications are introduced as representative service for Citizens. J-Alert and L-Alert are introduced as representative service for administrative agencies. Finally, important points were highlighted for both “Citizens’ services” and “Services for administrative agencies”.
- TOYOTA shared their initiative on how ICT together with electric energy storage will create new capability not only for automated driving but to serve human society in various aspects, one of which is to provide resilient information services in disaster situations.
- KT Corporation discussed the challenges and lessons from LTE based Public Safety-LTE network deployment in Korea.
- NTT West has been actively engaging in variety of disaster prevention activities by using ICT. This presentation introduced their activities in Japan, one of which was awarded by Smart City EXPO World Congress 2014 for its uniqueness of how to involve residents and raise their awareness of disaster prevention.
- SCE presentation discussed about the use of mobile devices in disaster management systems and importance of universal accessibility on the disaster management systems as it is critical to the people with disabilities.

Report from the IoT and smart cities workshop

This workshop provides a platform to share on how the “Internet of Things” is applied to transform cities; enabling cities to become ‘smarter’, ‘more sustainable’ and livable by sharing the following perspectives:

1. Latest policies and standardization activities in the countries
2. Country initiatives, best practices, technology advancement and industry use cases of IoT powering Smart Cities

Table 2: List of presentations

Title	Presenter
IoT and Smart Cities: Challenges and Opportunities for Regulators	Mr. Harin Grewal, IDA, Singapore
Smart City & IoT Initiatives in Malaysia: Use Cases & Standards	Dr. Gopinath Rao Sinniah, Malaysia
IoT standardization promotion initiatives	Ms. Yuki Naruse, MIC, Japan

IoT and Smart City in Indonesia	Henry F. Jusuf, Indonesia
IoT and Smart City in China	Ms. Haihua Li, CAICT, China
IoT technologies for Smart City	Mr. Akihiro Kanazawa, NTT West, Japan
Introduction to Busan Smart City Project in Korea	Mr. Eunkwang Kim, SK Telecom, Rep. of Korea

- IDA Singapore highlighted there were some technology and service examples from Singapore including IPv6 to support IoT, enhanced mobility and eSIM trials to support M2M/IoT using OTA technology.
- MIC Japan elaborated R&D areas in Japan, currently focuses on Artificial Intelligent and Automatic Control/Driving. Future direction of IoT as IoT 2.0 to include 'automatic optimal control' to help human's decision was also shared. The speaker also suggested that since there are various IoT standardization activities in many different de-jure SDOs as well as de-facto SDOs, there is a need to consider harmonization of the various IoT standardization activities globally.
- The presentation from Indonesia highlighted how the e-Participation project has leveraged on crowdsourcing to address the challenges of traffic management in Jakarta.
- CAICT China discussed three aspects are emerging, these are, IoT for manufacturing, networked consumption market and smart cities, and the number of M2M terminals and IoT market is growing rapidly. IoT standardization activities are very active and till now, the government has approved over 200 standards items, with more than 220 cities being proposed or are being worked on to become a smart city. Similar to IoT, the standards of smart city is a very important aspect where the Smart Cities Standards System has been published and SAC has approved about 29 national standards items.
- SK Telecoms highlighted there are many use-cases from Smart City project such as Safety service for Children and the old, Smart Node, Smart Parking, Smart marine safety based on Drone, Energy and environment management in the store and 3D based City Monitoring.

Report on attended expert group meetings

- EG-IS

In the workshop, there were informative and useful presentations, panel discussions and Q&A regarding best practices for a multi-layered strategic approach to effective cybersecurity enhancement in developing countries, and international collaboration to promote cybersecurity initiatives.

Through two sessions, the importance of the following aspects of cybersecurity were emphasized and they were shared among the workshop participants:

- Awareness raising for all stakeholders on cybersecurity,
- Involvement of all parties to implementation of national cybersecurity strategy,

- Clear cybersecurity principals in cybersecurity strategy, such as free flow of information, rule of law, self-governance, openness and multi-stakeholder,
 - Clear identification of role and responsibilities in national strategies,
 - Clear set of objectives in national strategy,
 - Risk management approach,
 - National law/legislations for cybersecurity,
 - Technical regulation including standards and procedures, and
 - Collaborations with international and regional initiatives.
- EG-BSG
 - Revised on the Handbook “Handbook to Introduce ICT Solutions for the Community in Rural Areas” to submit as a guideline output document.
 - Discussion on new version of “Guideline for Management of Deploying ICT solutions”.
 - Discussion on new approach for a handbook for issues with standardization in APT countries
 - EG-SNLP
 - Now that the speech translation system is already completed, there will be used for Japan Olympics games in 2020
 - There is not much of a new items to work on by this EG

The next Industry Workshop will be held in ASTAP-28 for one day, the topic will focus on “IoT and Smart Cities”, and four sessions including panel discussion session will be arranged in order not only to share information and views on the specific aspects but also to have more time for Q&A. Under the theme of “IoT and Smart Cities”, the sub-themes for each session will be discussed by the coordinators for the next industry workshop.

6. Conclusion

Most of the discussion on this ASTAP meeting is about the strategy needed to revised ASTAP work plan that in line with ITU-T activities, technologies in IoT and disaster management which requires cooperation from the APT countries as well as discussion on the on-going issues in standards development.

7. Acknowledgement

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