

monitoring, in combination with the increase of human resources, rendered necessary the implementation of an effective Resource Management System. In this context, the existing system was re-designed, enabling the recording and evaluation of complaints as well as the management of available resources.

At the same time, in 2004 the recording of the needs for the procurement of an advanced, full Resource Management System was initiated. The system will enable evaluation and monitoring of the units transport cost, ensuring the best management of human resources and equipment.

5.3. Ensuring Compliance of Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment

5.3.1. Regulatory Actions

In 2004, EETT, in the framework of its competencies to ensure compliance for the placing on the market, free movement and use of RTTE, focused on the following actions:

- It specified and published radio interfaces, namely the technical specifications that the radio equipment must comply with for the use of various spectrum bands.
- It published the interfaces of telecommunications providers, namely the technical specifications of their network interfaces, thus enabling the design of terminal equipment capable of connecting to the specific interfaces and using the services offered.

Publication of Radio Interfaces

In 2004, EETT prepared the interfaces for a significant number of radio equipment classes, pertaining to:

- Short range devices, such as RLANs, model control, inductive applications, medical implants, alarms, etc.

- Marine equipment, such as mobile transmitters and receivers, watchkeeping receivers on ships, VHF radio equipment for general communication and relevant equipment for Digital Selective Call (DSC) class D, emergency radio beacons, etc.
- Audio frequencies broadband links, namely communications systems for the reproduction of data audio signals or high fidelity control.

These interfaces were communicated to the European Commission and consulted upon with the member states of the European Union (EU). Subsequently EETT, having taken the remarks into consideration, proceeded to their publication upon a relevant Decision⁶.

A necessary prerequisite for the use of radio equipment is the compliance with the minimum requirements specified in each interface requirement for the provided types of equipment and radio frequency bands. These interfaces are also available on the EETT's website⁷.

Publication of Telecommunications Providers Interface

By means of its Decision⁸ in 2003, EETT had specified those providers that must publish interface specifications, through which telecommunications services are provided to the public, the types of interfaces and all details about the information to be published. According to the above Decision, those providers are:

- Public telecommunications network providers to which terminal equipment can be connected via a network terminal point or a radio interface.
- Public telecommunications network providers having access to the final subscriber via other provider networks.
- Providers of public telecommunications services, offered via other provider networks.

⁶ Decision EETT 331/70/2004, GG Issue 1911/B/24-12-2004.

⁷ http://www.eett.gr/gr_pages/telec/RadioEquip/InterfRadioReg/InterfRadioReg.htm.

⁸ Decision EETT 294/55/2003, GG Issue 1590/B/30-10-2003.

We indicatively mention the interfaces of PSTN, ISDN, public mobile telephony networks, Unbundled Access to the Local Loop (LLU), services provided through Leased Lines with the use of one or more devices connected to the public telecommunications network, data transfer⁹, Telex service, etc.

The publication of interface technical specifications must include adequate and detailed information in order to:

- Enable the design of telecommunications terminal equipment which can use all services provided through the interface.
- Enable manufacturers to perform the tests provided for the telecommunications terminal equipment.
- Ensure effective interoperability of the terminal equipment with the network, as well as proper operation of the equipment.

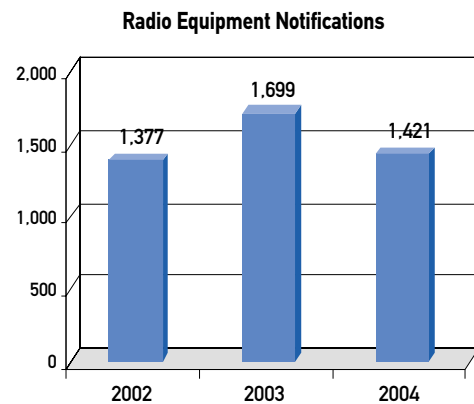
The Public telecommunication network providers under that obligation communicated the technical interfaces of their networks to EETT either in electronic form or via their websites. These interfaces are also available on the website¹⁰ of EETT.

5.3.2. Management of Radio Equipment Notifications

In the case of radio equipment using non-harmonized frequency bands all over the EU, the radio equipment manufacturer, or the authorized representative thereof based in the EU, or the competent person for the placing of the equipment on the market must notify to EETT the technical characteristics of the equipment and its intention to place it on the market¹¹.

In 2004, EETT received all radio equipment notifications submitted by the above individuals under the obligation. (Chart 83).

Chart 83



Source: EETT

The reduction observed was to a great extent due to the harmonization of frequency bands all over the EU for a significant radio equipment category, that of Short Range Devices (SRDs), which occupy a large part of the relevant market. This category includes data transmission devices, alarms, remote controls, remote control games, Bluetooth devices, local wireless network equipment, etc.

EETT closely observes developments in issues of harmonization at European level, participating in the Telecommunication Conformity Assessment & Market Surveillance Committee (TCAM).

All notifications submitted to EETT for the period 2001-2004 have been integrated in an electronic database, created under the NSMMS. The above system contributed to the faster processing of notifications submitted. Moreover, EETT intends to develop a supportive application for on-line submission and management of notifications. The goal is to reduce processing time for all relevant requests and simplify the submission procedure by interested parties.

⁹ Interfaces X25, X21, HSCSD, TCP/IP, IEEE802.x etc.

¹⁰ http://www.eett.gr/gr_pages/telec/RadioEquip/prodiagrafes_diepafon.htm.

¹¹ PD 44/2002 and Decision EETT 296/49/2003, GG Issue 1881/B/17-12-2003.

5.3.3. Market Surveillance

RTTE market surveillance aims at ensuring that the equipment placed on the market complies with the requirements of the existing regulatory framework. In this context, EETT is responsible for the performance of RTTE administrative and technical controls, actively contributing to the protection of consumers, the promotion of fair competition and the avoidance of harmful interferences.

In 2004, EETT investigated all complaints submitted in relation to illegal equipment and proceeded to the necessary controls with the use of the Radio Test System supplied in the framework of NSMMS. This system enables the performance of measurements on the basis of European ETSI¹² standards in basic parameters of the radio frequency spectrum.

Moreover, during the year, EETT observed the extent of compliance of the equipment declared in the frequency assignment applications, mostly related to radio and television stations equipment.

After the successful European market surveillance campaign concerning RTTE compliance with the administrative requirements of Directive 1999/5/EC, a new campaign is prepared at European level for the technical compliance of equipment. EETT, by participating in the Administrative Cooperation Group (ADCO) of the European Commission, is informed and closely follows all latest developments.

5.4. Pilot Study Implementation for the Organization of the Spectrum Directorate

In 2004, the pilot implementation of the study for the Organization of Spectrum Directorate started, according to which specialized Working Groups were set up in each Department. More specifically, these Groups are:

- Spectrum Management Department: Working Groups for licensing of Antenna Mast Constructions and the radio frequency assignment for fixed, mobile and satellite service.
- Spectrum Monitoring and Control Department: Working Groups for the investigation of Antenna Mast Constructions complaints and the maintenance of the NSMMS equipment.
- Telecommunications Equipment Department: Working Group for the RTTE market surveillance.

The largest part of supervisory positions in the Spectrum Directorate was covered in early 2004. In parallel, 2004 was the first year of operation of the EETT Regional Office in Thessaloniki, during which significant issues were dealt with. The Office was supplied with the necessary equipment in order to meet monitoring needs and was operationally incorporated in the main core of the Spectrum Directorate.

Also, in 2004 EETT issued two Decisions on internal operation issues. According to those Decisions, the standby system was specified in order to ensure availability of supervisory staff to deal with interferences against human life outside working hours. Furthermore provisions were made for the 24-hour operation of the Spectrum Directorate for a period of 3 months, aiming at meeting the particular requirements of the Olympic Games.

Moreover, considering that the EETT staff did not suffice in number to meet the needs of the Olympic Games, EETT employed for that period, following a tender, seasonal staff, mainly skilled as technicians and drivers.

Finally, during 2004, staff training was continued in the NSMMS and significant experience was acquired from the exploitation and incorporation of various parts of that system in EETT's daily operations.

¹² www.etsi.org.