

#### **WELCOME TO ETSI**

Michael Sharpe

#### What does ETSI do?



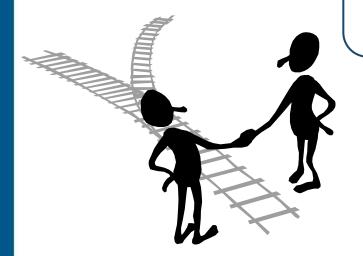
- Enable innovative ideas to become a market success
- Benefits for Supplier:
  - bigger market; share development costs;
  - increased probability of acceptance
- Benefits for Purchaser:
  - lever competition between multiple vendors;
  - economy of scale; drive down costs
- Benefits for Investor:
  - Increased benefits; reduced risks
- Benefits for Government:
  - Provide guidance to industry to fulfil public policy requirements

#### ETSI's "one table"



#### ETSI is a recognised European Standards Organisation

Association of industry players and government bodies...



...manufacturers, network operators, service providers, administrations, users, industry associations, universities, research bodies...

... with direct participation...

... members from all round the world

**ETSI** standards applied globally

### ETSI is <u>not</u> ...



- a REGULATORY body, but...
  - we provide technical specifications to support regulation
- a CERTIFICATION body, but...
  - we provide specifications and other tools to assist certification
- a FREQUENCY ALLOCATION body, but...
  - we collect, co-ordinate and contribute frequency requirements for the ICT community
- part of the European Commission, nor part of CEPT, but...
  - we work closely with these and many other organisations



#### **ETSI Technical Work**



#### **A Connected World**



## **ETSI** in Europe



Albania	Lithuania
Andorra	Luxembourg
Austria	The Former
	Yugoslav
	Republic of
	Macedonia
	(FYROM)
Azerbaijan	Malta
Belarus	Moldova
Belgium	Monaco
Bosnia and	Montenegro
Herzegovina	
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Croatia	Norway
Cyprus	Poland
Czech Republic	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
Estonia	Russian
	Federation
Finland	San Marino
France	Serbia
Georgia	Slovak
	Republic
Germany	Slovenia
Greece	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
Ireland	Turkey
Italy	Ukraine
Latvia	United
	Kingdom
Liechtenstein	Vatican City



## ETSI – Part of the European Regulatory System





Policy positions Legal certainty Political support



Harmonizing National Frequency Allocations Coordinating International Negotiations

**ECC** Electronic

Communications

Committee

Harmonized Standards and other standards & specifications to support EU legislation & market development



# What does a manufacturer need to do? (RTTE Directive)



- Meet "essential requirements"
  - Health & safety
  - Electromagnetic compatibility
  - Avoidance of harmful interference
    - Radio equipment only
  - Possibly others, if invoked by the EC
- Carry out "essential radio test suites"
- Meet National radio interface regulations
- Administrative requirements
  - Inform member state before marketing equipment using non-harmonised spectrum
  - Inform the user of National Restrictions
  - CE mark, "alert symbol" Notified Body number etc etc.

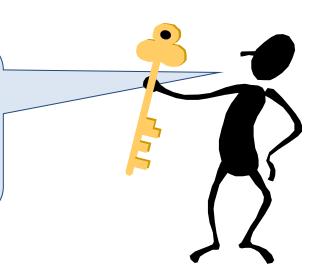


### **Essential requirement: article 3.2**



"radio equipment shall be so constructed that it effectively uses the spectrum allocated to terrestrial/space radio communication and orbital resources so as to avoid harmful interference"

ETSI is responsible for defining the technical requirements of radio equipment in Harmonised Standards



#### But ...??!!

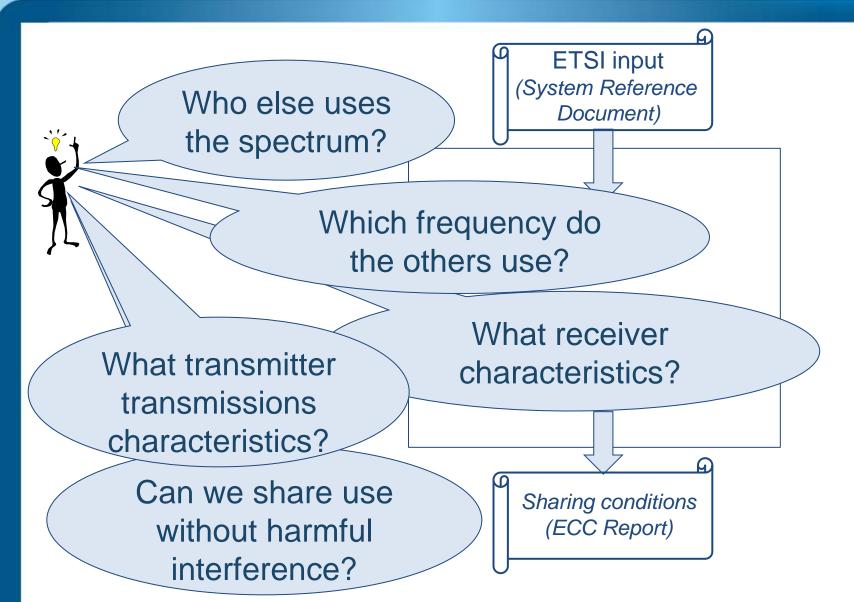


- Objective that the spectrum adequately?
  - Technical requirements are set by consensus of Administrations and Industry, in co-operation with CEPT
- What to do with non-compliant equipment?
  - Effective market-surveillance is key
  - Members States shall take steps to remove non-compliant equipment from the market
- But what is there's a mistake in the standard?
  - Revisions can be initiated quickly
  - Safeguards can be invoked in worst cases

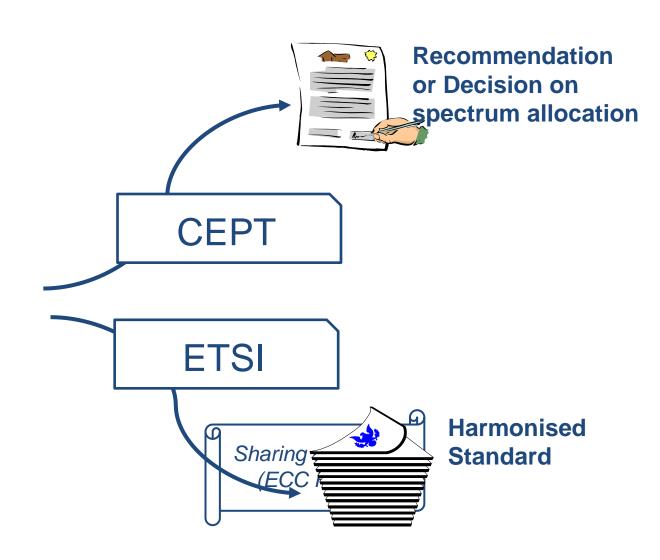


### **Sharing Study**









## Elecrto-Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) for comparison



Equipment shall ... ensure that:

- (a) the electromagnetic disturbance generated does not exceed the level above which ... other equipment cannot operate as intended;
- (b) it has a level of immunity to the electromagnetic disturbance to be expected in its intended use which allows it to operate without unacceptable degradation ....

## **EMC** method **for comparison**





In which environment will my equipment be working?

Could my equipment pollute that environment?

Can my equipment operate in that environment?

Is my equipment sufficiently isolated from its environment?

## Recommended principles for future Radio Equipment Regulation



- In order to achieve <u>simplification</u> and <u>coherence</u> between legal instruments affecting radio equipment:
- Transmitters (Tx) and Receivers (Rx) should be managed under the same legal instrument.
- All devices that use the radio spectrum (Tx and Rx) should be managed under the same legal instrument, regardless of purpose. Any exceptions should be explicit, well-defined, justified; and as few as possible (e.g. in an annex).
  - NOTE: this implies simplified administrative requirements for equipment currently under the EMCD.
- There should not be unnecessary deviation from global requirements

## **ETSI** around the world





#### **ETSI** and the ITU







- New Memorandum of Understanding July 2012, covers all three ITU sectors
  - Replaces existing separate MoUs with ITU-R & ITU-T ("One ITU")
- Complementary role of ITU & ETSI
- Iterative approach in developing ITU Recommendations & ETSI standards
- Incorporation of common texts by reference, to avoid duplication
- ETSI is a sector member of ITU-D, ITU-R & ITU-T.

# Global Standards Collaboration (GTSC, GRSC)





#### **Getting information**



ETSI website: www.etsi.org

ETSI portal: <a href="http://portal.etsi.org">http://portal.etsi.org</a>

3GPP website: www.3gpp.org

- Join E-mail exploder lists
  - For all of ETSI's activities

E-mail: info@etsi.org





### Thank you for your attention....

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