

EUROPEAN RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

ERC Decision
of 27 March 2000
on Exemption from Individual Licensing of
Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) operating within
the Frequency Bands 10.70 - 12.75 GHz Space-to-Earth
and 29.50 – 30.00 GHz Earth-to-Space

(ERC/DEC/(00)03)



EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1 INTRODUCTION

Licensing is an appropriate tool for Administrations to regulate the effective use of the frequency spectrum and to avoid harmful interference. However intervention from the Administrations as far as the installation and use of equipment is concerned needs to be proportionate. Administrations and especially users, retailers and manufacturers will benefit from a more deregulated system of authorising the use of radio equipment.

2 BACKGROUND

There is a general agreement that when the efficient use of the frequency spectrum is not at risk and as long as harmful interference is unlikely, the installation and use of radio equipment might be exempted from individual licensing. Within the EEA, Directives 1999/5/EC (the R&TTE Directive) and Directive 97/13/EC (the Licensing Directive) introduce the principle that individual licensing is only justified for reasons related to the effective/efficient use of the spectrum and the avoidance of harmful interference.

In general the CEPT Administrations apply similar systems of licensing and exemption from individual licensing. However, different criteria are used to decide whether radio equipment should be licensed or exempted from an individual licence.

The provision of Pan European wide services will be greatly assisted when all CEPT Administrations would exempt the same categories of radio equipment from licensing and apply -to achieve that- the same criteria to decide on this.

When radio equipment is subject to an exemption from individual licensing, anyone can have installed and use the radio equipment without any prior individual permission from the Administration. Furthermore, the Administration will not register the individual equipment. The use of the equipment can be subject to general provisions or general licence.

This Decision intends to provide for licence exemption of SIT terminals within the CEPT. Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) operate within the frequency bands 10.70 - 12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 29.50 – 30.00 GHz (Earth-to-space) under the control of the satellite system, providing analogue or digital communications. They operate with geostationary satellites, and the terminals are envisaged for unattended operation, having an antenna diameter of up to about 1.2m.

There is a potential risk that radio transmissions near airports could degrade the performance of electronic navigation and control equipment used on board aircraft. The risk is dependent on aircraft immunity and the power and antenna gain of the transmitter and its distance from the aircraft. Those aircraft approaching or taking-off from the runway are especially vulnerable as these are critical procedures which may bring the aircraft close to a transmitter. The ERC has investigated this problem in consultation with national and international, civil and military aircraft authorities. These consultations showed that an aircraft immunity level of no more than 20 V/m could be assumed if adequate protection should be given to electronic aircraft control and navigation systems. Taking into account an aircraft immunity level of 20 V/m, the geometry of the “glide path” and the characteristics of this type of satellite terminal, suitable technical and operational constraints have been developed; these are given in *noting* (c) of the Decision. SITs that do not comply with *noting* (c) are not covered by this Decision.

The users and installer of the terminals should be made aware of the restrictions via information in the user manual and on the package of the equipment to be provided by manufacturers.

The powers specified in this Decision are peak powers. Where an antenna is coupled to more than one transmitter or a transmitter provides more than one carrier, the transmitter power specified in this Decision is the sum total of all carriers feeding the antenna and the e.i.r.p specified is the sum total of all the emissions from the antenna on the main lobe.

3 REQUIREMENT FOR AN ERC DECISION

ERC/REC 01-07 that was adopted in 1995 listed harmonised criteria for the Administrations to decide whether an exemption of individual licence should be applied.

The aim of this Decision is to exempt SITs from individual licensing because they fulfil the criteria for exemption listed in ERC/REC 01-07.

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The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations,

considering

- a) that within the CEPT Administrations there is a growing awareness of a need for harmonisation of licensing regimes in order to facilitate the provision of Pan European wide services;
- b) that it therefore would be desirable for CEPT Administrations to have common licence regimes at their disposal in order to control the installation, ownership and use of radio equipment;
- c) that there is a strong desire within the CEPT Administrations to improve efficiency by reducing the control exercised by Administrations in the form of mandatory provisions;
- d) that there are considerable differences in national licensing, laws and regulations and that harmonisation therefore can only be introduced gradually;
- e) that national licensing regimes should be as simple as possible, in order to minimise the burden upon the Administrations and users of equipment;
- f) that intervention by the national Administrations with respect to the use of radio equipment should in general not exceed the level necessary for the efficient use of the frequency spectrum;
- g) that Administrations should work towards the exemption of relevant radio equipment from individual licensing based on harmonised criteria detailed in ERC/REC 01-07;
- h) that in the frequency band 10.7 – 12.5 GHz Fixed Service systems are being operated on a co-ordinated basis;
- i) that ERC is developing an ERC Decision establishing the priority between fixed service and uncoordinated earth stations in the fixed - satellite service in the band 10.7-12.5 GHz;
- j) that this Decision shall not impede EEA member countries from fulfilling their obligations according to Community law;
- k) that EN 301 459 contains provisions ensuring to prevent SITs from unintended and unauthorised transmissions.

noting

- (a) that SITs operate with geo stationary satellites as part of the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) and the Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS) within the frequency bands 10.70 - 12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 29.50 – 30.00 GHz (Earth-to-space) under the control of the satellite system (authorised, if applicable), providing analogue or digital communications;
- (b) that SITs fulfil the criteria for exemption listed in ERC/REC 01-07, i.e. by complying with EN 301 459 or, for CEPT countries having implemented EU Directive 1999/5/EC, by complying with that Directive.;
- (c) that this Decision applies only to SITs:
 - using a transmitter power of no more than 2 watts;
 - using an equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of no more than 50 dBW;
 - used beyond 500 metres from the boundary fence of an airport.

DECIDES

1. to exempt SITs that fulfil noting a), b) and c) from individual licensing. Where justified, administrations may require a simple form of registration;
2. that uncoordinated SITs operating within the band 10.70 – 12.5 GHz shall be operated on a non-protected non-interference basis with regard to the Fixed Service;
3. that this Decision shall enter into force on 27 March 2000.
4. that CEPT Administrations shall communicate the national measures implementing this Decision to the ERC Chairman and the ERO when the Decision is nationally implemented

Note:

Please check the ERO web site (www.ero.dk) under “Documentation / Implementation” for the up to date position on the implementation of this and other ERC Decisions.