

# 20<sup>th</sup> Meeting

Kristiansand, 23 – 27 June 2008

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Subject: TCAM/RSC RIG II

Password protection required? (Y/N)

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## Summary:

The RSCOM on its latest meeting concluded on a template for parameters for radio interface standardisation (RIS).

#### **Proposal:**

- to ECC to consider and endorse the template

Background:



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Information Society and Media Directorate-General

Electronic Communications Policy Radio Spectrum Policy

> Brussels, 25 March 2008 DG INFSO/B4

**RSCOM08-23** 

**INTERNAL DOCUMENT** 

# **RADIO SPECTRUM COMMITTEE**

**Working Document** 

Subject: TCAM-RSC RIG II update

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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

A final meeting of the ad hoc RIG II group was held on 19 February 2008 in Brussels. The group finalised the Radio Interface Specification (RIS) model (annex 2) and the associated RIS form (annex 3). An executive summary of the meeting can be found in annex 1.

The Commission services propose that RSC endorses this RIS model and to use the model as far as possible for national notifications as well as for proposed implementing measures based on the Radio Spectrum Decision (676/2002/EC).

Member States are invited to comment on the results of the RIG II group and to endorse the RIS model.

If the members are able to support this approach in principle, the modalities for ensuring a consistent implementation of the RIS model will also need to be discussed.

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Annex 1

RSCOM-TCAM ad hoc RIG (08) 06

#### DRAFT CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY OF THE TCAM-RSC AD HOC MEETING OF THE RADIO INTERFACES GROUP II (RIG2) BRUSSELS, 19 FEBRUARY 2008

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1) This meeting was held upon the request of TCAM24 delegations in order to finalise the radio interface specification model ("RIS model" thereafter) proposed in March 2007 to the joint TCAM-RSCOM N°4, and in order to organise its effective implementation throughout various European organisations.

# 2. FINAL FORM OF THE RADIO INTERFACE MODEL

- 2) The RIS model as presented to RSCOM-TCAM N°4<sup>1</sup> was examined in the light of contributions from Belgium, Romania, and The Netherlands.
- 3) An agreement was reached on the contents of the guide and its explanatory table, and on the corresponding template.

#### ADOPTION OF THE MODEL WITHIN THE EU, INDIVIDUAL MEMBER STATES, AND CEPT

- 4) It is proposed to Member States to systematically draft their regulated radio interfaces in conformity with the RIS model and guidance. Exceptional deviations should be explicitly justified.
- 5) It is proposed to CEPT/ECC to systematically describe the radio interfaces proposed in their deliverables pursuant to RSD mandates for harmonisation in conformity with the RIS model. Furthermore it is proposed that ECC clearly designates which elements in those descriptions are destined to RSD harmonisation measures, and which ones are destined to ETSI harmonised standards.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> RSCOM-TCAM RIG2 (07) 01 rev3 and RSCOM-TCAM RIG2 (07) 03.

- 6) It is suggested that the radio interfaces of subclasses of Class 1 be systematically described in conformity with the RIS model. Exceptional deviations should be explicitly justified.
- 7) It is suggested that technical implementing measures under the Radio Spectrum Decision should follow the RIS model as far as possible.
- 8) In the data base EFIS, it is proposed to ERO to systematically keep the spectrum regulatory information compatible with the RIS model and to Decision 2007/344/EC, as well as to Member States to enter information into EFIS which is also compatible with the RIS model.

#### FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

- 9) It was agreed that the RIS model and the recommendations on its use would be proposed to both RSC and TCAM for their support in the same terms.
- 10) The Commission services will develop a doctrine for evaluating national draft interface specifications notified within the framework of 1998/34/EC, and where needed the adopted national interfaces.
- 11) The legal status of the RIS model will be considered by the Commission services.

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#### Annex 2

# **Guide for Radio Interface Specifications**

#### Foreword

This guide lays down a common template for the publication of Radio Interface Specifications (RIS).

This guide has been developed in order to inform interested parties about the conditions for the use of radio spectrum in the countries of the EU and EFTA. It is endorsed by the EU Commission, the Radio Spectrum Committee (RSC) and the Telecommunications Conformity Assessment and Market Surveillance Committee (TCAM).

#### Scope

This guide should be used by the Member States and the EU for the preparation and publication of RIS which they regulate.

The Commission should use the same model for RIS of equipment classified as Class 1 according to Commission Decision 2000/299/EC and for RIS of implementing measures under the Radio Spectrum Decision 676/2002/EC.

This guide defines a number of parameters which can be used to regulate the conditions of use of radio spectrum.

This guide clarifies where (= under which item) the technical characteristics of a RIS are to be included in order to harmonise the presentation.

The template described in this guide consists of two parts:

- a normative part (Radio Interface), which contains the list of parameters which can be used to regulate the use of the radio spectrum;
- an informative part, which includes elements of information relevant to the Radio Interface.

The use of this template facilitates the publication of all the RIS on the common information platform EFIS (ERO Frequency Information System – <u>www.efis.dk</u>). This platform will form the basis for the spectrum information portal of the EU.

#### General requirements

Each regulated parameter must be justified by the need to ensure the efficient use of the radio spectrum and the avoidance of harmful interference or other public interest requirements.

The normative part should not contain other parameters than those that are contained in the table below. Where there is a need to inform about other parameters mentioned in harmonised standards, such information may go into the informative part.

Equipment should be so constructed that, as a minimum, the same level of protection is guaranteed as laid down in the applicable Harmonised Standard giving presumption of conformity with Directive 1999/5/EC.

#### References

R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC<sup>2</sup>, Framework Directive 2002/21/EC<sup>3</sup>, Authorisation Directive 2002/20/EC<sup>4</sup>; Radio Spectrum Decision 676/2002/EC<sup>5</sup>, Decision 2000/299/EC<sup>6</sup> (R&TTE classification decision), Decision 2007/344/EC<sup>7</sup> (Spectrum Information decision) ECC Report 25 on the European Common Allocation Table (ECA) <sup>8</sup> ECC/DEC/(01)03 on ERO Frequency Information System (EFIS) <sup>9</sup> ITU Radio Regulations (RR)

<sup>3</sup> Directive 2002/21/Eco the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive); OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 33–50.

<sup>4</sup> Directive 2002/20/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services (Authorisation Directive); OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 21–32

<sup>5</sup> Decision No 676/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Community (Radio Spectrum Decision); *OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 1–6* 

<sup>6</sup> 2000/299/EC: Commission Decision of 6 April 2000 establishing the initial classification of radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and associated identifiers (notified under document number C(2000) 938) (Text with EEA relevance); OJ L 97, 19.4.2000, p. 13–14.

<sup>7</sup> 2007/344/EC: Commission Decision of 16 May 2007 on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community (notified under document number C(2007) 2085) (Text with EEA relevance); OJ L 129, 17.5.2007, p. 67–70.

<sup>8</sup> The European Table of Frequency Allocations and Utilisations in the Frequency Range 9 kHz to 1000 GHz (Lisboa 02 – Dublin 03 – Kusadasi 04 – Copenhagen 04 – Nice 07)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity; OJ L 91, 7.4.1999, p. 10–28.

### Normative part

Nr	Parameter	Description	Comments
1	Radiocommunication Service	Radiocommunication Service according to ECC/DEC/(01)03, Annex 1 if applicable.	
2	Application	Application according to ECC/DEC/(01)03, Annex 2. Description of allowed application(s) within the frequency band if applicable.	Application details. In particular cases specific provisions may be given to define the application (kind of use and assigned frequencies within the band etc.) or which user groups may get frequencies.
3	Frequency band	Lower and upper limits of the frequency band where the particular technical interface regulations are valid. The transmitting frequency band limits are given as channel edges rather than centre frequencies of lowest and highest channels within the band. Several transmitting frequency bands, using the same Radio Interface parameters, may be specified.	The transmit centre frequency may be specified or additional information regarding the receive frequencies may be given.
4	Channelling	Description of channelling or channel spacing.	In addition to the channel spacing, the centre or reference frequencies (e.g. min. / max. frequencies) to be used for the referred emissions may be defined for different channel spacing in some RIS. The method of multiplexing may be covered in relevant cases.
5	Modulation / Occupied bandwidth	Designation of emission in accordance with Article 2.7 (Appendix 1) of the ITU Radio Regulations (RR) or description of modulation using other terms.	
6	Direction / Separation	Duplex direction and separation if applicable.	
7	Transmit power / Power density	The maximum transmit power (upper power limit), is normally specified in radiated power or power density (e.r.p, e.i.r.p.,	For applications authorised on an individual basis, the maximum radiated power, the radiated power flux density

<sup>9</sup> ECC Decision of 15 November 2001 on ERO Frequency Information System (EFIS), amended 5 October 2007, (ECC/DEC/(01)03)

		etc.) and direction (angle, polarization). Alternatively electromagnetic field strength can be given as a function of distance or area.	or the maximum conducted output power, and in some cases, also the lower power limit may be specified in the licence provisions only.
		Where justified, the maximum conducted output power / power density of the transmitter may be specified as an alternative.	
		For certain applications the minimum transmit power / power density (lower power limit) may be specified.	
8	Channel access and occupation rules	Channel access and occupation rules specify the obligations to protect other applications in the same band or to facilitate sharing between the applications using the same band and when justified in adjacent bands. This is done by :	Channel occupation rules are imposed mostly on the equipment exempted from individual authorisation and in some cases on the equipment used on an individual authorisation basis, using shared channels.
		• requiring the level of protection and/or mitigation which results from the use of validated mitigation and spectrum access techniques in the Harmonised Standard. Pending the adoption of Harmonised Standards the RIS can specify or refer to spectrum access and mitigation techniques which is/are considered adequate.	Equipment shall implement appropriate spectrum access and mitigation techniques on condition it achieves at least an equivalent level of protection and/or mitigation (taking in account the different potentially interfered applications) as achieved by compliance with the harmonised standard.
		• defining the electromagnetic field strength value not to be exceeded at the location of the other (protected) user(s) or at the boundary of a certain geographical area (e.g. radio astronomy sites).	
9	Authorisation regime	This field may be used by national regulatory authorities to indicate if an individual authorisation or a "general authorisation" is foreseen.	This field should specify the authorisation regime as much as necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market.
			This field should be used to define special geographical area or time restrictions for the use of radio stations within a country (indoor use, radio astronomy sites, airports, etc.)
			The comments in this field, may also give additional information such as temporary authorisation or user registration requirements.

			Some authorisations may be issued entirely on non- interference / non-protected basis or exclusive/non- exclusive.
			Typically, three alternatives for authorisation are used. If individual frequency assignment is required for use, then an individual authorisation is always required. This may also be the case for some other reasons, e.g. to issue call signs to radio stations, or where it is necessary at least to know the users (registration). In some countries, exemption from individual authorisation is called as "general authorisation" or "class licence", if there is a need to establish general rules for the use of spectrum. In some other countries only the term "licence exemption" is used, even if this may also stipulate conditions for use. It can be foreseen that, in the future, also the authorisation method (first come first served, beauty contest etc.) and licence fees or spectrum pricing may need to be described.
10	Additional essential requirements according to Art. 3.3 of R&TTE Directive	This field is used to indicate special requirements stipulated by an European Commission Decision invoking Art. 3.3 of the Directive 1999/5/EC.	Additional information if appropriate. Typically Commission Decisions impose specific quality levels to be achieved for safety of life and other applications.
11	Frequency planning assumptions	<b>g</b> The frequency planning assumptions may cover additional issues such as receiver parameters, assumed antenna characteristics and radio environment. These assumptions are taken into account for network planning purposes and in the case of harmful interference to the radio services.	The main reason of stating the frequency planning assumptions is that the relevant Harmonised Standard may not contain in all cases all the parameters used;
			assignments, or;
			in international co-ordination processes, or;
			in compatibility analysis.

# **Informative Part**

Nr	Parameter	Description	Comments
12	Planned changes	Any planned changes or indication of evolution	
13	Reference	EC Decisions Harmonised Standards CEPT / ECC Decisions or Recommendations National Frequency Allocation Table	Only the version(s) mentioned in the most recent publication of the list of Harmonised Standards give(s) presumption of conformity. It is common to foresee a transition period for the earlier versions. Only harmonised Standards covering article 3.2 and article 3.3 requirements are mentioned.
14	Notification number	Identification number of RIS notification to EU and/or WTO.	
15	Remarks	Additional information may be given in this field.	

Annex 3

[COUNTRY]	Radio Interface Specification	[TITLE]	[REFERENCE NUMBER]	[EDITION / DATE]
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	Nr	Parameter	Description	Comments
	1	Radiocommunication Service		
	2	Application		
	3	Frequency band		
	4	Channelling		
	5	Modulation / Occupied bandwidth		
ve part	6	Direction / Separation		
ormati	7	Transmit power / Power density		
Z	8	Channel access and occupation rules		
	9	Authorisation regime		
	10	Additional essential requirements		
	11	Frequency planning assumptions		
or ati	12	Planned changes		
Infa ma	13	Reference		

14	Notification number	
15	Remarks	