

CEPT/ECC-ETSI Co-operation Process and relation to standardisation activities

53 shades of RE-D, 4 November 2015, ETSI – Sophia Antipolis

Thomas Weber, ECO, Spectrum Management
Thomas.weber@eco.cept.org

Overview

- The regulatory environment
- CEPT/ECC, ETSI and the EU
- Regulating spectrum and equipment in Europe
- Structure CEPT/ECC
- Importance of Harmonised European Standards (Radio RE-D)
- Examples

Radio Regulatory Environment

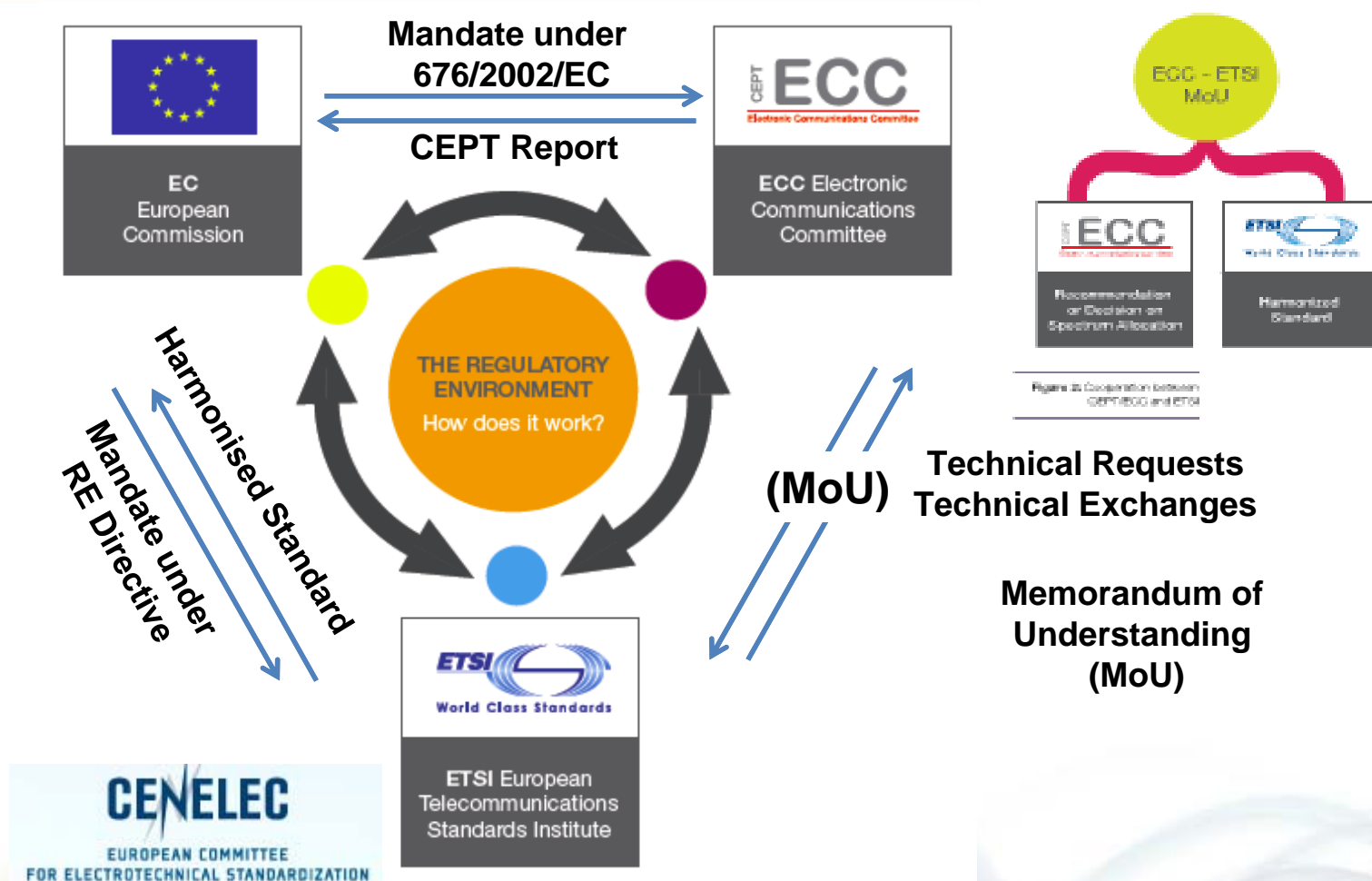
- The first sentence of the ITU Constitution fully recognises “the sovereign right of each State to regulate its telecommunication”.
- Countries, must have **national legislation** that gives them the means to manage and utilise spectrum ...
rationally, efficiently and economically for an equitable use by all
(see ITU CS Art 44)
- Hence such legislation provides for the country to:
 - assign “allocations” to radio services: **National Frequency Table**;
 - **manage the spectrum**, using simulation or calculation tools;
 - **authorise uses** (exemption, licensing, experimental) of spectrum.
- The main aim is to utilise spectrum such that the usage is
“protected from interference” or “do not cause interference”.³

The ECC, ETSI and the EU

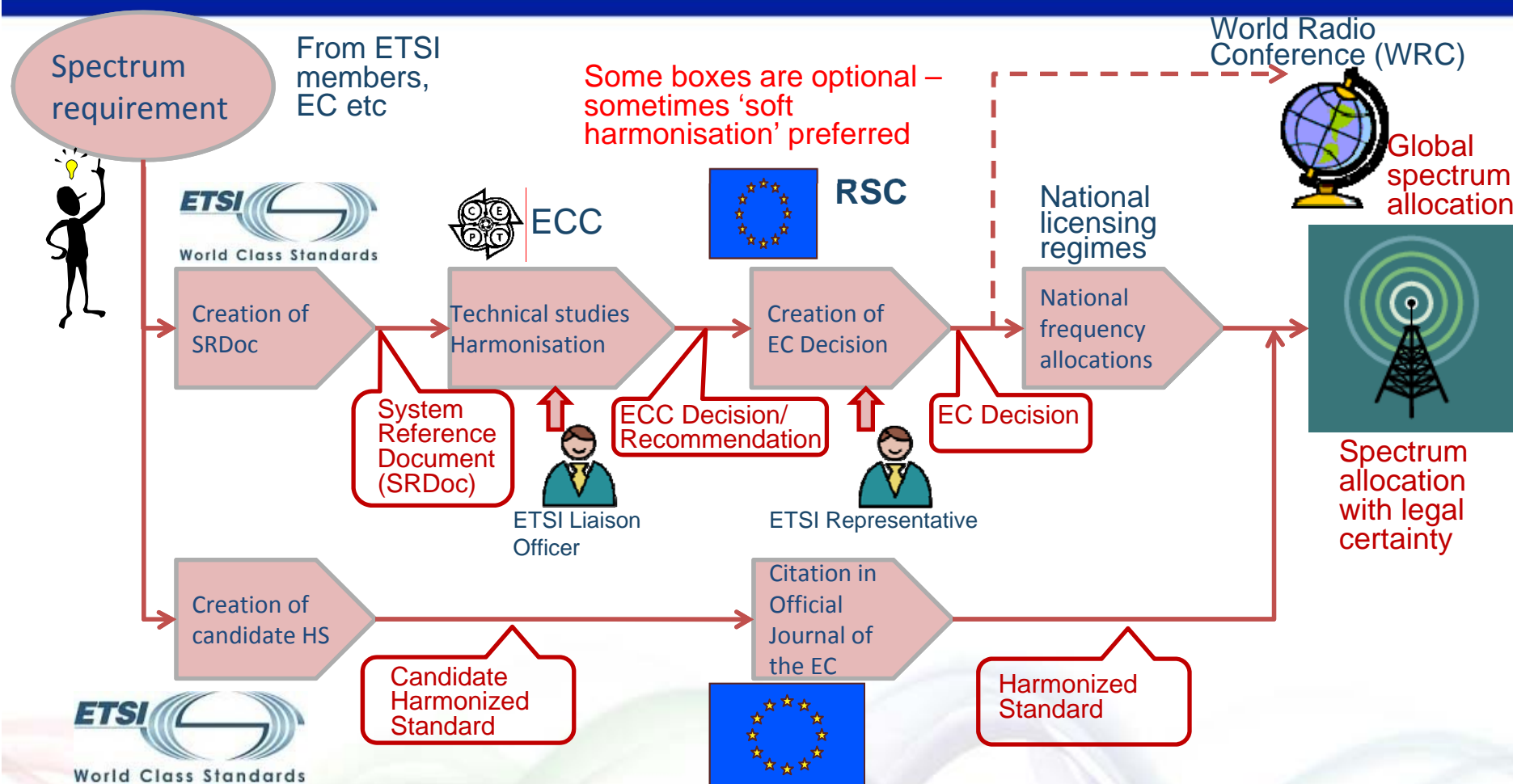
ECC Decisions
Recommendations
Reports



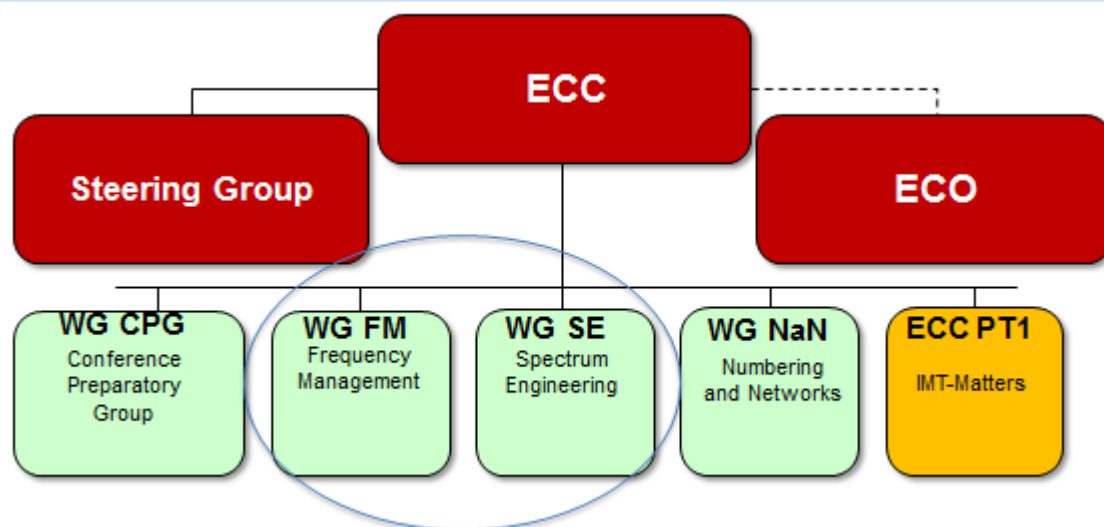
The ECC, ETSI and the EU



Regulating Spectrum and Equipment in Europe

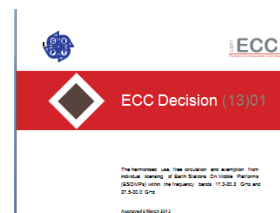


Structure CEPT ECC

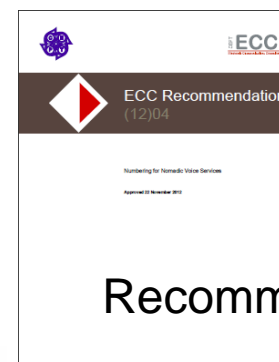


The **Working Group Frequency Management (WG FM)** is responsible for **developing strategies, plans and implementation advice** for the management of the radio spectrum

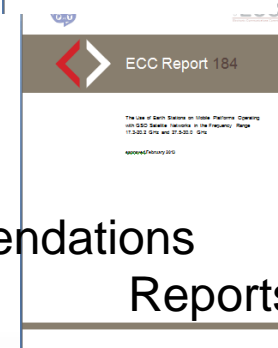
Working Group Spectrum Engineering (WG SE) is responsible for **developing technical guidelines and sharing and compatibility arrangements** for radio spectrum use



Decisions



Recommendations Reports



Importance of Harmonised European Standards

- **ECA Table** (European Common Allocations) **includes HENs** in one column – used also by most CEPT administrations in their own NTFA (National Tables of Frequency Allocations)



- Included in www.efis.dk (also ETSI SRDocs, or HENs for specific application fields)
- Harmonisation measures include more and more **mitigation techniques / sharing procedures** – need detailed reflection in HENs –
 - some details only in the HENs – streamlining the regulatory environment
 - more flexible when it comes to changes

Harmonised European Radio Standards become even more important

- move from exclusive access to spectrum to a **shared spectrum environment** in application fields not experienced before. Examples: Fixed Satellite vs Fixed, PMR environment in 400 MHz, LTE-U/LAA....and also new **regulatory approaches requiring sharing agreements** (e.g. in LSA, or multiple-tier regulatory approaches).
- Regulatory principles such as application and technology neutrality (as much as possible) require spectrum access techniques and sharing procedures. **Regulators perspective: avoid fragmented and inefficient spectrum use. Not possible to give everybody its own 'backyard'.**
- **'Share the burden'** - appropriate transmitter masks and receiver parameters.

Examples – Specific Items relevant to RE-D

700 MHz / 800 MHz: Need for **Broadcast Receiver Parameters**

UHF: LTE vs SRDs: **LTE** unwanted emissions to be improved and SRD Rx performance

2300-2400 MHz: new MFCN band -> 2.4 GHz ISM-band: **needs appropriate Rx parameters**

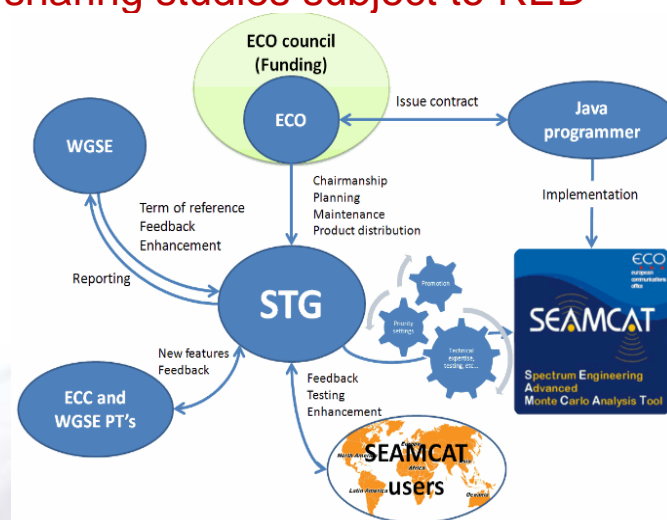
PT SE21 – currently 2 work items

Receiver parameters: Collect and consider the future role of receiver parameters in spectrum management and sharing studies subject to RED

Unwanted emissions: ERC/REC 74-01
review /
new ECC Report

Inductive applications < 9 kHz: **WGFM/SRD/MG**

SEAMCAT: **libraries include Tx/Rx parameters/**
victim assumptions –
Easier access to content planned



Thank You

for your attention

17/02-16 13:30 -
18/02-16 13:00

ECC-ETSI

19th ECC-ETSI consultation meeting