Serbia
Spectrum Policy and Regulation

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* Disclaimer: the views expressed are those of the author and cannot be regarded as stating an official position of the European Commission.
The EU Spectrum Policy Setting

- **Spectrum – increasing socio-economic importance**
  - wireless applications & services pervasive through society
  - related **markets** – typically transnational if not global
  - spectrum availability and management \(\rightarrow\) growth & competitiveness

- **Spectrum is managed at national level**
  - allocation, assignment, monitoring usage

- **EU coordination where EU interests are at stake**
  - **internal market** (economies of scale, interoperability)
  - **sector policies** (broadband, transport, health, environment, space)
  - **public services** (broadcasting, PPDR, security, defence)
  - **efficient spectrum use** to maximise benefits at EU level
  - **coordination of EU position in international negotiations**
  - **Single market Regulation Proposal**
EU priorities in wireless

- **Authorisation of EU harmonised spectrum for ECS**
  - spectrum availability and effective usage

- **Incentives for wireless network roll-out**
  - Cost reduction, stimulating investment and demand

- **Identification of new spectrum resources**
  - EU target of at least 1200 MHz for WBB by 2015

- **Coherent EU position on the 700 MHz band**
  - Short-term technical harmonisation for WBB
  - Long-term perspective: future of DTT and WBB, and convergence

- **R&D at the heart of EU spectrum policy**
Establishes strategic principles and objectives

- Fostering the **internal market**
- Promoting **competition** and **wireless innovation**
- **Efficient use of spectrum**
- **Technology and service neutrality**
- **Least burdensome authorisation procedures**

**Sets specific targets:**

"**Sufficient and timely available spectrum resources for EU policies**"

- **Authorisation of EU harmonised spectrum** for ECS by end 2012
  (already ~ 1000 MHz below 4 GHz)
- **Bringing total to at least 1200 MHz for wireless broadband by 2015**
  (i.e. at least 200 MHz more to be found)
- Promoting **shared use of spectrum**
- Addressing audio-visual, PMSE, PPDR, energy efficiency ('non-ECS' needs)
- **established by RSPP** (Art. 9)

- covers **existing uses of spectrum** for commercial and public purposes in the range 400 MHz – 6 GHz

- methodology for the analysis of technology trends, **future needs and demand for spectrum** in EU policy areas

- **Goal**: identify bands where efficiency of uses can be improved, identify bands for reallocation and sharing opportunities

- **Inputs:**
  1) data provided directly by MS to the Commission (JRC's data analysis tool) in accordance with Decision 2013/195/EU
  2) EFIS database
  3) Commission Studies
  4) RSPG deliverables
  5) EC Mandates to CEPT

- **By 31.12.2012:** *allow the use of*
  - 3.4-3.8 GHz
  - 2.5-2.69 GHz
  - 900 MHz
  - 1800 MHz

- **By 1.1.2013:**
  - 800 MHz: implies analogue switch off and freeing of digital broadcasting
  - except derogation for exceptional circumstances or military use.

- **By 2015:**
  - allow tradability of WBB spectrum (art.6.8)
  - apply RSPP principles and objectives
Decisions to be implemented

- **RSC review of implementation for each decision**

- *Explanatory document:*
  - RSCOM08-84 Final of 23 June 2009.
  - More details about entry into force, obligations, concept of designating and making available a frequency band, possibility of options in harmonisation decisions, relation with CEPT instruments, etc.
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<td>23.4.2013 Dec. 2013/195 on spectrum inventory</td>
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<td>6.5.2010 Dec. <strong>2010/267/EU</strong> on 790-862 MHz</td>
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<td>19.3.2010 Dec. <strong>2010/166</strong> mobile communications on board vessels</td>
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<td>13.6.2008 Dec. <strong>2008/477/EC</strong> on 2.5-2.7 GHz</td>
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<td>7.4.2008 Dec. <strong>2008/294/EC</strong> on spectrum for mobile communication services on aircraft</td>
<td>30,10,2008</td>
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<td>16.5.2007 Dec. <a href="http://example.com">2007/344/EC</a> on information regarding spectrum use EFIS</td>
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<td>8.7.2004 Dec. <a href="http://example.com">2004/545/EC</a> on 79 GHz for automotive short-range radar</td>
<td>1,1,2005</td>
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International aspects – 700 MHz

• **WRC-12 co-allocated the 700 MHz band to WBB**
  • Challenge for EU spectrum policy
  • Opportunity for both broadcasting and wireless broadband

• **Political priorities**
  • Development of the broadcasting sector
  • Spectrum demand for rapidly growing WBB traffic
  • Fostering the single market (economies of scale, roaming)
  • Opportunity for nearly global harmonisation

• **Coordinated EU action needed**
  • We are well advanced on technical harmonisation by WRC-15
  • Developing a long-term strategy for the broadcasting sector taking into account technology advance, trends in consumer behaviour, and the likelihood of BC-WBB convergence
Objective: *starting a process of change*

- Establishing **a common understanding of economical, technical and regulatory aspects** of spectrum sharing
- **Strategy to promote** shared access to meet spectrum demand
- **Clear signal to innovators** - EU moving towards regulatory environment supporting wireless innovations through shared use

**What?**

- Unlicensed use: SRD, ITS, RFID, SRR, WiFi, small cells, RLAN in 5 GHz, UWB.
- Licensed shared access: RSPG opinion – 2.3 GHz
For Wireless broadband in harmonised spectrum. Covers assignment in complement to allocation Coordinated regulatory principles, conditions and criteria to be applied by MS
Harmonisation of assignment timelines Coordination and peer review mechanisms of assignment processes
Improved access to RLAN Promotion of small cells Ensure coordination of the use of spectrum between MS.
• Further information: EU Wireless Europe website