



Cyber and Digital Transformation Division



ECC / WGFM

Civil / Military Meeting

11 – 12 December 2025

NATO

Spectrum Management Organizations

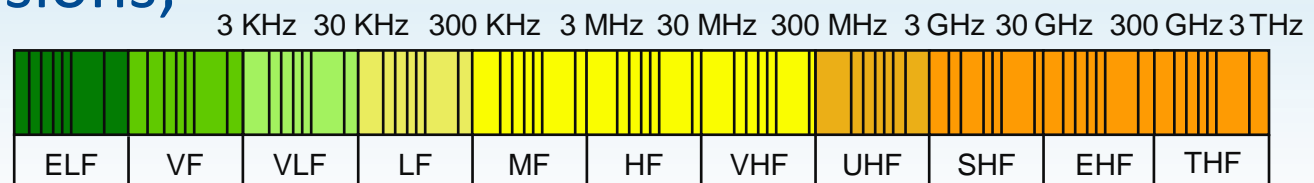
Mr. Adam Kugler, Spectrum Policy, CDT, NATO HQ



- Defensive - alliance of **32** countries from Europe and North America of which **30** are **CEPT members** (30 of 46 !)
- Principle of collective defence in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty



- NATO is the nations and implements national decisions;
- NATO decisions are taken unanimously;
- NATO has no financial, economical or private interests;
- RF spectrum is a basic horizontal enabler for nearly all operations;
- NATO requires adequate and sufficient access to the whole RF spectrum to implement nation`s decisions;



- NATO RFS use similar to civil , but ... ;
- NATO operates under hostile conditions ;
- Military spectrum use always „safety of life “ related



Civil / Military Cooperation

- Armed forces need an adequate access to the radio spectrum
- Interoperability requires NATO-wide standardization / coordination
- International cooperation and agreements with civil bodies are essential
- Common agreement on military requirements in NATO is necessary
- Pre-coordinated frequencies & bands are a crucial basis for rapid reaction force

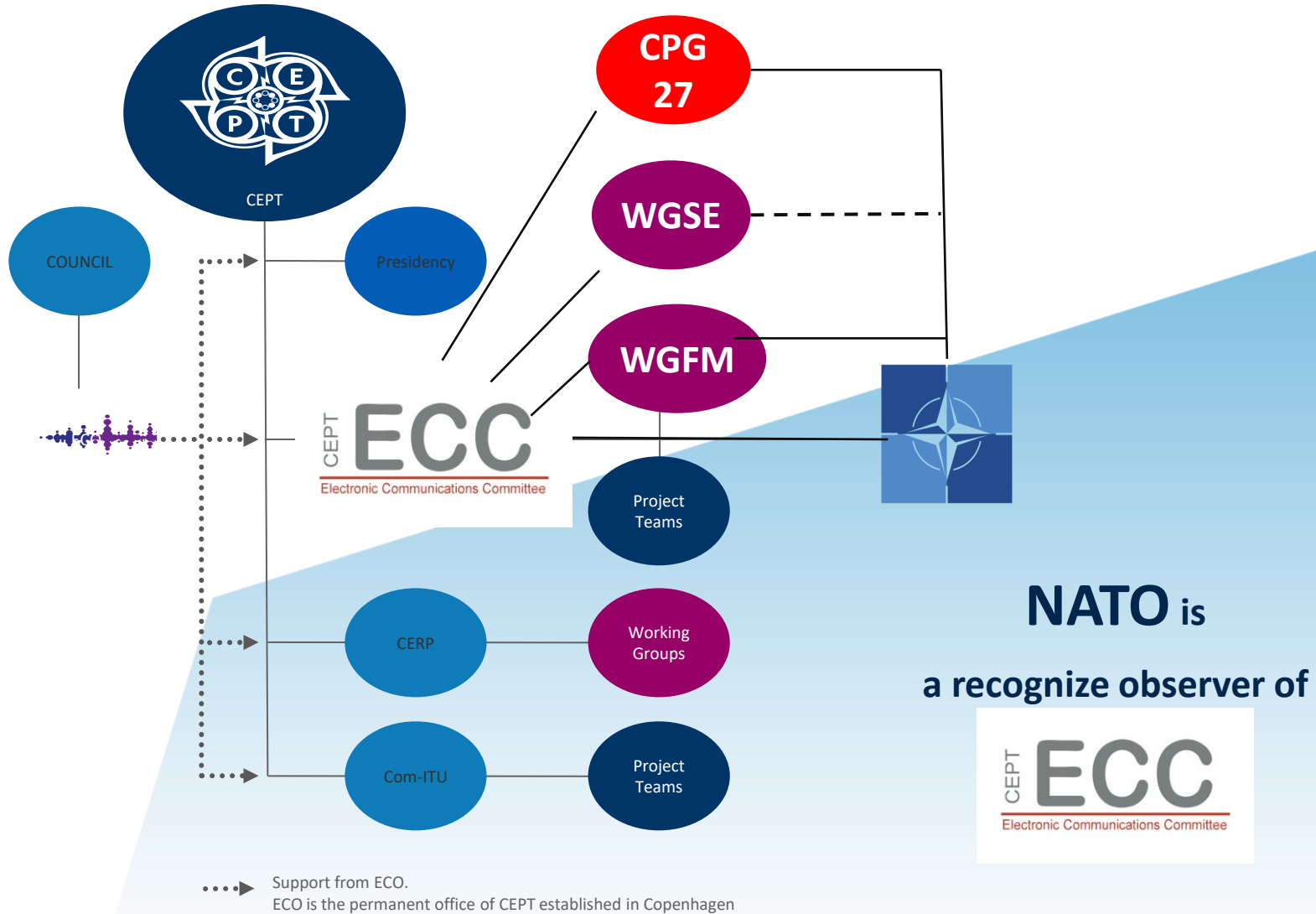
SPECTRUM POLICY



Ensuring spectrum availability, obtain and maintain oversight of International RF Spectrum developments and promote common approach and harmonization by the Alliance of the Military Use of the RF Spectrum.



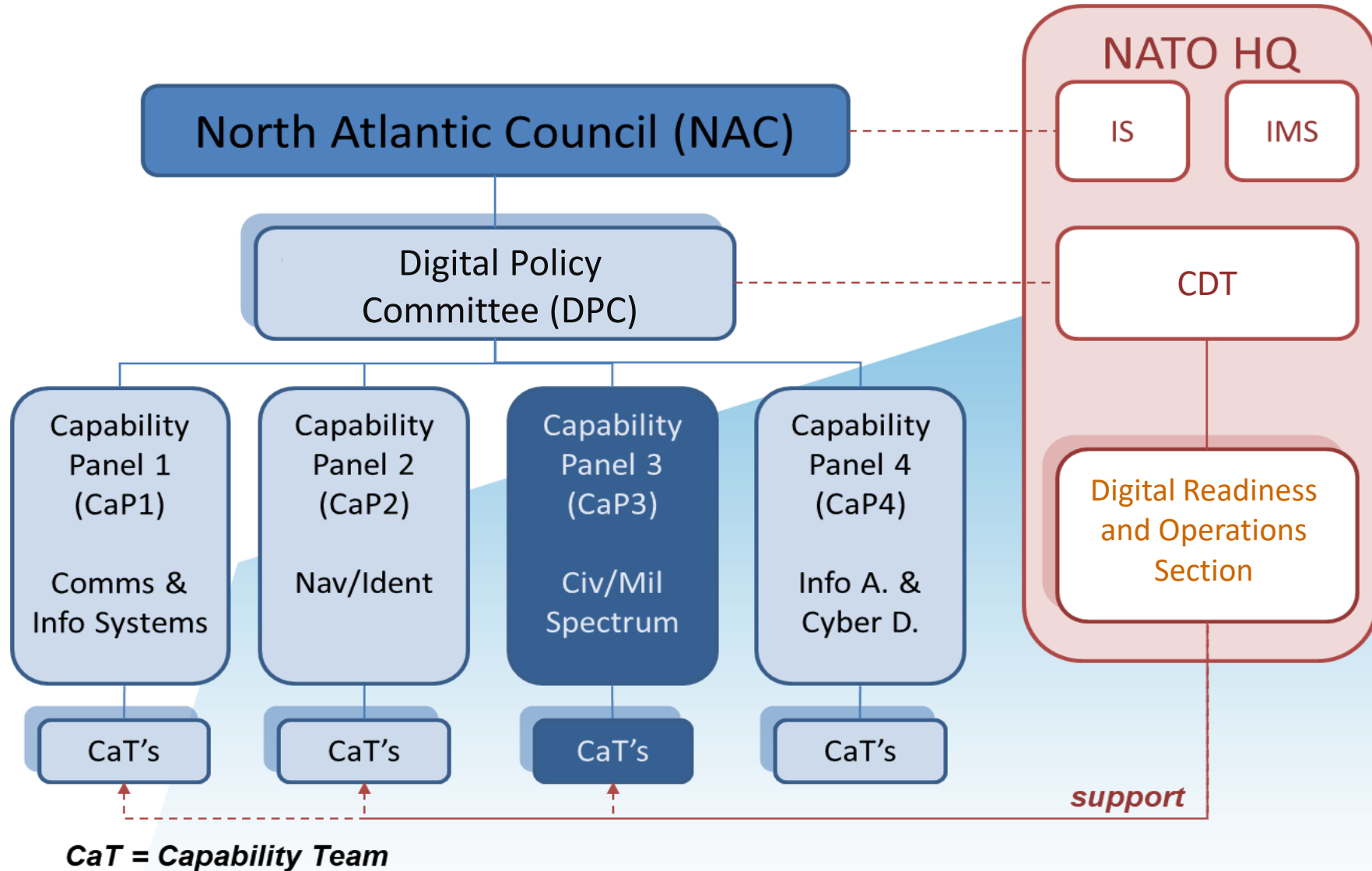
International Civil / Military Cooperation



Spectrum Management in NATO

- **NATO Military Spectrum Management**
 - Civil/Military Spectrum Capability Panel (CaP 3)
 - Cyber and Digital Transformation Division/ Digital Readiness and Operations Section (CDT/DROP)
 - Spectrum Management Offices (SMO/NARFA)

NATO Committee & Staff Structure



Civil/Military Spectrum Capability Panel CaP 3

- **[...] is the sole competent source for advice and decisions on the management of the radio-frequency spectrum within the Alliance.**
 - CaP 3 has delegated decision authority concerning:
 - Spectrum management strategies, policies, directives, positions that apply and have an effect on nations, NATO and/or entities outside the DPC
 - Interaction with entities dealing with Spectrum management issues outside NATO

CaP 3

- **Consists of representatives of**
 - Civil Frequency Management Authorities
 - Military Frequency Management Authorities
 - Strategic Commands
 - Partner Nations if topics cover EAPC/IP

CaP 3 - Main Tasks

- **Tasks directly supporting operations**
 - Mandates and policies affecting staff provisions of spectrum services
 - Configuration management of SM applications, databases and models
 - Procedures
 - Training
- **Tasks that affect spectrum policy, particularly spectrum availability**
 - Development of NATO Military Interest statements and NATO positions for the World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRCs)
 - Preparation of the next WRC cycle
 - Analysis of spectrum access: threats and opportunities
 - EMC analysis, investigating possibilities or risks of spectrum sharing

NATO HQ

Main Efforts:

- Develop Alliance-wide common positions on use of RF Spectrum by Allies
- Engagement with External (Civil) RF Spectrum Stakeholders




- **World Radiocommunications Conference (WRC)**
- NATO Position for WRC
- NATO Military Interests Statement for WRC
- Coordination of activities during the WRC





- Common Positions and Harmonization through: **MC 188/2** NATO Policy on the use and management of the RF Spectrum, **NATO Joint Civil Military Frequency Agreement (NJFA)** and **MC-Policies** (e.g. 5 GHz, S-Band for Radars, HF)
- Support Civil/Military Spectrum Capability Panel (CaP3) and its Substructure

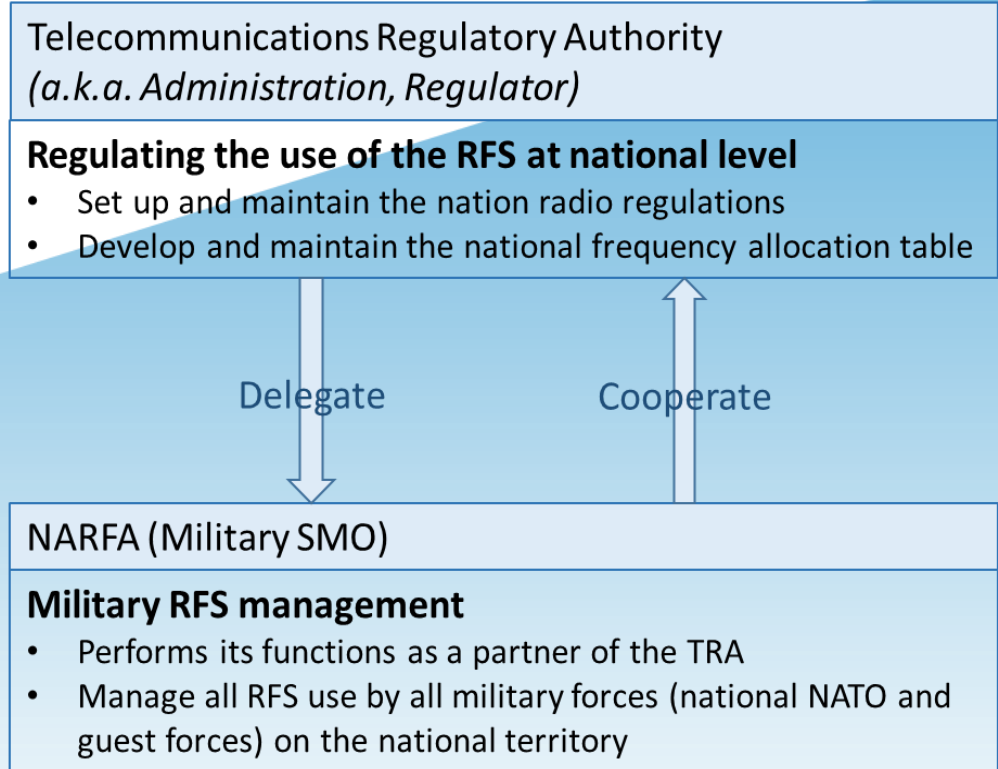
- Electronic Communication Committee (ECC)
- Working Group Frequency Management (WGFM)
- Working Group Spectrum Engineering (WGSE)
- Conference Preparatory Group (CPG)

Engagement with External (Civil) RF Spectrum Stakeholders

- European Commission (EC)
- Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG)
- European Defense Agency (EDA)

SMO / NARFA

- Consideration of military spectrum requirements
 - No specific international rules for military spectrum requirements
 - NATO respects the sovereign right of nations to regulate the use of the radio frequency spectrum



Military Spectrum Use Principles

- Justify military requirements;
- Sharing where possible a given, but bi-directional;
- Efficient RF spectrum use;
- Dynamic spectrum management

Spectrum Resource Policy

- Enable sufficient and adequate access to the RF spectrum;
- Evaluate and define the required spectrum resources;
- Ensure military RF spectrum use with ITU RR;
- Harmonize frequency bands dedicated to military

NAC approved Policies

- NATO Joint Civil / Military Frequency Agreement (**NJFA**) Harmonised bands for essential and important RF spectrum access requirements;
- NATO UHF Band **225-400 MHz**; Only RF spectrum managed by NATO;
- Prevention of further erosion of the military spectrum;
- Spectrum pricing policy

Q & A



Cyber and Digital Transformation Division

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