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| 45th ECC Meeting |  |
| Rotterdam, 27th – 30th June 2017 |  |
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The 45th meeting of the Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) was held in the city of Rotterdam, The Netherlands, at the kind invitation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Radiocommunications Agency Netherlands (Agentschap Telecom).

# Opening of the meeting

The ECC Chairman, Mr Eric Fournier (F), opened the meeting and welcomed the participants.

The Chairman gave the floor to Mrs Heleen Uijt de Haag, Deputy Director Telecommunications at Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands. She welcomed the delegates in Rotterdam, the second city of the Netherlands and the main port of the country, one of the biggest ports in Europe by its activities. She explained that like the historical and pragmatic development of the port of Rotterdam we are on the threshold of a new ’revolution’ in connectivity by using spectrum. The ECC is one of the stakeholders for this revolution.

She wished to all a fruitful meting and a pleasant stay in Rotterdam.

Mr Fournier thanked Mrs Heleen Uijt de Haag for her kind words and for the invitation in Rotterdam.

The meeting was attended by 78 delegates representing 30 Administrations, the European Commission, the Office and 13 observers. The list of participants can be found in Annex 02. The list of output documents is given in Annex 01

# Adoption of the Agenda, Schedule of work

The Chairman informed the meeting about the last update of the draft agenda. The meeting adopted the agenda as given in Annex 03.

# Reports on ECC and other activities

##  Minutes of the 44th Steering Group meeting

The Chairman presented the minutes of the 44th Steering Group meeting (document ECC(17)038) drawing the attention of the meeting on several issues, including:

* the EC mandates: 5G, UWB, L Band
* the RoP reviewed by the SG on the basis of the consolidated text from ECO
* the update of the CEPT 5G Roadmap taking into account the recent activities in the WG/PT
* the discussion on the L band issue relating to protection of earth stations in seaport and airport
* the discussion regarding the measurement to TRP in the context of the 3.6 GHz band
* the launch of the activity regarding 6 GHz WAS/RLAN feasibility study
* the review of the ERC Rec.74/01 and the current discussion regarding spurious emission for MIMO/Beamforming antenna,
* the need for ECC to make a clear decision regarding PSAP directory
* the description of the current review process of the LoU/MoU

These elements as well as some other elements discussed within the Steering Group are addressed in the relevant sections.

## Minutes of the ECC-EC meeting

The ECC Chairman introduced document ECC(17)039, containing the minutes of the EC-ECC consultation meeting, held in Brussels on 21 March 2017 and highlighted the main areas of interest, most of them being covered within the Agenda of this ECC meeting.

## Report from the ECC-US-CAN meeting

The ECC-US-CAN cooperation meeting took place the 8 and 9 June 2017 at Washington D.C. The CEPT representatives who attended this meeting found the exchange of information and views extremely useful.

It needs to be highlighted that all the presentations are available in a specific folder of this meeting, on the ECO website, and have an access restricted to ECC group members.

## ECO Bulletin on on-going/new issues in other regions or organisations

The ECO introduced document ECC(17)040, the ECO’s regular bulletin on developments outside the ECC.  Particular attention was drawn to the following issues:

* Update from APT;
* Changes in the regulations for the 5150-5250 MHz band in Canada and for the 57-64 GHz band in Argentina and Mexico;
* Update from FCC on a range of issues;
* Information about developments in the 450-470 MHz band and about V2X standardization;
* FCC initiatives related to Caller ID spoofing.

The relevant ECC entities were identified and they will be invited, via the relevant ECO expert, to consider the ECO Bulletin in more detail.

# Draft ECC Decisions

## Final Approval of Draft new ECC Decision (17)03, on withdrawal of ERC/DEC/(98)15 on Exemption from Individual Licensing of Omnitracs terminals for the Euteltracs system amended ECC Decision (05)09 on the free circulation and use of Earth Stations on board Vessels operating in fixed-satellite service networks in the frequency bands 5 925 – 6 425 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 3 700 – 4 200 MHz (space-to-Earth)

ECC considered the following input documents:

ECC(17)054 (Annex 2), outcome of the public consultation (ECO);

ECC(17)044 - Section 1.1 (WG FM progress report);

ECC(17)044 - Annex 1, draft new ECC Decision (17)03, provided by WG FM.

The Euteltracs system ceased to operate on 31 August 2016, therefore the ERC/DEC/(98)15 is no longer needed. No comments were received during the public consultation.

WG FM proposed to finally approve and publish this ECC Decision as provided in Annex 1 to doc. ECC(17)044.

The ECC finally approved ECC Decision (17)03 on ‘The withdrawal of ERC/DEC/(98)15 on Exemption from Individual Licensing of Omnitracs terminals for the Euteltracs system’ (**Annex 04** / **Temp 02**) and tasked the Office to publish it.

## **Final Approval** of Draft new ECC Decision (17)04 on ‘The harmonised use and exemption from individual licensing of fixed earth stations operating with NGSO FSS satellite systems in the frequency bands 10.7 - 12.75 GHz and 14.0 - 14.5 GHz’

ECC considered the following input documents:

ECC(17)054 (Annex 3), outcome of the public consultation (ECO);

ECC(17)044 - Section 1.2 (WG FM progress report);

ECC(17)044 - Annex 2, draft new ECC Decision (17)04, provided by WG FM.

Comments were received from Portugal during the public consultation. They were discussed by FM44 and the resolution table and modifications prepared by FM44 were accepted by the WG FM meeting in May 2017.

The Russian Federation objected to the intended final approval during the WG FM meeting because the technical compatibility studies, carried out by WG SE and SE40, had not been yet approved as an ECC Report. However, the work on this ECC Report had been finalised and the Russian Federation do not request any changes to the conclusions of the ECC Report and agreed that fixed earth stations considered in this ECC Decision and their impact on other services was sufficiently addressed.

WG FM proposed to finally approve and publish this ECC Decision as provided in Annex 2 to doc. ECC(17)044.

The Russian Federation emphasised that in general the outcome of the compatibility and sharing studies (ECC Report) should be available at the point in time when the spectrum regulation (ECC Decision) is considered for final approval. The Russian Federation would have preferred that the same had applied for this ECC Decision.

After a short discussion the meeting agreed that this ECC Decision can be finally approved, but this should not set precedence for the approval of future ECC Decisions.

After clarification of the meaning of Decides-1, the meeting agreed on some editorial amendments in Decides-4 and considering-l.

The ECC finally approved ECC Decision (17)04 on ‘The harmonised use and exemption from individual licensing of fixed earth stations operating with NGSO FSS satellite systems in the frequency bands 10.7 - 12.75 GHz and 14.0 - 14.5 GHz’ (**Annex 05** / **Temp 03**) and tasked the Office to publish it.

23 administrations indicated that they will implement this ECC Decision. 2 administrations informed the meeting why this ECC Decision cannot be implemented;

Lithuania explained that, since there is a country bordering Lithuania having, pursuant to the Radio Regulation, an allocation to fixed service in the frequency band 14.25-14.5 GHz, Lithuania cannot implement completely the new ECC Decision (17)04 until the coordination problem with this country is solved.

UK explained that this ECC Decision cannot be implemented because of the fixed service usage in the band 14.25-14.5 GHz in UK.

## **Draft new ECC decision on** “theharmonised use of the frequency bands 1 427-1 452 MHz and 1 492-1 518 MHz for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks Supplemental Downlink (MFCN SDL)”

ECC considered the following input documents:

* ECC(17)047 A01 (ECC PT1)
* ECC(17)056 (UK)
* ECC(17)066 (ETSI)
* ECC(17)069 (France)

ECC Considered the draft new ECC Decision on frequency arrangements and LRTC for 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz. The United Kingdom introduced its proposal in ECC(17)056 and after some discussion, *decides* 2 was modified.

Following the outcome of the drafting group on the new work item to study potential mobile earth stations receiver blocking (see section 5.3), information on this study was included in the *considerings*. Additional corrections were made to the text of the decision.

ECC discussed whether this decision should be sent to public consultation in this form or whether additional work should take place to merge it with ECC Decision (13)03 to create a single Decision applying to the whole range 1427-1518 MHz. In particular, the ECC noted an area of potential conflict in this draft, where a proposal is included to modify the technical conditions currently applied in the ECC Decision (13)03 related to the “core” L Band. As a conclusion ECC decided to send the draft Decision to public consultation but to remove from the decision all elements relating to block edge mask applying to MFCN in the band 1452-1492 MHz.

The ECC approved for public consultation the draft new ECC decision on “the harmonised use of the frequency bands 1 427-1 452 MHz and 1 492-1 518 MHz for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks Supplemental Downlink (MFCN SDL)” (**Annex 06**/**Temp 12 Rev1**)

ECC agreed a small extension of the normal 6 week Public Consultation period for this deliverable. It is planned to run from 4th of July to 21st of August.

ECC also tasked ECC PT1 to immediately review ECC Decision (13)03, particularly the parts dealing with the technical conditions at the 1452 MHz and 1492 MHz frequency boundaries, and report to the November ECC meeting.

ECC tasked ECC PT1 to immediately review ECC Decision (13)03 and report to the November ECC meeting

A liaison statement from ETSI informed ECC on the progress of the work in ETSI TC SES and explained that, in line with the advice from ECC PT1, the MSS industry is planning to design maritime and aeronautical MES, which can handle blocking level of -30 dBm and operate from 1518 MHz. In addition, ETSI TC SES invited the ECC to ensure the protection of MESs at airports and seaports by defining mitigation measures (such as minimum distances, selection of lower IMT frequency blocks or power restrictions). . However, the liaison statement also explained that, before TC-SES can revise the standards related to maritime and aeronautical MESs with improved receiver performance, TC-SES requires clarification on the envisaged protection of maritime and aeronautical MES and would appreciate information from the ECC in this regard.

ECC agreed a response to inform ETSI of the new work item in ECC PT1 to further study potential blocking of MES receivers and invite ETSI to include the blocking requirement of ‑30dBm applicable for MFCN interfering signal below 1518 MHz into its revised harmonised standards.

The ECC approved a liaison to ETSI on receiver performance requirements for mobile earth stations operating in 1518-1559 MHz and ECC PT1 studies on potential MES blocking (**Annex 07**/**Temp 17 Rev1**)

## Editorial update of ECC/DEC/(06)07 (MCA) and ECC/DEC/(08)08 (MCV)

With the recent publication of the amended EC Decisions on MCA and MCV, ECO identified that references in ECC Decision (06)07 (MCA) and ECC Decision (08)08 (MCV) to the corresponding EC Decisions and the RED had to be updated or added respectively. As a result, document ECC(17)67 proposed an editorial update of both ECC Decisions for approval for publication (as per Article 12.5.3 of the ECC Rules of Procedure).

The ECC approved for publication the editorial updates of ECC Decision (06)07 ((**Annex 08**/**Temp 04**) and ECC Decision(08)08 ((**Annex 09**/**Temp 05**).

Taking into account the revision of the ECC Rules of Procedure agreed at this meeting (see section 14) and the new provision 12.5.6bis, it was clarified that the cover page of the updated ECC Decisions will display the following mention ‘Updated 30 June 2017’.

# EC Mandate L Band

## EC mandate L band 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz

The mandate was briefly introduced by the EC Counsellor.

In response to the discussion on the ECC decision, the EC Counsellor clarified the Commission intends to amend the existing EC Decision on 1.5 GHz, i.e. there would be no separate decision covering the extension bands. This should be taken into account in the development of the CEPT report.

The ECC noted that this matter will be further considered in ECC PT1.

## Draft new CEPT report “to develop harmonised technical conditions in additional frequency bands in the 1.5 GHz range for their use for terrestrial wireless broadband electronic communications services in the Union”

ECC considered the following input documents:

* ECC(17)047 A02 (ECC PT1)
* ECC(17)070 (France)

ECC considered the draft new CEPT Report on harmonised technical conditions for the 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz bands.

For consistency with the other deliverables on this band (see section 4.3 and 5.3), ECC inserted information on the ECC PT1 study of potential blocking of MES receivers and made a number of other changes and editorial improvements, based on discussions in the drafting group and on the modified text of the draft ECC decision.

In addition, text was added to reflect the information that 3GPP is developing standards for New Radio on the basis that 5G operation in those bands will have to be under the same regulation as for existing IMT and would need to co-exist with existing IMT deployments.

The ECC approved for public consultation the draft new CEPT report “to develop harmonised technical conditions in additional frequency bands in the 1.5 GHz range for their use for terrestrial wireless broadband electronic communications services in the Union” (**Annex 10**/**Temp 15 Rev2**)

ECC agreed a small extension of the normal 6 week Public Consultation period for this deliverable. It is planned to run from 4th of July to 21st of August.

## Draft new ECC report on LRTC for MFCN in 1427-1452 MHz & 1492-1518 MHz

ECC considered the following input documents:

* ECC(17)047 A03 (ECC PT1)
* ECC(17)068 (ESOA)
* ECC(17)071 (France)

ECC considered the draft new ECC Report dealing with least restrictive technical conditions for MFCN in 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz based on downlink-only usage. In addition, it provides guidance on the impact of the introduction of MFCN in 1427-1452 MHz and/or 1492-1518 MHz on ECC Decision (13)03.

The least restrictive technical conditions are based on several assumptions, including a block bandwidth of 5 MHz, on technical conditions contained in Decision ECC/DEC/13(03) for the compatibility between MFCNs, Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-15) for compatibility with EESS in 1400-1427 MHz and ECC Report 263 for compatibility with MSS above 1518 MHz. Within the 1427-1518 MHz band, the unwanted out-of-block emissions are taken from the existing conditions in ECC Decision (13)03. Additional conditions are specified for unwanted emissions into the frequency bands 1400-1427 MHz, 1518-1520 MHz and 1520-1559 MHz.

There was a discussion, based on the contributions from France and ESOA, concerning the conclusions in the report referring to national measures to avoid MES receiver blocking at sea ports and airports.

Some administrations questioned why the text linked this to safety aspects. ECC concluded that the testing of MES terminal functioning as part of an operational procedure is not considered to be a safety communication.

ECC also concluded that it is necessary to study further the matter rather than simply referring to national measures without providing any guidance to administrations.

ECC/PT1 Chairman confirmed that the question of potential MES receiver blocking is not linked to the MFCN block edge mask. Therefore, such study does not prevent the harmonisation of LRTC.

A drafting group was convened to consider a new work item for ECC PT1 to study these issues and to develop text to reflect as necessary the outcome of this discussion in the draft ECC Report, the draft ECC Decision and the draft CEPT Report.

It was acknowledged that progress on the study of potential MES receiver blocking would depend on ECC PT1 receiving contributions, namely by providing information on blocking performance measurements of MES terminals as well as information on the operational procedures to check functioning in bands adjacent to 1518 MHz (including 1525-1559 MHz), prior to departure from sea ports or airports.

ECC agreed the new work item for ECC PT1 to study potential blocking of MES receivers caused by MFCN (SDL base stations) below 1518 MHz and to propose proportionate solutions to address this issue. (**Annex 11**/**Temp 16**)

Additional text was provided in the draft ECC Report to reflect this new work item and to respond to the point raised in the input contributions.

It was noted that the draft Report needed to address the requirement to consider the suitability of the technical conditions for 5G. The ECC PT1 Chairman explained that the 3GPP liaison statements received at the ECC PT1 meetings in January and April 2017 had stated that in bands below 6 GHz the work on New Radio assumed that 5G operation will have to be under the same regulation as for existing IMT and would need to co-exist with existing IMT deployments.

The ECC approved for public consultation the draft new ECC report on “Least restrictive technical conditions for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks in 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz” ((**Annex 12**/**Temp 13 Rev1**)

ECC agreed a small extension of the normal 6 week Public Consultation period for this deliverable. It is planned to run from 4th of July to 21st of August.

# EC mandate 5G – 3.5 GHz and 26 GHz

## CEPT roadmap on 5G - progress of the work

ECC considered the following input documents:

* ECC(17)044 (WG FM)
* ECC(17)060 (UK)

The WG FM chairman provided an update on the WG FM activities related to 5G (section 1.3 in doc. ECC(17)044). Especially, WG FM proposed the deletion of the reference to the 400 MHz bands in item C.3 of the roadmap on 5G. This proposal was also provided, among others, in the contribution from the ECO (Annex 2 to ECC SG meeting report, doc. ECC(17)038).

A further contribution from the United Kingdom was introduced (doc. ECC(17)060), which proposes to add a new action B7 to the WRC-19 section of the CEPT Roadmap, stating the need to develop positions on each of the frequency ranges listed in Resolution 238 (WRC-15). It was felt that this proposal can be accommodated under the existing action B1 and a corresponding note has been added against the action B1. In addition, ECC also agreed on a minor revision of the action B6 related to the ITU-R activities on 5G characteristics as well as on the action A4 concerning 3.4-3.8 GHz.

As a result ECC approved an updated version of the Roadmap (see **Annex 13 / Temp 06**) which reflects the up-to-date status of activities within ECC.

## 3.4-3.8 GHz:

* defragmentation,
* revision ECC Decision 11 06
* ECC Decision 07 02

ECC considered the following input documents:

* ECC(17)047 sect. 3.2 (ECC PT1)

The ECC PT1 Chairman reported that the work to review the technical conditions for 3400-3800 MHz was proceeding. On the frequency arrangements, ECC PT1 was considering the block size for the frequency arrangement (whether to keep 5 MHz or move to larger blocks), how to ensure sufficiently large channels for 5G deployment and whether the alternative FDD arrangement for 3400-3600 MHz could be removed. On the technical conditions, ECC PT1 was considering the proposal from industry on whether unwanted emissions from advanced multi-element antenna systems should be characterised by reference to the total radiated power (TRP) instead of e.i.r.p.

ECC advised that FM 22 needs study how to measure conformity of TRP. ECC PT1 will need to keep FM22 informed about the direction taken by PT1 on the use of TRP limits in technical conditions.

Following a discussion on the respective merits of TRP and e.i.r.p. limits, depending on the sharing scenario, it was also agreed that ECC PT1 should also investigate whether conditions could be framed as TRP with an additional limit on maximum e.i.r.p.

ECC also considered whether there was a need to retain ECC Decision (07)02 which also applies in this frequency band. There was no conclusion at this stage but administrations are invited to develop their position on this issue for consideration at the next ECC meeting.

ECC will consider whether to retain or withdraw ECC Decision (07)02 at its next meeting

The EC Counsellor noted the impact that any change of the BEMs could have on existing licenses in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band and therefore inquired about the objective of backwards compatibility to avoid amendments of existing licenses or delays in award procedures. The ECC PT1 chair confirmed that backward compatibility is an objective and will bring it to the attention of ECC PT1.

#  EC mandate UWB

The new ‘Permanent Mandate to CEPT to identify the technical conditions relating to the harmonised introduction of radio applications based on Ultra-Wideband (UWB) technology in the European Union’ (doc. ECC(17)053) was introduced by the Counsellor of the European Commission, Mr Andreas Geiss.

The WG FM chairman informed the meeting that this Mandate had already been noted by WG FM and SRD/MG. The delivery of the relevant CEPT Report is planned for the 1 November 2018 with all the technical parameters required to amend EC Decision 2007/131/EC. He also referred to the relevant System Reference documents which had been provided by ETSI (section 1.4 of doc. ECC(17)044) and informed the meeting that the process on UWB will most likely also lead to the revision of ECC Decision (06)04 (Harmonised conditions for devices using UWB technology in bands below 10.6 GHz) and ECC Decision (07)01 (specific material sensing devices using UWB technology).

The Russian Federation asked why this Mandate refers to additional specific UWB applications because it had been agreed in the past that the generic UWB regulation should be applied as far as possible. The WG FM chairman explained that in the area of UWB, the experience had shown that there has been many development in UWB, resulting in many amendments of the UWB regulation, including specific UWB applications. This could also be seen by the fact that so far five Mandates had been issued to the CEPT on UWB. It was also proposed in CEPT Report 59 to have a permanent Mandate as a basis for the required updates.

The Counsellor of the European Commission shared this view and informed the meeting that an examination procedure had already been scheduled for the forthcoming Radio Spectrum Committee meeting, 12 - 13 July 2017, on a new Implementing Decision which will update the current UWB regulation (regarding references to standards etc.).

The meeting concluded that, with regard to the ongoing activities within ECC, WG FM should carefully verify the need for an additional specific UWB regulation as part of the process. The generic UWB regulation should be used as far as possible. WG FM should also take into account the relevant market demand.

# Decisions on ECC Decisions in progress, newly proposed or under review and other issues from the subordinate bodies

## PSAP Directory

The ECC chairman indicated that several proxy had been given on this matter:

* Romania to Estonia
* Slovenia to Switzerland
* Greece to Norway
* Bulgaria to Finland

WG NaN Chairman Johannes Vallesverd presented the Public Safety Answering Point Directory (PSAP DIR) Project and went through the background, description of the service, use cases, the structure of Report 264, relevant risks and mitigating measures, legal issues identified by Aumento Law firm, economic consequences for ECO and the legal structure. He noted that countries organize PSAPs in different ways and that this should be respected. For example, some countries have difficulties pinpointing one focal and one backup PSAP. He argued that some countries will find solutions to these challenges - but that those who do not, should not stop those countries that are eager to proceed with the project of an ECO hosted PSAP directory.

Mr. Vallesverd pointed to the ECC Strategic Plan 2.1.2 stating that *The ECC should study relevant aspects of emergency services communications and provide support and advice to* *European emergency services stakeholders where appropriate;*

He also pointed to the Preamble of the Strategic Plan stating that *ECC is a focal point in Europe for providing, maintaining and exchanging information on electronic communication; and endeavours to foster a spirit of cooperation and collaboration with all stakeholders.*

Furthermore he referred to Terms of Reference of WG NaN stating that WG NaN shall

*Study technical and regulatory aspects of emergency services communications and cooperate with European emergency services stakeholders on regulatory matters where appropriate.*

Mr. Vallesverd underscored the importance of the fact that the PSAPs are responsible for the correctness and for the updating of their information. The terms and conditions will be a part of the contract and should be shaped so that any liability risk for ECO is minimum.

The European Commission confirmed that establishing a PSAP DB is important but not considered as a task for the EC. While this could be a task for BEREC, BEREC itself had pointed to ECO for this task.

Mr. Vallesverd encouraged the ECC delegates to give a green or red light to the PSAP project and not yellow lights.

Sweden, supported by Denmark and Germany, pointed out that ECO should normally not have operational responsibilities and that ECC representatives are usually not PSAP representatives, so that this PSAP directory should not be considered as a task supportive of ECC. Sweden, supported by Denmark and Germany, also stressed that there will be more drawbacks than advantages in transferring the database from EENA to ECO.

Austria pointed out other similar ECO operational activities such as EFIS.

Sweden requested that the name of supporting and opposing administrations would be noted in the minutes, although a formal vote was not felt necessary.

After discussion, the following question was asked to the Plenary:

Do you agree with the following conclusion: “ECC supports the development of the PSAP database by ECO, without prejudice of the need for ECO Council to conclude on the legal and cost impact of the project”?

A show of hands gave the following result:

* 20 countries were in favor of the project. These countries were: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Romania, Slovenia, Greece and Bulgaria
* 4 countries opposed. These countries were: Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Poland.
* 7 countries abstained. These countries were: Spain, France, Portugal, Russian Federation, Malta, Czech Republic and Turkey.

It was also noted the abstentions of 7 countries.

This showed a majority within ECC in favour of the project.

It was therefore agreed that ECC should respond to the ECO Council to state this conclusion.

*Statement from Denmark, Germany and Sweden:*

*The purpose of the ECO is to be a centre of expertise and to assist and advise the CEPT and the ECC. Its functions are therefore directly connected to the purpose of the ECC. The primary functions of the ECC are to consider and develop policies, positions and proposals and to approve Decisions and other deliverables on harmonisation measures. It is an independent Committee composed of its member administrations with no task to perform any operational activities. PSAPs are not members of ECC.*

*Taking on operational activities and responsibilities visavi counterparts out of its remit would expose the ECO to unjust legal risks.  Denmark, Germany and Sweden value the functions of the EENA PSAP-DIR and consider it a useful tool within European public safety. We therefore want to safeguard its service. In this respect we see drawbacks rather than advantages by transferring the responsibility for the management of the directory to the ECO:  where a PSAP is only indirectly connected to a member administration of the ECO or the ECC, a PSAP is directly connected to the EENA; in this respect we judge that a PSAP-DIR has better prerequisites to prosper liaised to the EENA than to the ECO; connecting to an ECO PSAP-DIR must be on a voluntary basis and the participation will be reset to zero; as it would be argued from Denmark, Germany and Sweden, an ECO service on the matter could not be offered free of charge, which probably would  affect the interest from the PSAP community in a negative way; also, legal scrutiny in conjunction with signing up procedures might also decrease the willingness of, or even restrain, a PSAP to join a directory maintained by the ECO.*

*Statement from Germany*

*The show-of-hands was based on the question whether or not to establish a PSAP Directory at the ECO. It has to be noted that ECC works on the basis of consensus. Article 14.2 of the ECC RoP defines consensus as a general agreement, characterised by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments. Consensus has not been achieved by the ECC on this matter. We accept that a majority of administrations expressed to be in favour of establishing such a Directory (20 CEPT administrations). However, 4 administrations opposed and 7 abstained. Germany's opposition on the database is based on substantial aspects which were not reconciled. Germany would like to emphasise that the decision on this Directory is different compared to decisions on the approval of ECC deliverables (e.g. ECC Decisions), where an administration can decide not to implement the relevant regulation. Herewith no further obligations to an opposing administration are given. There is no similar choice with regard to the PSAP-Dir. Even if Germany would not make use of the PSAP-Dir, it would be bound to bear its burden permanently. Respecting that financial aspects have to be decided by the ECO Council, the decision of the ECC to establish the PSAP-Dir, only those administrations which are contracting parties of the ECO convention and contribute to it financially like Germany are forced to bear the burden of the PSAP-Dir independently the fact to have been objected its establishment.*

**The ECO Council letter**

The Chair of ECO Council Ms. Marta Leandro (POR) informed the ECC Plenary about the discussion at the ECO Council meeting on 3-4 May 2017, where financial, human resources and legal aspects of ECO hosting the PSAP Directory for emergency services were considered. Some concerns were raised, mainly regarding legal questions.

A letter was sent to the ECC Chairman on 10th May 2017 with information on the outcome of the discussion. Not all ECO Councillors were able to elaborate their national positions as these have not yet been finalized in advance of the meeting. In general there were no major concerns with the financial and human resources that the ECO will need to commit to support the PSAP Directory.

The key concern of the ECO Council is related to legal risk. In order to consider how best to mitigate the risks involved, the ECO Council required further information from the ECC.

The WG NaN Chairman Mr. Johannes Vallesverd (NOR) introduced the document ECC(17)059 containing text agreed by WG NaN at its 14th meeting in Helsinki (30 May – 01 June 2017) to inform the ECC’s response to the ECO Council Letter dated 10 May 2017. The ECC Chairman pointed out that the response is prepared by WG NaN, but will formally be sent from ECC Plenary.

The discussions on the draft response were mainly on two topics, namely the contracts and privacy issues. An ad hoc drafting session was arranged to further progress the work on the text

The meeting agreed to the text, which will be annexed to a response from ECC on the decision on PSAP-DIR.

In order to save time, it was also agreed that the ECO Council could direct any follow up question to the WG NaN Chairman, who could reply directly to the ECO Council with copy to the ECC Chairman.

ECC approved the letter containing the response to the ECO Council Chairperson (**Annex 14** / **Temp 18 Rev2**)

## **Final Approval** of draft ECC Report 266 on the suitability of the current ECC framework for MFCN in th­­­­­­­­e frequency bands 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300MHz, 2600 MHz, 3400-3600 MHz and 3600-3800 MHz for the future usage of LTE-based M2M and Narrowband M2M

ECC considered the following input documents:

* ECC(17)055 (ECO):PC
* ECC(17)047 A4, A5 (PT1)
* ECC(17)073 + A (Portugal)

ECC considered the revised draft ECC Report 266, based on the results of the public consultation. The key conclusions of this work are;

1. LTE MTC/eMTC and EC-GSM IoT are implemented as intrinsic parts of existing LTE and GSM technologies respectively. Therefore no change to the ECC regulatory framework is needed to address LTE MTC/eMTC and EC-GSM-IoT.
2. NB-IoT in-band is covered by the LTE harmonised standard. Embedding an NB-IoT in an LTE carrier does not change the power or the Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM), either on the BS or the UE side. In consequence, NB-IoT in-band does not raise any regulatory or technical (coexistence) issues with MFCN networks and can be deployed in 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and in any other harmonised MFCN band without further consideration.
3. Revision of ECC Decision (06)13 is needed to accommodate the use of guard band and standalone NB-IoT in 900 and 1800 MHz.
4. For the frequency bands other than 900/1800MHz bands, the current ECC regulatory framework allows mobile operators to deploy guard band NB-IoT anywhere in their blocks. Therefore, the requirement of 200 kHz frequency separation between guard-band NB-IoT channel edge and operator block edge is not ensured by the current ECC regulatory framework where BEM are in force.
5. Frequency bands 3400-3600 MHz and 3600-3800 MHz was excluded from this ECC Report.

The proposals contained in ECC(17)073, mainly of editorial nature, were agreed by the meeting, including the modification of the title in order to align it with the content of the Report.

On the matter of guard band NB-IoT, it was noted that the understanding of several ECC members and observers is that if NB-IoT in frequency bands other than 900/1800MHz bands, was placed immediately next to the block edge then it would not comply with the block edge mask Consequently, complying with the block mask would thus imply a 200 kHz guard band to an adjacent MFCN block or adjacent frequency band.. ECC PT1 was requested to verify this and report to the next ECC meeting.

The ECC approved ECC Report 266 on the suitability of the current ECC framework for the usage of wideband and narrowband M2M in the frequency bands 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2.1 GHz, 2.6 GHz (**Annex 15**/**Temp 07**) and tasked the Office to publish it

Following the conclusion of ECC Report 266 on the need to revise ECC Decision (06)13, the ECC PT1 Chairman presented a proposal for a new work item to carry out this task.

8 administrations have expressed their support for this new work item.

The ECC approved the new work item to revise the ECC Decision 06(13) in order to accommodate the introduction of standalone and guard band NB-IoT in the bands covered by this decision (ie, the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands). (**Annex 16**/**Temp 08**)

The European Commission representative indicated that the Commission will present a proposal for a mandate to CEPT to review the technical conditions in the Decision applying to 900 MHz and 1800 MHz and to propose revisions to ensure their suitability for IoT technology. He also confirmed that the intention is not to ask for the development of block edge mask in these 2 bands.

## Cross border coordination in the L band

ECC considered the following input documents:

* ECC(17)048 (CPG)
* ECC(17)049 (Ukraine)
* ECC(17)074 (Romania)
* ECC(17)Info6 (Belarus)

The ECC PT1 Chairman reported that he had received a liaison from CPG, requesting work on the development of a framework for cross border coordination between MFCN and aeronautical telemetry. It was noted that a work item would be required before ECC PT1 could start activity on this issue.

The draft work item was presented and it was accompanied by an informative annex showing countries where such cross border coordination agreements might be needed.

ECC(17)074 and ECC(17)info6 expressed supports of this work item from Romania and Belarus respectively. The ECC Chairman also reported about emails expressing support from Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Sweden, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria. Slovak Republic also indicated support to the work item.

In total, 11 administrations have expressed their support for this new work item.

The ECC approved the new work item to develop a guidance for cross-border coordination between the MFCN and aeronautical telemetry systems in countries listed in No 5.342. (**Annex 17**/**Temp 09**)

## GSM-R and future of railways

The WG FM chairman informed the meeting about the ongoing activities (section 1.5 in doc. ECC(17)044). This was noted by the meeting.

## PMSE (Video and Audio)

The WG FM chairman informed the meeting about the ongoing activities related to audio and video PMSE (section 1.6 in doc. ECC(17)044).

On the request of Belgium, he explained that FM51 considers the band 960 - 1164 MHz with regard to audio PMSE and, that WG FM had asked WG SE to carry out the relevant technical studies.

The APWPT, an LoU partner of ECC, had invited the ECC to the latest general meeting of APWPT on 21 June 2017 in Berlin. The WG FM chairman had attended this meeting on behalf of ECC. The good cooperation of APWPT and the ECC was emphasised by both sides.

The following organisations were represented during the general meeting: BEIRG (United Kingdom), Bundesinnung Elektro und Alarmtechnik (Austria), DTHG (Germany), EBU, INTHEGA (Germany), OETHG (Austria), PMSE-NL (Netherlands), SEINEP (France), SYNPASE (France), VPLT (Germany), EVVC (Germany), NAMM (USA/UK). In addition, PMSE manufacturer, one broadcasting company, production teams and service providers attended the general meeting.

Mr Matthias Fehr, Co-President and Chairman of the Executive Board of APWPT e.V., informed the ECC meeting that a new Board of the APWPT had been elected and the APWPT will also support the ECC activities related to the band 960 - 1164 MHz.

Mr Franz Ziegelwanger (Austria) informed the meeting that a new RSPG Opinion on PMSE will go into the public consultation very soon.

Mr Bruno Espinosa (ECO) drew the attention to EFIS where, inter alia, updated information on the national implementation of ERC Recommendation 25-10 is provided.

## PMR /PAMR and Review of ECC Decisions (04)06 and (06)06

ECC considered the following input documents:

* ECC(17)045R1 - Section 3.1 (WG SE progress report);
* ECC(17)044 - Section 1.7 (WG FM progress report);
* ECC(17)072 (Proposal from France).

The WG SE chairman informed about the progress of the sharing and compatibility studies for Broadband PMR/PAMR (LTE technology and including NB-IoT) in the band 410-430 MHz and 450-470 MHz (WI SE7\_25) and for BB-PPDR systems operating in the frequency band 410-430 MHz (WI SE7\_26). SE7 has prepared a Draft ECC Report covering both studies related to WIs SE7\_25 and SE7\_26 and submitted this comprehensive study (more than 300 pages) to WG SE for adoption for publication. Although several studies related to different compatibility cases are mainly finalized such as the studies related to LTE impact on RAS, FS, Paging Systems, SRD Automotive Systems, and on PMR in Programme Making, a number of other studies need to be concluded such as the LTE impact on DTT and radars. WG SE noted that significant work is to be done before adoption by WG SE. Therefore, the deadlines of these work items have been postponed to September 2017 for adoption for public consultation.

WG SE reminded SE7 that ECC at its 44th meeting has requested that the results of the PMR/PAMR studies should be presented in a technology neutral way, e.g. depending on the bandwidth rather than on the system type, with elements such as necessary guard bands and/or BEM applying to the various bandwidth category for ensuring coexistence with different systems in adjacent bands or blocks. An LS was sent to WG FM to inform about the status of the studies. WG FM was also asked to provide information on the M2M/IoT technologies and deployments, which have to be studied in relation of draft ECC Report 266.

Then the WG FM chairman continued with the introduction.

The development of the draft new ECC Decision which will replace ECC Decisions (04)06 and (06)06 is ongoing within WG FM and FM54. The expected study results of WG SE (SE7) will also be very relevant during this ongoing work.

Also the work on the draft ECC Report on current use, future opportunities and guidance to administrations for the 400 MHz PMR/PAMR frequencies is ongoing in WG FM and FM54.

WG FM, at its latest meeting, had agreed on a response back to WG SE with regard to the question raised about 200 kHz technologies described in draft ECC Report 266.

WG FM is of the view that SE7 should keep on working on LTE NB-IoT, LTE-(e)MTC and not on EC-GSM-IoT (GSM is not relevant for the 400 MHz range). As suggested by ECC, the results of the PMR/PAMR studies should be presented in a technology neutral way. So if no contribution is received on other systems with a bandwidth of or close to 200 kHz (maybe not specifically developed for the 400 MHz range but which may target it for a future use), the results of the studies based on LTE NB-IoT will be used in the ECC Decision in a technically-neutral way, i.e. the technical requirements will apply to all technologies which envisage using the 400 MHz frequency range. WG FM had noted that WG SE had planned to send the draft ECC Report into public consultation in September 2017, so WG FM invited that proponents of alternative technologies for use in the 400 MHz range should contribute to the work in SE7 within the present timeframe. WG SE and SE7 were informed accordingly.

The WG SE chairman informed that SE7 has met at 15-16 June 2017 to continue the compatibility studies. The aforementioned reply LS from WG FM was taken into account. At this meeting France submitted the contribution SE7(17)047 on “Compatibility studies between Narrow Band IoT and LTE Based PMR, RAS and RLOC systems in the 410-430 and 450-470 MHz bands”. In the study it is referred to “IoT (e.g. LoRaWAN) systems based on narrow band technologies”.

This contribution has caused controversial discussion in SE7. Concern was expressed by some SE7 participants that these aforementioned NB-IoT systems are SRDs as described in ETSI EN 300 220-1 and therefore they are not in the scope of this WI and they could also not be considered as a subset of PMR/PAMR. The proponents stressed that SE7 has been tasked to consider also IoT technologies other than 3GPP systems, in conformity with the technological neutrality principle, approach.

The WG FM chairman emphasised that the contribution from France to SE7, had not been known during the WG FM meeting, which had been held before the SE7 meeting.

France introduced its contribution (doc. ECC(17)072) and summarised that that technology neutrality is applicable so that technologies other than LTE NB-IoT should be considered for the studies related to the introduction of IoT systems in the 400 MHz bands. The contribution also shows that the LoRa technology can be operated in the 400 MHz range.

During the discussion, the WG FM chairman questioned the suitability of this system which has to be considered as an SRD system/technology according to the description in the relevant SE7 contribution. The frequency bands under consideration, 410 - 430 MHz and 450 - 470 MHz, are allocated to the mobile service.

The ECC Chairman asked why a technology should be limited to SRD/unlicensed regime and pointed out that, for example, LTE is used in licensed bands as well as in unlicensed bands (ie, LTE-LAA or LTE-Unlicensed)

After some discussions, ECC concluded that the LPWAN system could be operated in the 400 MHz bands based on individual licences and with a duty cycle up to 100 %. Therefore it should be taken into account in the same way as other land mobile systems in the 400 MHz range.

It was further agreed to revise WI SE07\_25 on the basis of the French proposal to stress the need to comply with the technology neutrality principle.

ECC approved the revised WI SE07\_25 as contained in **Annex 18** / **Temp 11.**

*Statement of Germany:*

*Germany is of the opinion that radio systems, such as LPWAN, are not part of the scope of the 400 MHz studies as originally requested. These systems are SRD systems (based on EN 300 220-1, as indicated in the relevant input to the latest SE7 meeting) and therefore cannot be considered as a subset of PMR/PAMR or other land mobile systems within the scope of the mobile service. Furthermore, those additional studies would increase the complexity of the topic and would cause an impact on the time frame (delay) for the studies.*

## Revision of ERC Rec 74-01 (unwanted emission in spurious domain)

The ERC Recommendation 74-01 contains the generic limits for unwanted emission in spurious domain and is the reference for the harmonised standards developed by ETSI. This Recommendation is a living document which should be updated every 3 years in the light of changing technologies and regulatory requirements. This review should involve consultation with the relevant technical and Working Groups within CEPT and ETSI, noting that the last revision was in 2011 (i.e. producing the Cardiff version of the Recommendation). The reason for this later review was that ETSI was fully engaged in reviewing the HENs due to the new RED and, therefore, has not had free capacity.

WGSE decided that the revision of ECC Rec 74-01 should be initiated by SE21 meeting at its next meeting in July 2017 and it was stressed that careful (balanced) examination of the proposed modification and close cooperation with ETSI and the concerned CEPT groups are required.

The consideration of the total radiated power (TRP) applied for MIMO/beamforming antennas in 5G base stations and the related determination of limits for unwanted emissions will be a major part of review.

## Review of ECC/ERC/ECTRA Decision

The WG FM chairman introduced the latest activities regarding the review of ECC/ERC/ECTRA Decisions (for more details see section 1.8 in doc. ECC(17)044). Especially he referred to:

* ECC/DEC/(11)04 on “Exemption from individual licensing of digital terminals of narrowband and wideband PMR/PAMR/PPDR systems and free circulation and use of digital terminals of narrowband and wideband PPDR systems operating in the 80 MHz, 160 MHz, 380-470 MHz and 800/900 MHz bands”;
* ECC Decision (06)04 (Harmonised conditions for devices using UWB technology in bands below 10.6 GHz) and ECC Decision (07)01 (specific material sensing devices using UWB technology);
* ECC Decision (08)01 on ITS;
* ECC Decision (06)10 on “Transitional arrangements for the fixed service and tactical radio relay systems in the bands 1980 – 2010 MHz and 2170 – 2200 MHz in order to facilitate the harmonised introduction and development of systems in the mobile satellite service including those supplemented by a complementary ground component”;
* ECC Decision (15)02 on ”The harmonised use of broadband Direct Air-to-Ground Communications (DA2GC) systems in the frequency band 1900-1920 MHz” and ECC Decision (15)03 on ”The harmonised use of broadband Direct Air-to-Ground Communications (DA2GC) systems in the frequency band 5855-5875 MHz”.

This was noted by the meeting and the proposed way forward as reflected in the progress report and its Annex 3 was endorsed in general. The ECC Decision (15)02, related to DA2GC in the band 1900-1920 MHz, was discussed more in detail by the ECC meeting.

Sweden had the view that both ECC Decisions on DA2GC should be withdrawn because the window of opportunity is already closed. France had the view that a clear position on ECC Decision (15)02 is needed because the band 1900 - 1920 MHz is now under consideration for other usages.

The WG FM chairman informed the meeting about two harmonised standards related to DA2GC in the bands designated by the two ECC Decisions. One was published in November 2016, the other one had recently been submitted for approval.

The meeting agreed that WG FM should especially have a look at ECC Decision (15)02 to clarify the way forward as early as possible.

After some updates, based on the conclusions of this meeting, the ECC meeting endorsed the list for the review of the ECC, ERC and ECTRA Decisions as provided by WG FM (see **Annex 19**/**Temp 19**).

This list will be provided electronically in the future through the new ECO documentation database.

The United Kingdom referred to ECC Decision (17)04 which was finally approved during the meeting, (see agenda item 4.2) and noted that high powered terminals are normally not license exempt in shared bands. The UK emphasised that this should not be generalized since high radiated power equipment have higher interference potential in particular when the band is shared with other services.

## Interference from 5 GHz RLAN to meteorological radars

The WG FM chairman introduced the latest activities on this matter.

In order to investigate the interference cases more in detail, WG FM had agreed on a questionnaire to the CEPT administrations. This is part of the follow-up activities agreed at the ECC#44 meeting. WG FM will decide about the need for a repetition of this questionnaire after the evaluation of the responses.

The letter from the Wi-Fi Alliance was also introduced during the WG FM meeting (doc. ECC(17)INFO 03). The Wi-Fi Alliance concluded that the existing regulations are adequate and that there is no reason to expect that DFS tampering will remain an issue in the longer term. They are opposed to the application of the article 5 of the RED.

WG FM had also endorsed the analysis of the interference cases in the year 2016 as provided by FM22. There was an increase of reported interference cases compared to 2015. WG FM informed ADCO/RED about the results. WG FM decided to repeat the questionnaire also for the 2017 interference cases with an additional entry regarding the interferences to meteorological radars operating at 5 GHz.

France queried about the ADCO measurement campaign referred to in the report from the European Commission and asked about the reason for such a request, since such a campaign had already been undertaken previously. The EC Counsellor referred to the need to collect as much evidence as possible of a low level of compliance with reference to Article 5 of the RED.

It was mentioned during the ECC meeting that, according to former investigations, it was possible to have manual deactivation for 34 % of the relevant RLAN equipment.

The application of the Article 5 (“Registration of radio equipment types within some categories”) of the RE Directive (Directive 2014/53/EU) was discussed. It is stipulated in par. 1 of Article 5 that “As from 12 June 2018, manufacturers shall register radio equipment types within categories of radio equipment affected by a low level of compliance with the essential requirements set out in Article 3 within a central system referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article prior to radio equipment within those categories being placed on the market.”

The Counsellor of the European Commission, Mr Andreas Geiss, informed the meeting that the issue on interferences at meteorological radars caused by RLANs in the 5 GHz range will also be discussed during the planned Joint RSC/TCAM meeting which will consider whether to activate this article for the case of 5 GHz RLAN equipment. He explained that, even if activated, there would a need of appropriate arrangement, including the preparation of a database system until the date as indicated in Article 5 (12 June 2018).

The ECC chairman highlighted the differences between the US regulation and the European regulation because in the US every equipment type needs to be certified before it could be placed on the market and stressed that Article 5 obligation would present a much lower constrain for RLAN manufacturers than in the US.

Attention was drawn to the ECC actions as agreed at the last ECC meeting in Dublin, see Annex 34 to doc. ECC(17)034, which are still relevant. WG FM / FM22 had already started activities. However, some action points are outside the scope of the ECC.

The ECO informed the meeting that the relevant information, including Annex 34 to doc. ECC(17)034, is available on the topic webpage of ECC.

The meeting concluded that further discussions and activities are needed. The analysis of the responses to the above mentioned questionnaire will also be considered in this regard. It was further emphasised that ECC has the general responsibility to ensure a proper spectrum regulation, in particular when persistent interferences are at stake.

The United Kingdom agreed with the chair that the meteorological radar interference issue needed to be resolved. However, they pointed out that it was important that the data being used to assess compliance, was sufficiently sophisticated. Here they stated that the records of enforcement taken, against non-compliant equipment, also needed record the specific date and standard used when the in-situ equipment was declared compliant so that there was a clear distinction between non-compliant equipment, and compliant equipment used in a non-legal way.

## Smart tachograph, weight and dimension applications

The WG SE chairman introduced the initial considerations of SE24 on studies related to smart tachograph, weight and dimension applications in the 5.8 GHz band which are based on technical parameters contained in Appendix 14 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/799 (doc. ECC(17)045R1, Sect.4.2). SE24 identified a huge number of missing parameters which would be needed to conduct a proper interference analyses. Most of the presented parameters could be estimated based on the experience with the CEN DSRC tolling application. However, a confirmation from stakeholders would be needed to take the right parameters into account.

ETSI some time ago had approved a new work item to develop a System Reference document (SRdoc) for Smart Tachograph and Weight & Dimension applications (TR 103 441). This System Reference document is needed to provide parameters which cannot be taken from Appendix 14 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/799 and which are needed for the investigations in WG SE.

ETSI informed that there is currently no rapporteur, and therefore no activity, for the development of the System Reference document . The risk is now that the investigations cannot be conducted within the timeframe of the 7th update of the Commission Decision on SRDs. The WG FM chairman informed the meeting that the process of the 7th update will be initiated soon and the relevant guidance document from the Commission is expected. The need for studies on smart tachograph, weight and dimension applications had already been addressed in CEPT Report 59.

The ECC asked the Counsellor of the European Commission to provide support on this. Mr Andreas Geiss (EC) indicated that he will inform his colleagues in DG Move and DG JRC to trigger appropriate activities.

## 6 GHz - RLAN

ECC at its 44th meeting has agreed to study 6 GHz RLANs in the band 5925-6425 MHz.

WG SE at its April meeting discussed the organisation of the required compatibility studies for WAS including RLANs vs FSS and FS in that band. It was decided that SE24 start with the studies and at its September meeting WG SE will re-consider the most appropriate way to continue the studies: in SE24 or creating a new SE PT. There is a preference to have consecutive meetings of SE and FM PTs in the same venue for this particular work item.

WG FM, at its latest meeting in May 2017, discussed the new Work Item FM\_52 which had been approved at the ECC#44 meeting.

WG FM also noted a liaison statement from ETSI informing that a new SRdoc on ‘WAS/RLANs in 6 GHz‘ is under development by ETSI (see [TR 103 524](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=51678&curItemNr=2&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=True&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY) /DTR/ERM-570 - drafted by TC BRAN). This work in ETSI is intended to support the CEPT activities resulting from work item FM\_52 and in particular the sharing studies to be initiated within SE24 (Work Item SE24\_62). It is expected that ETSI will provide a stable draft of this new SRdoc until September 2017, so WG SE and WG FM could have a first look at it.

Diverging views were provided during the WG FM meeting on how to organise the work on project team level. Finally it was agreed to come back to this at the WG FM meeting in October 2017. In the initial phase of the required activities the work will be emphasised on the technical studies. Therefore WG FM asked WG SE to carry out the relevant technical studies.

The WG FM chairman emphasised the need for an appropriate organisation of the work. From his point of view the SRD/MG, although proposed by some administrations during the WG FM meeting, would not be appropriate. It should be taken into account that the SRD/MG now, besides a number of other tasks, is responsible for two permanent Mandates (on SRDs and on UWB) and is currently also dealing with ITS (a new Mandate on ITS is expected).

The WG FM chairman therefore had a preference for a dedicated project team, either a dedicated FM project team which would meet in the same week as the relevant SE project team or a joint FM/SE project team. However, this will also depend on the conclusions of WG SE during its next meeting in September.

This view was shared by Switzerland, Digital Europe and ETSI.

The chairman of WG SE had a preference for two project teams, one under the umbrella of WG FM, one within WG SE. He will inform SE24 and WG SE about the views expressed at the 45th ECC meeting.

The ECC meeting encouraged WGFM and WGSE to cooperate and duly consider the most effective and efficient organisation of the work in order to address this work item.

# Report from RSCOM, RSPG and TCAM

The EC Counsellor presented his report ECC(17)041 and highlighted key issues, including the new Mandates on 1.5 GHz and UWB, as well as the further developments regarding the band 870-876 and 915-921 MHz. Concerning the latter he reported on the results of a recent EC workshop that was attended by stakeholders representing the rail, RFID and IoT sectors as well as Member States. The main conclusion of the workshop, based on the views of all stakeholders, was the need for a harmonised solution for the use of the band across Europe. Consequently, the workshop identified the most likely and balanced option for a harmonised approach and asked stakeholders to clarify the impact on their sector by end of September. This information will be fed into the discussions of the Radio Spectrum Committee in October 2017. Switzerland and Germany reminded of the need to take into account EU railway corridors and their spectrum requirements. In response to a question from the Russian Federation the EC Counsellor clarified that both licensed and unlicensed IoT applications were being looked at.

# Report from ETSI

Helene Schmidt and Georges de Brito presented documents from ETSI, emphasising the following points:

**Update of ETSI ENAP Process**

Following an ETSI Board decision in April 2016, it was decided to review and rationalize the EN Approval Process. A reviewed flowchart was submitted to the Board by the ETSI Secretariat after consultation with the NSOs. The review of ENAP was driven by 3 main objectives:

* ensuring that the revised EN Approval Process complies with the requirements from the TCs, the NSOs and the EC;
* clarifying the categorization of comments received during the Public Enquiry session;
* highlighting the role of the EC during the whole process.

The outcome is pictured in a flowchart and the main updates are:

* Clear statement added to flowchart indicating that the EC has the possibility to contribute and comment anytime in the process;
* Mature draft of the EN HS sent by the Secretariat to EC during the TB Drafting Process for comments;
* Opening and closing notifications of the Public Enquiry/Vote session sent to the EC for comments via NSOs;
* Comments received during the PE/Vote session made visible to the voters and the TB officials to anticipate any TB resolution meeting;
* Comments received during the PE/Vote session categorised by the NSOs according to two criteria: Technical Comment or Non-Technical Comment;
* Definition of what is a Technical Comment ;
* Categorisation of comments reviewed between the NSOs and the Secretariat with the NSOs final word in case of litigation;
* Addition of a comment to the Draft Processing of the EN HS by the Secretariat stating that “The Secretariat shall ensure that all the EC comments and formal criteria have been considered.”
* Addition of a box describing the EC Final Assessment Process after the publication of the EN HS by ETSI and before the Citation to the OJEU.

The outcome has been pictured in a flowchart approved by the ETSI Board#113 and the next step is to include the relevant changes to the ETSI Technical Working Procedures for Board#114 approval.

**Update of ETSI Harmonised skeleton**

The Commission had expressed concerns over the Title and Scope and the Annex A in the ETSI Harmonised Standards, indicating that a Harmonised Standard should not indicate that is “covers” the essential requirements until the Harmonised Standard has been cited in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Due to the fact that changes to the Title would require the Titles to be re-translated into all official languages of the European Union, the Commission accepted the current titles during the transition period from the RTTED to the RED. The transition period ended on 12th June 2017 and, the Commission had indicated that all further Harmonised Standards will not be cited in the OJEU with the current title.

In a reply to this request, the ETSI Secretariat has accepted the comments and has proposed to introduce changes as requested in all draft Harmonised Standards beginning a new ENAP process, which will allow National Standards Organisations sufficient time to implement the necessary changes to the translated titles as part of normal procedure.

**Status of ETSI Harmonised Standards**

As of June 2017, the ETSI Secretariat has delivered 174 Harmonised Standards to the Commission and 141 have been cited in the Official Journal.

A more detailed view of deliverables awaiting EC assessment, deliverables where comments have been received from EC, and/or new work items have been opened/will be opened, and later versions have been cited and have been/will be withdrawn.

ETSI has proposed to hold ad-hoc meetings with the Commission and Member States in TCAM to clear the situation regarding not cited standard which have been assed non-compliant with the Commission’s requirements.

To follow the Harmonised standard progress on-line, more information is from the following links:

* Harmonised Standards page: <http://www.etsi.org/standards/looking-for-an-etsi-standard/harmonised-standards>
* Lists of ETSI harmonised standards: [Harmonised standards covering the essential requirements of the Radio Equipment Directive](http://www.etsi.org/standards-search) (RED) - 2014/53/EU - cited in the Official Journal of the EU
* [Harmonised standards covering the essential requirements of the **EMC Directive**](http://www.etsi.org/standards-search) - 2014/30/EU - cited in the Official Journal of the EU
* [Harmonised standards covering the essential requirements of the **RED & EMC Directives**](http://www.etsi.org/standards-search) - not yet cited in the Official Journal of the EU

**Status of System Reference Documents**

**A short update of the current situation was made regarding the ETSI SRdoc**

[TR 103 524](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=51678&curItemNr=2&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=True&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY) /DTR/ERM-570 (drafted by TC BRAN)

The preference of industry is to have the work done in a separate PT or JPT and keep it out of heavy loaded SRDMG agenda.

[TR 103 526](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=51315&curItemNr=1&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=True&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY) /DTR/ERM-566 (drafted by ERMTG28)

SRdoc progressing well, early draft available.

[TR 103 517](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=51390&curItemNr=3&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=True&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY) /DTR/ERM-569 (drafted by ERMTG28)

SRdoc not started yet.

[TR 103 498](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=50989&curItemNr=4&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qTB_ID=286;ERM&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY) /DTR/ERM-564 (drafted by ERMTGUWB)

SRdoc is progressing slowly.

[TR 103 493](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=50901&curItemNr=5&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qTB_ID=286;ERM&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY) /DTR/ERM-563 (drafted by ERMTG28)

SRdoc drafting is progressing well.

[TR 103 492](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=50939&curItemNr=6&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qTB_ID=286;ERM&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY) /DTR/ERM-562 (drafted by ERMTGDMR)

SRdoc drafting is progressing slowly.

TR 103 450 /DTR/ERM-559 (drafted by ERMTG17)

Deliverable was ETSI approved and will be published in a few weeks.

[TR 103 441/](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=49429&curItemNr=8&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qTB_ID=286;ERM&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY)DTR/ERM-553 (drafted by ERMTG37)

SRdoc not started as there are no industry players involved in ERMTG37. The lack of contributions on the SRdoc for Smart Tachograph applications may lead to closure of the WI in ETSI.

[TR 103 399](https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=47586&curItemNr=9&totalNrItems=9&optDisplay=10&titleType=all&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qETSI_ALL=&SearchPage=TRUE&qTB_ID=286;ERM&qINCLUDE_SUB_TB=&qINCLUDE_MOVED_ON=&qSTART_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=0;M40&qEND_CURRENT_STATUS_CODE=8;M28&qSTOP_FLG=N&qKEYWORD_BOOLEAN=OR&qKEYWORD=SRDOC&qCLUSTER_BOOLEAN=OR&qFREQUENCIES_BOOLEAN=OR&qSTOPPING_OUTDATED=&butExpertSearch=Search&includeNonActiveTB=FALSE&includeSubProjectCode=FALSE&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY) / DTR/ERM-532 (drafted by TC SES)

Drafting activity is progressing slowly due to the emphasis placed on the related EN (i.e. EN 303 980).

**Liaison Statements**

* **LSout to WGFM on professional UAS**

This short LS was sent by ETSI in response to the received LS on professional UAS dated 21/10/2016.

* **LSout to WGFM on compatibility studies for PMR446**

This LS was sent by ETSI to FM. It includes, in particular, a request to consider higher powers (up to 5W) for PMR 446.

With regard to the new liaison statement from ETSI to WG FM on PMR446, just received about a week ago, the WG FM chairman informed the meeting that a draft amended version of ECC Decision (15)05 on PMR446 is currently under public consultation. Further details, see agenda item 13 below.

* **LSout ERM (SES) to ECC on MES receiver performance**

The LS can be found in document ECC(17) 066.

# Work Programme of the ECC and its subordinated bodies

WGFM#88 in May 2017 approved a new Work Item for FM44 to assess the feasibility of M2M/IoT operation through satellite from a technical and regulatory point of view (FM44\_33).

 For new or revised work items for WG SE and ECC PT1 see the relevant sections above.

# Matters related to European Communications Office, ECO

## ECC Communications (Newsletter, workshops)

ECC noted the publication of the May newsletter covering sharing studies (and numbering aspects for eCall.

ECC was further informed about the topics envisaged to be addressed for the 2 remaining ECC newsletters in 2017 planned to be released in July/august and November respectively (see document ECC(17)61).

ECC members were invited to spread the information about the scheduled workshop and training sessions:

* EFIS workshop on 19 September 2017 in Mainz (information available [here](https://www.cept.org/ecc/groups/ecc/wg-fm/efismg/news/eco-efis-workshop-on-19-september-2017/));
* SEAMCAT workshop for beginners, 24-25 October 2017, ECO, Copenhagen;
* 5th CEPT workshop for newcomers on European spectrum management and numbering, 26 October 2017, ECO, Copenhagen.

Relevant information is available from the [CEPT workshops page](http://cept.org/ecc/tools-and-services/cept-workshops).

## New ECO Documentation Database

ECO presented in document ECC(17)63 the status of the new ECO DocDB project. The new documentation database is now made available under the following link: <http://test.ecodocdb.dk/docdb/> and will run for some time in parallel with the old database.

The following new or improved features were highlighted:

* Improvement of the design, the presentation and the possibilities to sort Deliverables according to the date of publications;
* Addition of a range of relevant information for each deliverable, including, when appropriate an archive of older versions;
* Opportunity given to CEPT administrations to upload themselves their national implementation information via their own account.
* Synergy with EFIS.

ECC members were invited to test the new Documentation database and provide their feedback to ECO..

## Other matters on ECO support to ECC

The ECO Deputy Director, Bruno Espinosa, presented in document ECC(17)63 an overview of the ECO activities in support of ECC with an emphasis on the recent and planned developments on the CEPT webportal, SEAMCAT, EFIS and on the ECC work programme database.. Concerning the new content made available on the ECC website, ECO highlighted the new topic created on [WAS/RLANs](http://cept.org/ecc/topics/wireless-access-systems-and-radiolan-wasrlan) as proposed during the previous ECC Plenary meeting and the development of a short, non-exhaustive [guide](http://cept.org/files/1051/Information%20on%20ECC%20website.pdf), which describes the main types of information made available on the ECC website and the databases.

ECO also informed about the ongoing process of review and assessment of the existing LoU/MoUs, following the instructions from the ECC Steering Group. As part of this activity, it was identified that some organisations which are actively cooperating with ECC do not have any official cooperation agreement (LoU/MoU) with ECC. This needs to be further discussed within the ECC Steering Group.

# Remaining issues from the CPG, WG FM, WG SE, WG NaN, ECC PT1

WG FM

The chairman of WG FM provided an overview on remaining issues not covered under the agenda items above (see part 2 in doc. ECC(17)044). He especially referred to the following items:

* A draft revised ECC Decision (01)03 on EFIS was approved for public consultation; the public consultation is scheduled to end on 15 August 2017.
* A draft revised ECC Decision (15)05 on PMR446 was approved for public consultation; the public consultation is scheduled to end on 15 August 2017. It was also proposed in CEPT Report 59 to add an entry for PMR446 in the EC Decision on SRDs during the 6th update cycle. Because the new liaison statement from ETSI on PMR446 (also mentioned in the contribution from ETSI, doc. ECC(17)042) had been provided just about a week ago, this had not been considered so far. WG FM will consider it during its next meeting in October 2017.
* New ECC Recommendation (17)03 on ”Guidance for the harmonised use and coordination of Maritime Broadband Radio (MBR) systems on board ships and off-shore platforms operating within the frequency bands 5852-5872 MHz and 5880-5900 MHz” was finally approved (originally an ECC Decision was planned).
* Regarding work item FM51\_05, in relation to ITU-R Resolution 59-1 on ENG, FM51 had developed a contribution to ITU-R WP 5C on behalf of CEPT (submitted to the ITU-R by Germany). The contribution sets out the national implementation information in ERC/REC 25-10 from EFIS.
* In January 2017, WG FM finally approved a revised version of ERC Recommendation 54-01 on “Method of measuring the maximum frequency deviation of FM broadcast emissions in the band 87.5 to 108 MHz at monitoring stations”. It was planned to revise Recommendation ITU-R SM.1268 accordingly.
* WG FM approved the draft ECC Report 268 on technical and regulatory aspects and the needs for spectrum regulation for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) for public consultation. It was agreed to provide an extended consultation period until 15 September 2017. A working document on possible frequency options was provided for information to the ECC meeting in Annex 4 to doc. ECC(17)044. WG FM agreed that SRD/MG should consider an explanatory document on the possibilities for use of non-professional UAS under the current regulation, once ECC Report 268 will have been published.
* WG FM approved the draft revised ERC Report 25 (ECA Table) for public consultation in May 2017. The public consultation period is scheduled to end on 15th of August 2017. It is intended that the final version of the revised ERC Report 25 will include all harmonisation deliverables finally approved until the ECC#46 meeting in November 2017 (publication of the revised ERC Report 25 immediately after this ECC meeting).
* During the WG FM meeting in May 2017, Mr Laurent Bodusseau (France) was appointed by the WG FM meeting for his first term as WG FM Vice Chairman, Mr Stephen Talbot (United Kingdom) was appointed by the WG FM meeting for his second term as WG FM Vice Chairman.

**WG SE**

The WG SE Chairman reported briefly about the remaining issues from WG SE contained in ECC(17)045 Rev1. He highlighted the following points:

* WG SE adopted one Draft ECC Reports for public consultation:
* Draft ECC Report 267: Coexistence of Wideband Ultra-Low Power Wireless Medical Capsule Endoscopy Application operating in the frequency band 430-440 MHz
* WG SE welcomed the new version 5.1.1 of SEAMCAT, which was released in May 2017. This version contains a huge number of updates and improvements, e.g. the implementation of 5G systems based on the recently updated Recommendation ITU-R M.2101. The new features were implemented by STG in close cooperation with PT1. The update of SEAMCAT will enable sophisticated compatibility studies as required for 5G systems. It demonstrates also the flexibility of STG and the project management in ECO to provide in due time the required tools for the various CEPT project teams.
* SE19 is preparing two Recommendations on radio frequency channel/block arrangements for both WIs and one draft ECC Report on guidelines on deployment of P-P Radio Links operating in the bands 92 - 114.25 GHz (W-Band) and 130 -174.8 GHz (D-Band). The draft ECC Report will also address required separation (frequency and/or spatial) when using FS systems with different channel rasters, e.g. 250 MHz and 50 MHz as defined in ECC/REC(14)01 for the range 92-95 GHz.
* SE24 has performed preliminary studies on NBN SRDs operating in the 915-921 MHz band in the four RFID interrogator channels and the results have been reported to WG FM to be included in the Addendum to CEPT Report 59. WG FM has requested now additional studies on NBN SRDs operating in the first interrogator channel.
* WG SE agreed on a new WI for SE40 to perform sharing solutions for improving FS and FSS access to 27.5-29.5 GHz. The WI includes studies using advanced technologies for fixed uncoordinated GSO FSS earth stations in the 27.5-29.5 GHz. It is ensured
* that the study is restricted to technical issues,
* that the only FS scenario P-P and P-MP are considered,
* that the studies are not conflicted with any WRC-19 AIs related to station in motions.
* SE19 is tasked to study the assessment of the feasibility of establishing a common set of technical conditions under which fixed service applications and other outdoor envisaged uses/applications may coexist within the 57 – 66 GHz range. The details of the studies need to be elaborated in close cooperation with SRD/MG.
* WG SE organisation
* WG SE thanked the FG Chairman, Mr Hans Sundkvist, for chairing the FG which resulted in the important ECC Report 260 and wished him also on behalf of WG SE all the best for the future. WGSE appointed as new FG Chairman Mr Eric van Maanen (The Netherlands).

ECC PT 1

ECC PT1 has appointed two new Vice Chairmen:

* Vadim Poskakukhin (Russian Federation)
* Dr Vassilis Milas (Greece)

The ECC PT1 Chairman highlighted the other ongoing issues in ECC PT1:

* As part of the regular review of ECC deliverables, the review of ECC Decision (06)01 on 1920-1980 MHz and 2110-2170 MHz is due this year. ECC PT1 noted that review of ECC Decisions on MFCN bands should ensure they are suitable for 5G deployments. The timing for this work will need to be discussed in the context of the ongoing work on the 3400-3800 MHz and 26 GHz bands.
* On indoor coverage, ECC PT1 did not receive further inputs on this topic at its April meeting. The current version of the summary of responses to the questionnaire from the last meeting is included in ECC(17)047 Annex 8.
* At its last meeting, ECC PT1 invited contributions on ECC/REC (08)02: "Frequency planning and frequency coordination for the GSM 900 (including E-GSM)/UMTS 900, GSM 1800/UMTS 1800 Land Mobile Systems", whose revision is due this year. ECC PT1 agreed to work by correspondence to develop proposals on the most appropriate way forward for consideration by the next ECC PT1 meeting.
* ECC PT1 continues to work cooperatively with SEAMCAT Technical Group, most recently on questions on Recommendation ITU-R M.2101 (Modelling and simulation of IMT networks and systems for use in sharing and compatibility studies).
* For WRC-19 Agenda item 1.13, ECC PT1 continued to focus on sharing and compatibility studies for IMT in the frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz. There are active correspondence groups devoted to 26 GHz (including also a group focusing on coexistence with fixed links), and 40.5-43.5 GHz. ECC PT1 also developed proposals for update to the draft CEPT brief for WRC-19 Agenda item 1.13, which are being submitted to CPG19-4
* For WRC-19 Agenda item 9.1 issues, ECC PT1 will present proposed updates to the draft CEPT brief to CPG.

CPG

Mr. Gerlof Osinga (HOL), Vice Chairman of the CPG introduced the Progress Report (document ECC(17)043) covering the preparatory activities within CPG after the 44th meeting of ECC. He highlighted that for all agenda items, draft CEPT Briefs were developed and that emphasis will be made on the initial development of draft European Common Proposals. Initiation on the development of the future agenda item will commence after the 1st of January 2018.

The attention of the meeting was drawn to the vacant coordination positions. The Vice Chairman invited Administrations to nominate on the remainder coordinator positions on the upcoming CPG meetings. The most recent list can be found on <http://cept.org/ecc/groups/ecc/cpg/page/list-of-cept-coordinators-wrc-19>

He informed the meeting about the importance of international coordination between regional organisations to reach common agreement as early as possible to provide clearness and stability to all concerned parties.

A plea by the Chairman was made to invite Administrations to consider hosting one of the CPG meetings.

The Russian Federation asked confirmation that next ECC meeting will not consider for approval or adoption any documentation related to the PTA and PTB activity as since the last CPG these PTs did not have meetings. Vice Chairman of the CPG confirms that PTA and PTB issues would be presented for information only.

**WG NaN**

The Chairman of WG NaN (Mr. Johannes Vallesverd) presented the Progress Report from WG NaN.

The WG held its 14th meeting in Helsinki, Finland on 30 May to 1 June 2017. The WG adopted three new deliverables:

• ECC Recommendation (17)02 – Harmonised European Management and Assignment Principles for Geographic E.212 Mobile Network Codes (MNCs)

• ECC Report 264 – Feasibility Report: An ECO-hosted directory of E.164 numbers to facilitate contact between PSAPs in different European countries

• ECC Report 265 - Migration from PSTN/ISDN to IP-based networks and regulatory aspects

The meeting also adopted two draft deliverables for public consultation:

• Draft ECC Decision (17)EE – Harmonised prefixes and short codes in National Numbering Plans

• Draft ECC Recommendation (17)04 – Numbering for eCall

The consultation period will close on 23 August 2017.

The WG NaN Chairman highlighted the interesting presentations provided at the meeting by delegates representing ETSI (activities in ETSI NNAR and M.493 group), the Netherlands (update on EECC proposals) and NTT-Japan (number portability in all-IP networks).

WG NaN considered its organisation, deciding to maintain a “4-PT” structure, with a rebranding of PT NP to PT NPS (Numbering Portability and Switching) to incorporate wider working on switching and an ECC Report on numbering security issues. The work activity in the four PTs was mentioned, highlighting the ongoing development of three other ECC Reports (OTA provisioning, numbering for OTT services and provision of caller location information from corporate networks). Two new Work Item Proposals were agreed at the WG NaN meeting: an ECC Report on creating more transparency regarding the extra-territorial use of numbers for M2M communication and the revision of ECC Recommendation (15)03 on provision of comparable information on retail internet access service quality.

In response to a request from Sweden for further information on WG NaN interaction with the FCC (as mentioned in the WG NaN meeting minutes), the WG NaN Chairman explained that WG NaN had an informal process of interaction and information exchange with the FCC on number portability, emergency calls and caller location information, and emphasised the benefits for WG NaN members in learning form FCC’s experience in this area. Mr. Vallesverd also informed that there had been a meeting between Lithuania and FCC on a specific topic related to port blocking.

# ECC Rules of Procedures and Working Methods

Following the initial discussions held at the 43rd and 44th ECC Plenary meetings, ECO developed in ECC(17)050 a consolidated version of the revised ECC Rules of Procedure (RoP), taking into account the proposals submitted by the Steering Group (document ECC(17)26) and Spain (ECC(17)33) to the 44th ECC meeting.

ECO highlighted in particular the proposed modifications to Article 8 on the principles for appointing Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and on Article 12.5 on the Amendment of ECC Decisions.

ECC considered an additional proposal from Germany described in document ECC(17)051 which aimed at further specifying the criterion for the development of an ECC Decision covered in Article 12.2.1. After some extensive discussion, an alternative text was agreed which outlines that, when agreeing on a work item for the development of an ECC Decision, the Plenary should also consider evidence that the measures will address significant harmonisation matters. It was also outlined that some care should be given in the way that some work items are presented in the ECC work programme database and that the option of the development of an ECC Decision should only be specified once proper consideration has been given.

ECC discussed also some proposals from Sweden in document ECC(17)057 addressing in particular Articles 7 and Article 8. These proposals related to Articles 7 and 8 were not agreed, but, as a result, ECC agreed to modify the new provision 8.5ter to clarify that the flexibility for the appointment of PT chairmen only applies to the number of terms. As a consequence, Working Groups were invited to start at their next meeting the review of PT Chairmanship based on the new Articles 8.5, 8.5bis and 8.5ter. In order to assist this process, ECO revised the baseline document on the ECC Chairmanships (see **Annex 20**/**Temp 14**).

The ECC approved the revised version of the ECC Rules of Procedure (**Annex 21**/**Temp 10**).

The meeting also discussed a proposal from Germany to amend the ECC Working Methods, Article 1.1 on the Work Programme to clarify that the resources provided by the proponents of a new work item may include the provision of a chairperson, if applicable. ECC agreed the following alternative wording for the proposal to specify that “resources” include potentially contributions and chairmanship of a project team : “…. *In addition, a minimum number of five supporting Members, which are willing to provide resources (e.g. contributions, chairmanship) shall be required*”.

Taking into account that the Working Methods may need to be further amended to ensure consistency with the new version of the RoP, ECC agreed to defer the approval of a new version of the Working Methods to a further meeting once this review has been completed.

# Contacts and co-operation with outside bodies

## LoU with 5G-IA and EUROCONTROL

* The LoU with 5G-IA(5G infrastructure association)is now signed and has been presented to ECC by the chairman, he is contained in ECC(17)INFO 05.
* The LoU with EUROCONTROLis still under consideration by EUROCONTROL.

## Co-operation on RED activities (ADCO RED, RED CA, TCAM WG)

ECO presented in Document ECC(17)064 a short report on its participation in the most recent meetings of ADCO RED, RED CA and TCAM WG and highlighted the most relevant topics. This was noted by the meeting.

Information on ADCO RED activities on the subject of interference into 5 GHz meteorological radars was also discussed under section 8.9.

# Schedule of Meetings

The schedule of meeting for WG’s and PT for the years 2017-2018 could be found in **Annex 22**.

# Date and Place of next meetings

The following meetings of the ECC are scheduled:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date: | Country: |
| 14 - 17 November 2017 | Bucharest, Romania |
| 27 February – 2 March 2018 | [TBD] |
| 12 – 15 June 2018 | [Russian Federation] |
| 23 – 26 October 2018 | [City], France |

# Any other business

 None

# Approval of the minutes of the 45th ECC meeting

The ECC approved the minutes of the 45th ECC meeting as given in Document **ECC(17)076 Rev2**

# Closure of the meeting

The Chairman expressed his gratitude to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Radiocommunications Agency Netherlands for hosting the meeting in the beautiful city of Rotterdam, and for having organized a sail cruise in the port of Rotterdam., which has permit to discover one of the major port of Europe.

He thanked one more time Mrs Heleen Uijt de Haag for the kind words of welcome.

He conveyed special thanks to Mrs. Joyce Knol and Mrs. Sanne Wiegersmal for the perfect organisation, without forgetting Mr. Henk Verkerk for the overall organisation.

He also expressed his special appreciation to the excellent ECC Vice-Chairmen Mr. Jaime Afonso and Mr. Sergey Pastukh and to the Working Group and Project Team Chairmen. He stressed the key role of the Secretary, Mr. Christian Rissone, before, during and after the meeting to facilitate the work of all ECC delegates and make the meeting successful.

At the end, he thanked the ECC participants for their contributions and their willingness to compromise. With that he wished all participants a safe trip home.

The Chairman then closed the 45th ECC meeting.