



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

2010/0252(COD)

14.3.2011

AMENDMENTS

53 - 206

Draft report
Gunnar Hökmark
(PE454.746v01-00)

establishing the first radio spectrum policy programme

Proposal for a decision
(COM(2010)0471 – C7-0270/2010 – 2010/0252(COD))

AM_Com_LegReport

Proposal for a decision
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Article 8a(3) of the Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 **March 2002** on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)³ provides that the Commission may submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and Council for establishing multiannual radio spectrum policy programmes setting out policy orientations and objectives for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum in accordance with the directives applicable to electronic communications networks and services. ***These policy orientations and objectives should refer to the availability and efficient use of spectrum necessary for the establishment and functioning of the internal market. This Decision is without prejudice to existing EU law, in particular Directives 1999/5/EC and Directives 2002/20/EC and 2002/21/EC, as well as Decision No 676/2002/EC. It is also without prejudice to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, in particular relating to content regulation and audio-visual policy and to the right of Member States to organise and use their spectrum for public order and public security purposes and defence.***

Amendment

(1) Article 8a(3) of the Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 march 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)³ provides that the Commission may submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and Council for establishing multiannual radio spectrum policy programmes setting out policy orientations and objectives for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum in accordance with the directives applicable to electronic communications networks and services.

Or. en

Amendment 54
Sabine Verheyen, Herbert Reul

Proposal for a decision
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Article 8a(3) of the Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 **March 2002** on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)³ provides that the Commission may submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and Council for establishing multiannual radio spectrum policy programmes setting out policy orientations and objectives for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum in accordance with the directives applicable to electronic communications networks and services. ***These policy orientations and objectives should refer to the availability and efficient use of spectrum necessary for the establishment and functioning of the internal market. This Decision is without prejudice to existing EU law, in particular Directives 1999/5/EC and Directives 2002/20/EC and 2002/21/EC, as well as Decision No 676/2002/EC. It is also without prejudice to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, in particular relating to content regulation and audio-visual policy and to the right of Member States to organise and use their spectrum for public order and public security purposes and defence.***

Amendment

(1) Article 8a(3) of the Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)³ provides that the Commission may submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and Council for establishing multiannual radio spectrum policy programmes setting out policy orientations and objectives for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum in accordance with the directives applicable to electronic communications networks and services.

Or. en

Amendment 55
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Article 8a(3) of the Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)³ provides that the Commission may submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and Council for establishing multiannual radio spectrum policy programmes setting out policy orientations and objectives for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum in accordance with the directives applicable to electronic communications networks and services. These policy orientations and objectives should refer to the availability and efficient use of spectrum necessary for the establishment and functioning of the internal market.

This Decision is without prejudice to existing EU law, in particular Directives 1999/5/EC and Directives 2002/20/EC and 2002/21/EC, as well as Decision No 676/2002/EC. It is also without prejudice to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, in particular relating to content regulation and audio-visual policy and to the right of Member States to organise and use their spectrum for public order and public security purposes and defence.

Amendment

(1) Article 8a(3) of the Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive) provides that the Commission may submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and Council for establishing multiannual radio spectrum policy programmes setting out policy orientations and objectives for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum in accordance with the directives applicable to electronic communications networks and services. These policy orientations and objectives should refer to the availability and efficient use of spectrum necessary for the establishment and functioning of the internal market.

Or. de

Amendment 56
Lena Kolarska-Bobińska

Proposal for a decision
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Spectrum is a publicly held good which can not be privately owned but which must be regulated by states in order to facilitate its usage by the means of licensed transmission rights or licence-free usage rights.

Or. en

Amendment 57
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2) Spectrum is a key resource for essential sectors and services, including mobile, wireless broadband and satellite communications, television and radio broadcasting, transport, radiolocation, and applications such as alarm, remote controls, hearing aids, microphones, and medical equipment. It supports public services such as security and safety services, including civil protection, and scientific activities, such as meteorology, Earth observation, radio astronomy and space research. Regulatory measures on spectrum therefore have economic, safety, health, public interest, cultural, scientific, social, environmental and technical implications.

(2) Spectrum is a ***public good of major societal, cultural, social and economic value***. ***It is a*** key resource for essential sectors and services, including mobile, wireless broadband and satellite communications, television and radio broadcasting, transport, radiolocation, and applications such as alarm, remote controls, hearing aids, microphones, and medical equipment. It supports public services such as security and safety services, including civil protection, and scientific activities, such as meteorology, Earth observation, radio astronomy and space research. Regulatory measures on spectrum therefore have economic, safety, health, public interest, cultural, scientific, social, environmental and technical implications.

Or. de

Amendment 58
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Spectrum is a key resource for essential sectors and services, including mobile, wireless broadband and satellite communications, television and radio broadcasting, transport, radiolocation, and applications such as alarm, remote controls, hearing aids, microphones, and medical equipment. It supports public services such as security and safety services, including civil protection, and scientific activities, such as meteorology, Earth observation, radio astronomy and space research. Regulatory measures on spectrum therefore have economic, safety, health, public interest, cultural, scientific, social, environmental and technical implications.

Amendment

(2) Spectrum is a **public good of major societal, cultural, social and economic value**. *It is a* key resource for essential sectors and services, including mobile, wireless broadband and satellite communications, television and radio broadcasting, transport, radiolocation, and applications such as alarm, remote controls, hearing aids, microphones, and medical equipment. It supports public services such as security and safety services, including civil protection, and scientific activities, such as meteorology, Earth observation, radio astronomy and space research. Regulatory measures on spectrum therefore have economic, safety, health, public interest, cultural, scientific, social, environmental and technical implications.

Or. de

Amendment 59
Lena Kolarska-Bobińska

Proposal for a decision
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Spectrum is a key resource for essential sectors and services, including mobile, wireless broadband and satellite communications, television and radio broadcasting, transport, radiolocation, and applications such as alarm, remote

Amendment

(2) Spectrum is a key **public** resource for essential sectors and services, including mobile, wireless broadband and satellite communications, television and radio broadcasting, transport, radiolocation, and applications such as alarm, remote

controls, hearing aids, microphones, and medical equipment. It supports public services such as security and safety services, including civil protection, and scientific activities, such as meteorology, Earth observation, radio astronomy and space research. Regulatory measures on spectrum therefore have economic, safety, health, public interest, cultural, scientific, social, environmental and technical implications.

controls, hearing aids, microphones, and medical equipment. It supports public services such as security and safety services, including civil protection, and scientific activities, such as meteorology, Earth observation, radio astronomy and space research. Regulatory measures on spectrum therefore have economic, safety, health, public interest, cultural, scientific, social, environmental and technical implications.

Or. en

Amendment 60

Jens Rohde, Philippe Lamberts

Proposal for a decision

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The strategic planning and harmonisation of spectrum use at Union level should enhance the single market for wireless electronic communications services and equipment as well as other Union policies requiring spectrum use, thus creating new opportunities for innovation and contributing to economic recovery and social integration across the Union, while at the same time respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum. To this end, the Union therefore needs a policy programme that covers the internal market in all Union policy areas involving the use of spectrum such as electronic communications, research and development, transport and energy.

Amendment

(3) The strategic planning and harmonisation of spectrum use at Union level should enhance the single market for wireless electronic communications services and equipment as well as other Union policies requiring spectrum use, thus creating new opportunities for innovation and contributing to economic recovery and social integration across the Union, while at the same time respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum. ***The harmonisation of spectrum use is also essential to ensure the quality of the services provided by electronic communications and to create economies of scale lowering both the cost of deploying wireless networks and the cost of wireless devices for consumers.*** To this end, the Union therefore needs a policy programme that covers the internal market in all Union policy areas involving the use of spectrum such as electronic communications, research and development, transport and energy.

Amendment 61**Paul Rübige****Proposal for a decision****Recital 3***Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) The strategic planning and harmonisation of spectrum use at Union level should enhance the single market for wireless electronic communications services and equipment as well as other Union policies requiring spectrum use, thus creating new opportunities for innovation and contributing to economic recovery and social integration across the Union, while at the same time respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum. To this end, the Union therefore needs a policy programme that covers the internal market in all Union policy areas involving the use of spectrum such as electronic communications, research and development, transport and energy.

Amendment

(3) The strategic planning and harmonisation of spectrum use at Union level should enhance the single market for wireless electronic communications services and equipment as well as other Union policies requiring spectrum use, thus creating new opportunities for innovation and contributing to economic recovery and social integration across the Union, while at the same time respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum. To this end, the Union therefore needs a policy programme that covers the internal market in all Union policy areas involving the use of spectrum such as electronic communications, research and development, transport and energy. ***A delay of the necessary reform through current right holders should absolutely be avoided.***

Amendment 62**Ioan Enciu****Proposal for a decision****Recital 3***Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) The strategic planning and harmonisation of spectrum use at Union level should enhance the single market for wireless electronic communications

Amendment

(3) The strategic planning and harmonisation of spectrum use at Union level should enhance the single market for wireless electronic communications

services and equipment as well as other Union policies requiring spectrum use, thus creating new opportunities for innovation and **contributing** to economic recovery and social integration across the Union, while at the same time respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum. To this end, the Union therefore needs a policy programme that covers the internal market in all Union policy areas involving the use of spectrum such as electronic communications, research and development, transport and energy.

services and equipment as well as other Union policies requiring spectrum use, thus creating new opportunities for innovation, **employment creation** and **this will simultaneously contribute** to economic recovery and social integration across the Union, while at the same time respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum. To this end, the Union therefore needs a policy programme that covers the internal market in all Union policy areas involving the use of spectrum such as electronic communications, research and development, transport and energy.

Or. en

Amendment 63
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) This first programme should promote competition, introduce a pan-European level playing field and lay the foundation for a genuine single digital market; to secure the full potential and consumer benefits of this radio spectrum programme and the single market the programme should be supplemented by upcoming and new proposals that will enable the development of the online economy such as data protection and a European licence system for online content;

Or. en

Amendment 64
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a decision
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) This first programme should in particular support the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth given the huge potential of wireless services to promote an information-based economy, develop and assist sectors relying on information and communications technologies and overcome the digital divide. It is also a key action in the Digital Agenda for Europe⁴ which aims to deliver fast broadband internet in the future network-based knowledge economy, with an ambitious target for universal broadband coverage **with speeds of at least 30 Mbps for all Europeans** by 2020, thereby achieving the sustainable economic and social benefits of a digital single market. It should also support and promote other Union sectoral policies such as a sustainable environment and economic and social inclusion for all Union citizens. Given the importance of wireless applications for innovation, this programme is also a key initiative in support of Union policies on innovation.

Amendment

(4) This first programme should in particular support the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth given the huge potential of wireless services to promote an information-based economy, develop and assist sectors relying on information and communications technologies and overcome the digital divide. It is also a key action in the Digital Agenda for Europe⁴ which aims to deliver fast broadband internet in the future network-based knowledge economy, with an ambitious target for universal broadband coverage. ***Providing the highest possible broadband speeds and capacity, ensuring not less than 30 Mbps for all by 2020 with at least half of European households having broadband access at a speed of at least 100 Mbps, is important for fostering economic growth and global competitiveness***, thereby achieving the sustainable economic and social benefits of a digital single market. It should also support and promote other Union sectoral policies such as a sustainable environment and economic and social inclusion for all Union citizens. Given the importance of wireless applications for innovation, this programme is also a key initiative in support of Union policies on innovation. ***At the same time (Digital) Terrestrial broadcasting remains the largest and most preferred TV distribution platform, both for Commercial and Public Service Free-to-Air TV (circa 60% of European households pick their primary TV signal from terrestrial broadcasting), and in many countries, is complemented by strong pay TV offerings. For this reason***

the Commission and Member States should take into account the unique technological, economic and societal benefits of terrestrial broadcasting when formulating the RSPP. Terrestrial broadcasting underpins media plurality and is a force for public good. It is currently the main guarantor of universal access to television, at a minimal cost, across Europe. It is universally available to European consumers across the EU and is the consumers' choice. Demand for linear TV is growing and not decreasing. Viewing habits for many European citizens have not changed and the overwhelming majority of viewing remains via linear television. Moreover in recent years, consumers have invested significantly into digital terrestrial TV equipment.

Or. en

Amendment 65
Jan Březina, Alajos Mészáros

Proposal for a decision
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) This first programme should in particular support the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth given the huge potential of wireless services to promote an information-based economy, develop and assist sectors relying on information and communications technologies and overcome the digital divide. It is also a key action in the Digital Agenda for Europe⁴ which aims to deliver fast broadband internet in the future network-based knowledge economy, with an ambitious target for universal broadband coverage *with* speeds *of at least* 30 Mbps for all

Amendment

(4) This first programme should in particular support the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth given the huge potential of wireless services to promote an information-based economy, develop and assist sectors relying on information and communications technologies and overcome the digital divide. ***The explosion of in particular audiovisual media services is driving demand for speed and coverage.*** It is also a key action in the Digital Agenda for Europe which aims to deliver fast broadband internet in the future network-based knowledge economy, with

Europeans by 2020, thereby achieving the sustainable economic and social benefits of a digital single market. It should also support and promote other Union sectoral policies such as a sustainable environment and economic and social inclusion for all Union citizens. Given the importance of wireless applications for innovation, this programme is also a key initiative in support of Union policies on innovation.

an ambitious target for universal broadband coverage. ***Providing the highest possible broadband speeds and capacity, ensuring not less than 30 Mbps for all by 2020 with at least half European households having broadband access at a speed of at least 100 Mbps, is important for fostering economic growth and global competitiveness***, thereby achieving the sustainable economic and social benefits of a digital single market. It should also support and promote other Union sectoral policies such as a sustainable environment and economic and social inclusion for all Union citizens. Given the importance of wireless applications for innovation, this programme is also a key initiative in support of Union policies on innovation.

Or. en

Amendment 66
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The first programme should specify guiding principles and objectives up to 2015 for Member States and Union institutions, and set out specific implementation initiatives. ***While*** spectrum management is ***still largely*** a national competence, it should be ***exercised*** in ***compliance*** with existing Union law and allow for action to pursue Union ***policies***.

Amendment

(5) The first programme should specify guiding principles and objectives up to 2015 for Member States and Union institutions, and set out specific implementation initiatives. Spectrum management is a national competence. It should be ***carried out in a manner consistent*** with existing Union law and should allow for action to pursue ***a Union spectrum policy. Pursuant to Article 8a(1) of the Framework Directive, Member States are required only to cooperate with one another and with the Commission in connection with the strategic planning, coordination and harmonisation of spectrum use.***

Amendment 67
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The first programme should specify guiding principles and objectives up to 2015 for Member States and Union institutions, and set out specific implementation initiatives. While spectrum management is *still largely* a national competence, it should be *exercised* in *compliance* with existing Union law and allow for action to pursue Union *policies*.

Amendment

(5) The first programme should specify guiding principles and objectives up to 2015 for Member States and Union institutions, and set out specific implementation initiatives. Spectrum management is a national competence. It should be *carried out* in *a manner consistent* with existing Union law and should allow for action to pursue *a Union spectrum policy. Pursuant to Article 8a(1) of the Framework Directive, Member States are required only to cooperate with one another and with the Commission in connection with the strategic planning, coordination and harmonisation of spectrum use.*

Amendment 68
Jens Rohde

Proposal for a decision
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The first programme should *specify guiding* principles and objectives up to 2015 for Member States and Union institutions, and set out specific implementation initiatives. While spectrum management is still largely a national competence, it should be exercised in compliance with existing Union law and

Amendment

(5) The first programme should *set the* principles and objectives up to 2015 for Member States and Union institutions, and set out specific implementation initiatives. While spectrum management is still largely a national competence, it should be exercised in compliance with existing Union law and allow for action to pursue

allow for action to pursue Union policies.

Union policies.

Or. en

Amendment 69

Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The programme should also take into account Decision No 676/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Community (Radio Spectrum Decision)⁵ and the technical expertise of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) ***so that*** Union policies which rely on spectrum and were agreed by Parliament and Council can be implemented by technical implementing ***measures, noting that such measures can be taken whenever necessary to implement already existing Union policies.***

Amendment

(6) The programme should also take into account Decision No 676/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Community (Radio Spectrum Decision) and the technical expertise of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT). Union policies which rely on spectrum and were agreed by Parliament and Council can be implemented by technical implementing ***provisions. Such provisions should be based on the guidelines of and objectives for EU spectrum policy laid down in Article 8a of the Framework Directive.***

Or. de

Amendment 70

Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The programme should also take into account Decision No 676/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of

Amendment

(6) The programme should also take into account Decision No 676/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of

7 March 2002 on a regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Community (Radio Spectrum Decision)⁵ and the technical expertise of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) **so that** Union policies which rely on spectrum and were agreed by Parliament and Council can be implemented by technical implementing **measures, noting that such measures can be taken whenever necessary to implement already existing Union policies.**

7 March 2002 on a regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Community (Radio Spectrum Decision) and the technical expertise of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT). Union policies which rely on spectrum and were agreed by Parliament and Council can be implemented by technical implementing **provisions. Such provisions should be based on the guidelines of and objectives for EU spectrum policy laid down in Article 8a of the Framework Directive.**

Or. de

Amendment 71
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Ensuring the optimal use of spectrum may require **innovative authorisation solutions such as collective use of spectrum, general authorisations or infrastructure sharing. The application of such principles in the Union might be facilitated by the definition of certain common or converging conditions for spectrum usage. General authorisations, which are the least onerous authorisation system, are of particular interest where interference does not risk hampering the development of other services.**

Amendment

(7) Ensuring the optimal use of spectrum may require the **Commission and Member States to put in place mechanisms to facilitate co-existence between new and existing services and devices to the benefit of end-users and consumers. Such measures may include, but are not limited to the establishment of stakeholder dialogues to ensure optimization of end-user experience; setting up compensation mechanisms to cover migration and co-existence costs; and organizing consumer awareness campaigns.**

Or. en

Amendment 72
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Ensuring the optimal use of spectrum may require innovative authorisation solutions such as collective use of spectrum, general authorisations or infrastructure sharing. The application of such principles in the Union might be facilitated by the definition of certain common or converging conditions for spectrum usage. General authorisations, which are the least onerous authorisation system, are of particular interest *where interference does not risk hampering the development of other services.*

Amendment

(7) Ensuring the optimal **and productive** use of spectrum may require innovative authorisation solutions such as collective use of spectrum, general authorisations or infrastructure sharing. The application of such principles in the Union might be facilitated by **identifying best practices and encouraging information sharing, as well as** the definition of certain common or converging conditions for spectrum usage. General authorisations, which are the least onerous authorisation system, are of particular interest, **and most appropriate in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2002/20/EC.**

Or. en

Amendment 73
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Ensuring the optimal use of spectrum may require innovative authorisation solutions such as collective use of spectrum, general authorisations or infrastructure sharing. The application of such principles in the Union might be facilitated by the definition of certain common or converging conditions for spectrum usage. General authorisations, which are the least onerous authorisation system, are of particular interest where interference does not risk hampering the

Amendment

(7) Ensuring the optimal **and productive** use of spectrum may require innovative authorisation solutions such as collective use of spectrum, general authorisations, **auctions** or infrastructure sharing. The application of such principles in the Union might be facilitated by **identifying best practices and encouraging information sharing, as well as** the definition of certain common or converging conditions for spectrum usage. General authorisations, which are the least onerous authorisation

development of other services.

system, are of particular interest where interference does not risk hampering the development of other services.

Or. fr

Amendment 74

Lena Kolarska-Bobińska

Proposal for a decision

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Ensuring the optimal use of spectrum may require innovative authorisation solutions such as collective use of spectrum, general authorisations or infrastructure sharing. The application of such principles in the Union might be facilitated by the definition of certain common or converging conditions for spectrum usage. General authorisations, which are the least onerous authorisation system, are of particular interest where interference does not risk hampering the development of other services.

Amendment

(7) Ensuring the optimal use of spectrum **as a public good** may require innovative authorisation solutions such as collective use of spectrum, general authorisations or infrastructure sharing. The application of such principles in the Union might be facilitated by the definition of certain common or converging conditions for spectrum usage. General authorisations, which are the least onerous authorisation system, are of particular interest where interference does not risk hampering the development of other services.

Or. en

Amendment 75

Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) While technologically still in development, so-called "cognitive technologies" could already be further explored and even implemented through geolocalised information of spectrum usage, which could ideally be mapped in

the inventory.

Or. en

Amendment 76

Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a decision

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) In order to guarantee optimum spectrum use, not least as regards production, public auctions should be organised with a view to generating revenue for the public coffers and encouraging fair and transparent spectrum allocation procedures.

Or. it

Amendment 77

Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) Spectrum rights trading combined with flexible usage conditions should substantially benefit economic growth. ***Therefore, bands where flexible use has already been introduced by Union law should be immediately made tradable pursuant to the Framework Directive.*** In addition, common principles for the format and content of such tradable rights as well as common measures to prevent accumulation of spectrum which may create dominant positions as well as undue failure to use acquired spectrum, would facilitate the coordinated introduction by

(8) Spectrum rights trading combined with flexible usage conditions should substantially benefit economic growth. In addition, common principles for the format and content of such tradable rights as well as common measures to prevent accumulation of spectrum which may create dominant positions as well as undue failure to use acquired spectrum, would facilitate the coordinated introduction by all Member States of these measures and facilitate acquisition of such rights anywhere in the Union.

all Member States of these measures and facilitate acquisition of such rights anywhere in the Union.

Or. de

Amendment 78
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Spectrum rights trading combined with flexible usage conditions should substantially benefit economic growth. ***Therefore, bands where flexible use has already been introduced by Union law should be immediately made tradable pursuant to the Framework Directive.*** In addition, common principles for the format and content of such tradable rights as well as common measures to prevent accumulation of spectrum which may create dominant positions as well as undue failure to use acquired spectrum, would facilitate the coordinated introduction by all Member States of these measures and facilitate acquisition of such rights anywhere in the Union.

Amendment

(8) Spectrum rights trading combined with flexible usage conditions should substantially benefit economic growth. In addition, common principles for the format and content of such tradable rights as well as common measures to prevent accumulation of spectrum which may create dominant positions as well as undue failure to use acquired spectrum, would facilitate the coordinated introduction by all Member States of these measures and facilitate acquisition of such rights anywhere in the Union.

Or. de

Amendment 79
Hermann Winkler

Proposal for a decision
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Spectrum rights trading combined with flexible usage conditions should

Amendment

(8) Spectrum rights trading combined with flexible usage conditions should

substantially benefit economic growth. Therefore, bands where flexible use has already been introduced by Union law should be immediately made tradable pursuant to the Framework Directive. In addition, common principles for the format and content of such tradable rights as well as common measures to prevent accumulation of spectrum which may create dominant positions as well as undue failure to use acquired spectrum, would facilitate the coordinated introduction by all Member States of these measures and facilitate acquisition of such rights anywhere in the Union.

substantially benefit economic growth. Therefore, bands where flexible use has already been introduced by Union law should be immediately made tradable pursuant to the Framework Directive. In addition, common principles for the format and content of such tradable rights as well as common measures to prevent accumulation of spectrum which may create dominant positions as well as undue failure to use acquired spectrum, would facilitate the coordinated introduction by all Member States of these measures and facilitate acquisition of such rights anywhere in the Union. ***In addition, with a view to achieving the objectives of the ‘Digital Agenda for Europe’ part of the proceeds from the auctioning of spectrum rights (‘digital dividend’) should be used to speed up the expansion of broadband coverage.***

Or. de

Amendment 80
Lena Kolarska-Bobińska

Proposal for a decision
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Spectrum rights trading combined with flexible usage conditions should substantially benefit economic growth. Therefore, bands where flexible use has already been introduced by Union law should be immediately made tradable pursuant to the Framework Directive. In addition, common principles for the format and content of such tradable rights ***as well as*** common measures to prevent accumulation of spectrum which may create dominant positions as well as undue failure to use acquired spectrum, would facilitate the coordinated introduction by

Amendment

(8) Spectrum rights trading combined with flexible usage conditions should substantially benefit economic growth. Therefore, bands where flexible use has already been introduced by Union law should be immediately made tradable pursuant to the Framework Directive. In addition, common principles for the format and content of such tradable rights, common measures to prevent accumulation of spectrum which may create dominant positions as well as undue failure to use acquired spectrum ***and common standards for the removal of these licensed rights***

all Member States of these measures and facilitate acquisition of such rights anywhere in the Union.

would facilitate the coordinated introduction by all Member States of these measures and facilitate acquisition of such rights anywhere in the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 81

Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a decision

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable.

However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition.

Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to

Amendment

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable.

However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. ***Therefore, the award***

conditions shall ensure fair competition to ensure broadband communications in regions while new entrants shall not be prevented from the market entry. Also, new technologies should not be discriminated just because they are later available on the market. Limited spectrum

access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition. Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to

avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the ‘Authorisation’ Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the ‘GSM’ Directive).

prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the ‘Authorisation’ Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the ‘GSM’ Directive).

Or. en

Amendment 82
Gunnar Hökmark

Proposal for a decision
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable. However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition. Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore take appropriate ex

Amendment

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, ***a pan-European level playing field***, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable. However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition. Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member

ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the ‘Authorisation’ Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the ‘GSM’ Directive).

States should therefore take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the ‘Authorisation’ Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the ‘GSM’ Directive). ***Member States may also take steps to achieve a more even spectrum allocation between economic operators by reserving spectrum for new entrants to a frequency band or group of bands with similar characteristics.***

Or. en

Amendment 83 Giles Chichester

Proposal for a decision Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable. However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and

Amendment

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, ***a pan-European level playing field***, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable. However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to

hamper innovation and competition. Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the ‘Authorisation’ Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the ‘GSM’ Directive).

entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition. Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the ‘Authorisation’ Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the ‘GSM’ Directive). ***Member States may also take steps to achieve more even spectrum allocation between economic operators by reserving spectrum for new entrants to a frequency band or group of bands with similar characteristics.***

Or. en

Amendment 84
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable.

Amendment

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition ***and a pan-European level playing field***, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is

However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition. Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the ‘Authorisation’ Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the ‘GSM’ Directive).

difficult or economically unviable. However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition. Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore ***conduct a thorough analysis of competition effects prior to new spectrum allocations as well as*** take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the ‘Authorisation’ Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the ‘GSM’ Directive).

Or. en

Amendment 85

Philippe Lamberts on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a decision
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable.

However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition.

Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the 'Authorisation' Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the 'GSM' Directive).

Amendment

(9) As underlined in the Digital Agenda for Europe, wireless broadband is an important means to boost competition, ***a pan-European level playing field***, consumer choice and access in rural and other areas where deployment of wired broadband is difficult or economically unviable.

However, spectrum management may affect competition by changing the role and power of market players, for example if existing users receive undue competitive advantages. Limited spectrum access, in particular when appropriate spectrum becomes scarcer, can create a barrier to entry for new services or applications and hamper innovation and competition.

Acquisition of new usage rights, including through spectrum trading or other transactions between users, and the introduction of new flexible criteria for spectrum use can have an impact on the existing competitive situation. Member States should therefore take appropriate ex ante or ex post regulatory measures (such as action to amend existing rights, to prohibit certain acquisitions of spectrum rights, to impose conditions on spectrum hoarding and efficient use such as those referred to in Article 9 paragraph 7 of the Framework Directive, to limit the amount of spectrum for each operator, or to avoid excessive accumulation of spectrum) to avoid distortions of competition in line with the principles underpinning Article 5(6) of Directive 2002/20/EC (the 'Authorisation' Directive) and Article 1(2) of Directive 87/372/EEC (the 'GSM' Directive).

Or. en

Amendment 86
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall, Philippe Lamberts

Proposal for a decision
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision 2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community⁶ requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use **together with an effective** review and assessment methodology **are** necessary in the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. **This would help** to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

Amendment

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision 2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community⁶ requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use **and the efficiency thereof, following a common** review and assessment methodology, **is** necessary in the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. **The inventory should be sufficiently detailed** to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

Or. en

Amendment 87
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a decision
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision

Amendment

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision

2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community⁶ requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use together with an effective review and assessment methodology are necessary in the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. This would help to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community⁶ requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use together with an effective review and assessment methodology are necessary in the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. This would help to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs. ***In addition, taking into account the continuous growth of the number of applications using wireless data, Member States should promote the efficient use of spectrum for user applications.***

Or. en

Amendment 88

Philippe Lamberts on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a decision

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision 2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community⁶ requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use together with an effective review and assessment methodology are necessary in

Amendment

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision 2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community⁶ requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use together with an effective review and assessment methodology are necessary in

the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. This would help to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 6 GHz. This would help to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

Or. en

Amendment 89
Henri Weber

Proposal for a decision
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision 2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use together with an effective review and assessment methodology are necessary in the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. This would help to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

Amendment

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision 2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use together with an effective review and assessment methodology are necessary in the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 6 GHz. This would help to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

Or. fr

Amendment 90

Jens Rohde

Philippe Lamberts on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a decision

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision 2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community⁶ requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use together with an effective review and assessment methodology are necessary in the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 3 GHz. This would help to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

Amendment

(10) Optimal and efficient spectrum use requires continuous monitoring of developments, and up-to-date transparent information on spectrum use throughout the Union. While Commission Decision 2007/344/EC on harmonised availability of information regarding spectrum use within the Community⁶ requires Member States to publish information on usage rights, a detailed inventory of existing spectrum use together with an effective review and assessment methodology are necessary in the Union to improve the efficiency of spectrum and radio equipment use, in particular between 300 MHz and 6 GHz. This would help to identify inefficient technologies and usages in both the commercial and public sectors, as well as unused assignments and sharing opportunities, and to evaluate future consumer and business needs.

Or. en

Amendment 91

Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a decision

Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) Efficient and coordinated spectrum use and the fair and transparent management of spectrum allocation

should make it possible for all media and telecommunications operators to guarantee communications pluralism, increase content production and improve the quality of the services provided to users, thereby encouraging all actors to innovate and offer better products at affordable prices.

Or. it

Amendment 92
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity⁷ are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should take account of legally defined sharing conditions. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference avoidance mechanisms.

Amendment

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity⁷ are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should take account of legally defined sharing conditions. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference avoidance mechanisms, ***with the aim of avoiding harmful interference or disturbance to existing and future spectrum use.*** ***Moreover, the direct cost of resolving interference issues and migration costs to enable the Digital Dividend should not be borne by the broadcasting industry nor by***

the EU citizens or should be adequately compensated.

Or. en

Amendment 93

Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity⁷ are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should ***take account of legally defined sharing conditions***. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference avoidance mechanisms.

Amendment

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity⁷ ***and future EU standardization for non-radio electronic networks and equipment*** are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should ***facilitate co-existence between new and existing devices. Future*** European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference avoidance mechanisms ***such as improving immunity levels of receivers and setting appropriate power levels for new emitting radio equipment.***

Or. en

Amendment 94
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a decision
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity⁷ are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should take account of legally defined sharing conditions. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference avoidance mechanisms.

Amendment

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity⁷ are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should take account of legally defined sharing conditions. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference avoidance mechanisms, ***with the aim of avoiding harmful interference or disturbance to the existing and future spectrum users.***

Or. en

Amendment 95
Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a decision
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications

Amendment

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications

terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity⁷ are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should take account of legally defined sharing conditions. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference avoidance mechanisms.

terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity⁷ are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should take account of legally defined sharing conditions. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference avoidance mechanisms, ***with the aim of avoiding harmful interference or disturbance to existing and future spectrum users.***

Or. en

Amendment 96

Henri Weber

Proposal for a decision

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should take account of legally defined sharing conditions. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to

Amendment

(11) Harmonised standards under Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity are essential to achieve efficient spectrum use and should take account of legally defined sharing conditions. European standards for non-radio electric and electronic equipment and networks should also avoid disturbance to spectrum use. The cumulative impact of the increasing volume and density of wireless devices and applications combined with the diversity of spectrum use challenges current approaches to

interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated interference *avoidance mechanisms*.

interference management. These should be examined and reassessed together with receiver characteristics and more sophisticated *mechanisms to avoid any interference or nuisance that might disturb current and future spectrum users*.

Or. fr

Amendment 97
Sabine Verheyen, Herbert Reul

Proposal for a decision
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) New Long-Term Evolution (LTE) broadband mobile communications networks are being rolled out in various Member States. Those networks use the 790-862 MHz frequency band. Some radio microphones currently operate in that band, possibly causing interference. This may also concern devices operated in schools, theatres and conference venues or by other commercial, public or private users. The requisite technical retrofitting will be achievable only with considerable financial outlay, and it is imperative to clarify where responsibility lies in this connection.

Or. de

Amendment 98
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) According to multiple converging studies, mobile data traffic is increasing rapidly and is currently being doubled every year. With this pace, which is likely to continue in the next coming years, mobile data traffic will have increased nearly 40 times from 2009 to 2014. In order to manage this exponential growth, a number of actions will be required by regulators and market players including increased spectrum efficiency across the board, possible further harmonised spectrum allocations for wireless broadband, and traffic offload onto other networks via multi-mode devices.

Or. en

Amendment 99

Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a decision

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) More flexible arrangements governing spectrum use should be introduced in order to foster innovation and high-speed broadband connections which enable firms to reduce their costs and increase their competitiveness and make it possible to develop new interactive online services, for example in the fields of education and health and services of general interest.

Or. it

Amendment 100
Arturs Krišjānis Kariņš

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 101
Jan Březina, Alajos Mészáros

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue

broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. ***In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage.*** Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations ***achieved through the principles of technical and service neutrality*** should be attached to rights. ***Further spectrum harmonisation in the 1.5 GHz band (1452-1492 MHz), a band already shared between satellite and terrestrial use, and the freeing up of the 2.3 GHz band (2300-2400 MHz) in support of the increasing demand for mobile broadband services should ensure a level playing field between different technological solutions and support the emergence of pan-European operators within the Union. Further mobile service spectrum allocations, such as the 700 MHz band (694-790 MHz), should be evaluated depending on future capacity requirements for wireless broadband services and terrestrial TV.***

Or. en

Amendment 102

Jens Rohde, Philippe Lamberts

Proposal for a decision

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national

regulatory developments, this band should ***in principle*** be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. ***In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage.*** Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations ***should*** be attached to rights.

regulatory developments, this band should be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations ***could*** be attached to rights ***if necessary and in compliance with the principles of service and technology neutrality. Additional spectrum for wireless broadband and other new services in the 1.5 GHz band (1452-1492MHz), 2.3GHz band (2300-2400MHz) and 3.4-3.8GHz should be freed up to meet the increasing demand for new mobile services. Allocations below 790 MHz should also be envisaged for mobile services by 2015 following a closer assessment of growth in demand and capacity requirements.***

Or. en

Amendment 103 **Gunnar Hökmark**

Proposal for a decision **Recital 13**

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. ***In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands***

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations ***achieved through the principles of technical and service***

adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

neutrality should be attached to rights. ***Additional spectrum for wireless broadband services in the 1.5 GHz band (1452-1492 MHz) and the 2.3 GHz band (2300-2400 MHz) should be freed up to meet the increasing demand for mobile traffic. Further mobile service spectrum allocations, such as the 700 MHz band (694-790 MHz), should be evaluated depending on future capacity requirements for wireless broadband services and terrestrial TV.***

Or. en

Amendment 104
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band *is* optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. ***In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage.*** Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band ***can be used*** optimally for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights. ***The efficient use of the 900 MHz band and the freeing up of the 2.3 GHz band (2300-2400 MHz) for mobile services shall contribute to meet the increasing demand for mobile traffic.***

Or. en

Amendment 105
Sabine Verheyen, Herbert Reul

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band *is optimal* for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. *In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage.* Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band *can be used* for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights. *The efficient use of the 900 MHz band and the freeing up of the 2.3 GHz band (2300-2400 MHz) for mobile services shall contribute to meet the increasing demand for mobile traffic.*

Or. en

Amendment 106
Angelika Niebler

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on

Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. ***In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage.*** Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Or. de

Amendment 107
Hermann Winkler

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. ***In that connection, prompt implementation would forestall technical problems, in particular in regions bordering on two or more Member States.*** In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for

coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Or. de

Amendment 108

Lambert van Nistelrooij, Hermann Winkler, Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a decision

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) **The** 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Amendment

(13) ***In addition to a timely and pro-competitive opening up of the 900 MHz band in accordance with the revised GSM directive 2009/114/EC, the*** 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Or. en

Amendment 109
Silvana Koch-Mehrin

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) *The* 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Amendment

(13) ***In addition to a timely and pro-competitive opening up the 900 MHz band in accordance with the Revised GSM Directive, the*** 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Or. en

Amendment 110
Matthias Grootte

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions

Amendment

(13) ***In accordance with the amended mobile telephony directive, the 900 MHz band is to be freed in the near future. In addition,*** the 800 MHz band is optimal for

under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Or. de

Amendment 111
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. ***In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands***

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by, ***for example,*** wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Or. de

Amendment 112
Teresa Riera Madurell

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. *In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage.* Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Or. en

Amendment 113
Peter Skinner

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band **is optimal** for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by **2013**. In the longer term, additional spectrum **below 790 MHz** could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band **can be used** for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by **2015**. In the longer term, additional spectrum **in the UHF band** could also be envisaged, depending on **actual market demands, social and cultural objectives**, experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

Or. en

Amendment 114

Henri Weber

Proposal for a decision

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band **is optimal** for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band **may be used** for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under **Commission** Decision 2010/267/EU **of 5 February 2010 setting up the GMES Partners Board¹**, and on *the* Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 **facilitating the release of the digital dividend in the European Union²**, calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched

electronic communications in the Union by **2013**. In the longer term, additional spectrum **below 790 MHz** could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by **2015**. In the longer term, additional spectrum **in the UHF band** could also be envisaged, depending on **actual market demand, social and cultural objectives**, experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

¹ *OJ L 35, 6.2.2010, p. 23.*

² *OJ L 308, 24.11.2009, p. 24.*

Or. fr

Amendment 115
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. ***In the longer term, additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged, depending on experience and the lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage.*** Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band is optimal for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union by 2013. Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations ***achieved through the principles of technical and service neutrality*** should be attached to rights. ***The feasibility of freeing up of additional***

over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.

spectrum for wireless broadband services shall be assessed to meet the increasing demand for mobile traffic. Further mobile service spectrum allocations should be evaluated in relation with the inventory lead in article 8 and depending on future capacity requirements for wireless broadband services and use of spectrum for other usages.

Or. en

Amendment 116

Lara Comi, Amalia Sartori

Proposal for a decision

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The 800 MHz band *is optimal* for the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union **by 2013**. In the longer term, *additional spectrum below 790 MHz could also be envisaged*, depending on *experience* and the *lack of spectrum in other bands adequate for coverage*. *Considering the capacity of the 800 MHz band to transmit over large areas, coverage obligations should be attached to rights.*

Amendment

(13) The 800 MHz band **can be used**, for **example, for** the coverage of large areas by wireless broadband services. Building on the harmonisation of technical conditions under Decision 2010/267/EU, and on Commission Recommendation of 28 October 2009 calling for analogue broadcasting to be switched off by 1 January 2012, and given rapid national regulatory developments, this band should in principle be made available for electronic communications in the Union **as soon as feasible**. In the longer term, **the use of the entire radio spectrum range** could be **reviewed**, depending on **actual market demands plus social and cultural objectives**. **Furthermore, consumers and the broadcasting industry are now making substantial efforts and investments in clearing the 800 MHz band. Consequently, no additional change of use should be considered for the remaining broadcast spectrum.**

Or. en

Amendment 117
Arturs Krišjānis Kariņš

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Commission Decision 2010/267/EU designated the 800 MHz band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communication services leaving the Member States to decide individually whether and at what point in time to designate or make available the 800 MHz band for such systems. Nevertheless, with a view to achieving the targets for broadband coverage set up by the Europe 2020 Strategy, the introduction of a deadline for making available the 800 MHz band for systems capable of providing electronic communication services may be needed.

Or. en

Amendment 118
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Increased mobile broadband opportunities may provide the cultural sector with new distribution platforms, thereby paving the way for a future development of the sector. It is essential that terrestrial broadcasting services and other actors be able to develop their services when additional part of the spectrum is freed up for wireless services. Member States should grant appropriate

compensation to existing users for migration costs, resulting from the opening up of additional spectrum.

Or. en

Amendment 119
Sabine Verheyen, Herbert Reul

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Increased mobile broadband opportunities may provide the cultural sector with new distribution platforms, thereby paving the way for a future development of the sector. It is essential that terrestrial broadcasting services and other actors be able to develop their services when additional part of the spectrum is freed up for wireless services. Member States should grant appropriate compensation to existing users for migration costs, resulting from the opening up of additional spectrum.

Or. en

Amendment 120
Adina-Ioana Vălean

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Increased mobile broadband opportunities are crucial to provide the cultural sector with new distribution platforms, thereby paving the way for a future thriving development of the sector. It is essential that terrestrial TV services

and other actors can maintain or develop new services when part of the spectrum is freed up for wireless services. Migration costs, resulting from the opening up of spectrum may be covered through licence fees.

Or. en

Amendment 121
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Wireless access systems, including radio local access networks, are outgrowing their current allocations on an unlicensed basis at 2.4GHz and 5GHz. The feasibility of extending the allocations of unlicensed spectrum for wireless access systems, including radio local area networks, established by Decision 2005/513/EC should be assessed in relation with the inventory of existing uses of and emerging needs for spectrum and depending on use of spectrum for other usages.

Or. en

Amendment 122
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Wireless access systems operating under general authorisations, including radio local area networks, are outgrowing

their current allocations on a licence-exempt basis at 2.4GHz and 5GHz. In order to accommodate the next generation of such wireless technologies, for example, wider channels are required to enable speeds in excess of 1Gbps that need access to additional spectrum bands, to be identified through the inventory of existing uses of and emerging needs for spectrum.

Or. en

Amendment 123
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall, Philippe Lamberts

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) While broadcast will remain an important distribution platform for content, as it is still the most economical platform for mass-distribution, broadband, fixed as mobile, and other new services provide new opportunities for the cultural sector to diversify its range of distribution platforms, to deliver on-demand services and to tap into the economic potential of the major increase in data traffic.

Or. en

Amendment 124
Arturs Krišjānis Kariņš

Proposal for a decision
Recital 13 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13b) It has to be acknowledged that

fixing of any obligatory deadline for making available the 800 Mhz band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communication services could have direct implications on the organisation of the use of the band for general interest objectives or public security and defence purposes in some Member States. Furthermore, the optimal use of 800 MHz band may be impeded in cases where third countries have decided on different uses that cause harmful interference in some Member States and prevent them from efficient use of the 800 MHz band for systems capable of providing electronic communication services on their whole territory or on a part of it. In such cases the deadline to be set up in the present Decision for implementation of Commission Decision 2010/267/EU may need to be postponed in some Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 125
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Since a common approach and economies of scale are key to developing broadband communications throughout the Union and preventing competition distortion and market fragmentation among Member States, certain authorisation and procedural conditions *could* be defined in concerted action among Member States and with the Commission. Conditions could include coverage obligations, spectrum block size, the timing of granting rights, access to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) and the duration of

Amendment

(14) Since a common approach and economies of scale are key to developing broadband communications throughout the Union and preventing competition distortion and market fragmentation among Member States, certain authorisation and procedural conditions *should* be defined in concerted action among Member States and with the Commission. Conditions *should primarily ensure new entrants' access to lower bands through auctions or other competition procedures; conditions could also* include coverage obligations,

rights of use. Reflecting the importance of spectrum trading for increasing efficient use of spectrum and developing the internal market for wireless equipment and services, these conditions should apply to spectrum bands that are allocated to wireless communications, and for which rights of use may be transferred or leased.

spectrum block size, the timing of granting rights, access to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) and the duration of rights of use. Reflecting the importance of spectrum trading for increasing efficient use of spectrum, ***facilitating the emergence of new pan-European services*** and developing the internal market for wireless equipment and services, these conditions should apply to spectrum bands that are allocated to wireless communications, and for which rights of use may be transferred or leased.

Or. en

Amendment 126
Lena Kolarska-Bobińska

Proposal for a decision
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Since a common approach and economies of scale are key to developing broadband communications throughout the Union and preventing competition distortion and market fragmentation among Member States, certain authorisation and procedural conditions could be defined in concerted action among Member States and with the Commission. Conditions could include coverage obligations, spectrum block size, the timing of granting rights, access to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) **and** the duration of rights of use. Reflecting the importance of spectrum trading for increasing efficient use of spectrum and developing the internal market for wireless equipment and services, these conditions should apply to spectrum bands that are allocated to wireless communications, and for which rights of use may be transferred or leased.

Amendment

(14) Since a common approach and economies of scale are key to developing broadband communications throughout the Union and preventing competition distortion and market fragmentation among Member States, certain authorisation and procedural conditions could be defined in concerted action among Member States and with the Commission. Conditions could include coverage obligations, spectrum block size, the timing of granting rights, access to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs), **the duration of rights of use *and the conditions by which rights can be withdrawn or transferred.*** Reflecting the importance of spectrum trading for increasing efficient use of spectrum and developing the internal market for wireless equipment and services, these conditions should apply to spectrum bands that are allocated to wireless communications, and for which

rights of use may be transferred or leased.

Or. en

Amendment 127
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a decision
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Since a common approach and economies of scale are key to developing broadband communications throughout the Union and preventing competition distortion and market fragmentation among Member States, certain authorisation and procedural conditions could be defined in concerted action among Member States and with the Commission. Conditions could include coverage obligations, spectrum block size, the timing of granting rights, access to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) and the duration of rights of use. Reflecting the importance of spectrum trading for increasing efficient use of spectrum and developing the internal market for wireless equipment and services, these conditions should apply to spectrum bands that are allocated to wireless communications, and for which rights of use may be transferred or leased.

Amendment

(14) Since a common approach and economies of scale are key to developing broadband communications throughout the Union and preventing competition distortion and market fragmentation among Member States, certain authorisation and procedural conditions could be defined in concerted action among Member States and with the Commission. Conditions could include coverage obligations, spectrum block size, the timing of granting rights, access to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) and the duration of rights of use. Reflecting the importance of spectrum trading for increasing efficient use of spectrum, *facilitating the emergence of new pan-European operators* and developing the internal market for wireless equipment and services, these conditions should apply to spectrum bands that are allocated to wireless communications, and for which rights of use may be transferred or leased.

Or. en

Amendment 128
Gunnar Hökmark

Proposal for a decision
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Since a common approach and economies of scale are key to developing broadband communications throughout the Union and preventing competition distortion and market fragmentation among Member States, certain authorisation and procedural conditions could be defined in concerted action among Member States and with the Commission. Conditions could include coverage obligations, spectrum block size, the timing of granting rights, access to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) and the duration of rights of use. Reflecting the importance of spectrum trading for increasing efficient use of spectrum and developing the internal market for wireless equipment and services, these conditions should apply to spectrum bands that are allocated to wireless communications, and for which rights of use may be transferred or leased.

Amendment

(14) Since a common approach and economies of scale are key to developing broadband communications throughout the Union and preventing competition distortion and market fragmentation among Member States, certain authorisation and procedural conditions could be defined in concerted action among Member States and with the Commission. Conditions could include coverage obligations, spectrum block size, the timing of granting rights, access to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) and the duration of rights of use. Reflecting the importance of spectrum trading for increasing efficient use of spectrum, ***facilitating the emergence of pan-European services*** and developing the internal market for wireless equipment and services, these conditions should apply to spectrum bands that are allocated to wireless communications, and for which rights of use may be transferred or leased.

Or. en

Amendment 129
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Additional spectrum may be needed by other sectors such as transport (for safety, information and management systems), R&D, public protection and disaster relief, ***e-health*** and ***e-inclusion***. Optimising synergies between spectrum policy and R&D activities and carrying out studies of radio compatibility between different spectrum users should help

Amendment

(15) Additional spectrum may be needed by other sectors such as transport (for safety, information and management systems), R&D, ***e-health, e-inclusion and public protection and disaster relief, the latter in view of its increased use of video and data transmission for quick and more efficient service***. Optimising synergies between spectrum policy and R&D

innovation. The Commission's Joint Research Centre should help in developing the technical aspects of spectrum regulation, notably by providing testing facilities to verify interference models relevant to Union legislation. Moreover, results of research under the Seventh Framework Programme require the examination of the spectrum needs of projects that may have a large economic or investment potential, in particular for SMEs, e.g. cognitive radio or e-health. Adequate protection against harmful interference should also be ensured to sustain R&D and scientific activities.

activities and carrying out studies of radio compatibility between different spectrum users should help innovation. The Commission's Joint Research Centre should help in developing the technical aspects of spectrum regulation, notably by providing testing facilities to verify interference models relevant to Union legislation. Moreover, results of research under the Seventh Framework Programme require the examination of the spectrum needs of projects that may have a large economic or investment potential, in particular for SMEs, e.g. cognitive radio or e-health. Adequate protection against harmful interference should also be ensured to sustain R&D and scientific activities.

Or. en

Amendment 130

Ioan Enciu

Proposal for a decision

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Additional spectrum may be needed by other sectors such as transport (for safety, information and management systems), R&D, public protection and disaster relief, e-health and e-inclusion. Optimising synergies between spectrum policy and R&D activities and carrying out studies of radio compatibility between different spectrum users should help innovation. The Commission's Joint Research Centre should help in developing the technical aspects of spectrum regulation, notably by providing testing facilities to verify interference models relevant to Union legislation. Moreover, results of research under the Seventh Framework Programme require the

Amendment

(15) Additional spectrum may be needed by other sectors such as transport (for safety, information and management systems), R&D, public protection and disaster relief, e-health and e-inclusion. Optimising synergies **and direct links** between spectrum policy and R&D activities and carrying out studies of radio compatibility between different spectrum users should help innovation. The Commission's Joint Research Centre should help in developing the technical aspects of spectrum regulation, notably by providing testing facilities to verify interference models relevant to Union legislation. Moreover, results of research under the Seventh Framework Programme

examination of the spectrum needs of projects that may have a large economic or investment potential, in particular for SMEs, e.g. cognitive radio or e-health. Adequate protection against harmful interference should also be ensured to sustain R&D and scientific activities.

require the examination of the spectrum needs of projects that may have a large economic or investment potential, in particular for SMEs, e.g. cognitive radio or e-health. Adequate protection against harmful interference should also be ensured to sustain R&D and scientific activities.

Or. en

Amendment 131
Bogdan Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz

Proposal for a decision
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Protection of public health against electromagnetic fields is essential for citizens' well-being and for a coherent approach to spectrum authorisation in the Union; while subject to Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields, it is essential to ensure constant monitoring of the ionising and non-ionising effects of spectrum use on health, including the real-life cumulative effects of spectrum use in various frequencies by an increasing number of equipment types.

Amendment

(17) Protection of public health against electromagnetic fields is essential for citizens' well-being and for a coherent approach to spectrum authorisation in the Union; while subject to Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields, it is essential to ensure constant monitoring of the ionising and non-ionising effects of spectrum use on health, including the real-life cumulative effects of spectrum use in various frequencies by an increasing number of equipment types. ***While achieving appropriate public safety, Member States should ensure protective measures are technology and service neutral.***

Or. en

Amendment 132
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Protection of public health against electromagnetic fields is essential for citizens' well-being and for a coherent approach to spectrum authorisation in the Union; while subject to Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields, it is essential to ensure constant monitoring of the ionising and non-ionising effects of spectrum use on health, including the real-life cumulative effects of spectrum use in various frequencies by an increasing number of equipment types.

Amendment

(17) Protection of public health against electromagnetic fields is essential for citizens' well-being and for a coherent approach to spectrum authorisation in the Union; while subject to Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields, it is essential to ensure constant monitoring of the ionising and non-ionising effects of spectrum use on health, including the real-life cumulative effects of spectrum use in various frequencies by an increasing number of equipment types; **while achieving appropriate public safety, Member States should ensure protective measures are technology and service neutral.**

Or. en

Amendment 133

Philippe Lamberts on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a decision
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Protection of public health against electromagnetic fields is essential for citizens' **well-being** and for a coherent approach to spectrum authorisation in the Union; while subject to Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC on the limitation of exposure of the general public

Amendment

(17) Protection of public health against electromagnetic fields is essential for citizens' **wellbeing** and for a coherent approach to spectrum authorisation in the Union; while subject to Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC on the limitation of exposure of the general public

to electromagnetic fields, it is essential to ensure constant monitoring of the ionising and non-ionising effects of spectrum use on health, including the real-life cumulative effects of spectrum use in various frequencies by an increasing number of equipment types.

to electromagnetic fields, it is essential to ***attain a better understanding of the responses of living organisms to electromagnetic fields*** and to ensure constant monitoring of the ionising and non-ionising effects of spectrum use on health, including the real-life cumulative effects of spectrum use in various frequencies by an increasing number of equipment types.

Or. en

Amendment 134
Jan Březina, Alajos Mészáros

Proposal for a decision
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Essential public interest objectives such as safety of life call for coordinated technical solutions for the interworking of safety and emergency services between Member States. Sufficient spectrum should be made available on a coherent basis for the development and free circulation of safety services and devices and innovative pan-European or interoperable safety and emergency solutions. Studies have already shown the need for additional harmonised spectrum below 1 GHz to deliver mobile broadband services for public protection and disaster relief, across the Union in the next 5 to 10 years.

Amendment

(18) Essential public interest objectives such as safety of life call for coordinated technical solutions for the interworking of safety and emergency services between Member States. Sufficient spectrum should be made available on a coherent basis for the development and free circulation of safety services and devices and innovative pan-European or interoperable safety and emergency solutions. Studies have already shown the need for additional harmonised spectrum below 1 GHz to deliver mobile broadband services for public protection and disaster relief, across the Union in the next 5 to 10 years. ***Satellite will also play an essential role in the delivery of a world class internal and external disaster response capability, a policy goal that has been foreseen in the recent Communication from DG ECHO, which will entail the use of satellite spectrum to contribute to European capabilities both within and beyond Europe's borders.***

Or. en

Amendment 135
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Essential public interest objectives such as safety of life call for coordinated technical solutions for the interworking of safety and emergency services between Member States. Sufficient spectrum should be made available *on a coherent basis* for the development and free circulation of safety services and devices and innovative pan-European or interoperable safety and emergency solutions. Studies have already shown the need for additional harmonised spectrum below 1 GHz to deliver mobile broadband services for public protection and disaster relief, across the Union in the next 5 to 10 years.

Amendment

(18) Essential public interest objectives such as safety of life call for coordinated technical solutions for the interworking of safety and emergency services between Member States. Sufficient spectrum should be made available *in a coordinated pan-European block of radio spectrum* for the development and free circulation of safety services and devices and innovative pan-European or interoperable safety and emergency solutions. Studies have already shown the need for additional harmonised spectrum below 1 GHz to deliver mobile broadband services for public protection and disaster relief, across the Union in the next 5 to 10 years. *Any additional harmonised allocation of spectrum for Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR) below 1GHz should also include a review of potential to free up or share other PPDR-held spectrum.*

Or. en

Amendment 136
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Spectrum regulation has strong cross-border or international dimensions, due to propagation characteristics, the international nature of markets dependent

Amendment

(19) Spectrum regulation has strong cross-border or international dimensions, due to propagation characteristics, the international nature of markets dependent

on radio-based services, and the need to avoid harmful interference between countries. Moreover, the references to international agreements in Directives 2002/21/EC and 2002/20/EC as amended⁸ means that Member States shall not enter into international obligations that prevent or constrain the fulfilment of their Union obligations. Member States should, in accordance with the case-law, undertake all necessary efforts to enable appropriate representation of the Union in matters under its competence in international bodies in charge of spectrum coordination. Moreover, where Union policy or competence is at stake, the Union should politically drive the preparation of negotiations and *play a role* in multilateral negotiations, including in the International Telecommunications Union that corresponds to its level of responsibility for spectrum matters under Union law.

on radio-based services, and the need to avoid harmful interference between countries. Moreover, the references to international agreements in Directives 2002/21/EC and 2002/20/EC as amended⁸ means that Member States shall not enter into international obligations that prevent or constrain the fulfilment of their Union obligations. Member States should, in accordance with the case-law, undertake all necessary efforts to enable appropriate representation of the Union in matters under its competence in international bodies in charge of spectrum coordination. Moreover, where Union policy or competence is at stake, the Union should politically drive the preparation of negotiations and *ensure the Union speaks with one voice* in multilateral negotiations *to create global synergies and economies of scale in the use of spectrum*, including in the International Telecommunications Union that corresponds to its level of responsibility for spectrum matters under Union law.

Or. en

Amendment 137
Gaston Franco

Proposal for a decision
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) To evolve from current practice and building on the principles defined in the Council Conclusions of 3 February 1992 on procedures to be followed at the World Administrative Radio Conference of 1992, and where the World Radio communications Conferences (WRC) and other multilateral negotiations touch upon principles and policy issues with an important Union dimension, the Union

Amendment

(20) To evolve from current practice and building on the principles defined in the Council Conclusions of 3 February 1992 on procedures to be followed at the World Administrative Radio Conference of 1992, and where the World Radio communications Conferences (WRC) and other multilateral negotiations touch upon principles and policy issues with an important Union dimension, the Union

should be able to establish new procedures to defend its interests in multilateral negotiations, ***in addition to the long-term objective of becoming a member of the International Telecommunications Union alongside the Member States***; to this end, the Commission, taking into account the opinion of the Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG), may also propose common policy objectives to the European Parliament and the Council, as set out in Directive 2002/21/EC.

should be able to establish new procedures to defend its interests in multilateral negotiations; to this end, the Commission, taking into account the opinion of the Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG), may also propose common policy objectives to the European Parliament and the Council, as set out in Directive 2002/21/EC.

Or. fr

Amendment 138
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a decision
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) To evolve from current practice and building on the principles defined in the Council Conclusions of 3 February 1992 on procedures to be followed at the World Administrative Radio Conference of 1992, and where the World Radio communications Conferences (WRC) and other multilateral negotiations touch upon principles and policy issues with an important Union dimension, the Union should be able to establish new procedures to defend its interests in multilateral negotiations, ***in addition to the long-term objective of becoming a member of the International Telecommunications Union alongside the Member States***; to this end, the Commission, taking into account the opinion of the Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG), may also propose common policy objectives to the European Parliament and the Council, as set out in Directive 2002/21/EC .

Amendment

(20) To evolve from current practice and building on the principles defined in the Council Conclusions of 3 February 1992 on procedures to be followed at the World Administrative Radio Conference of 1992, and where the World Radio communications Conferences (WRC) and other multilateral negotiations touch upon principles and policy issues with an important Union dimension, the Union should be able to establish new procedures to defend its interests in multilateral negotiations; to this end, the Commission, taking into account the opinion of the Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG), may also propose common policy objectives to the European Parliament and the Council, as set out in Directive 2002/21/EC .

Amendment 139
Silvia-Adriana Țicău

Proposal for a decision
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) To evolve from current practice and building on the principles defined in the Council Conclusions of 3 February 1992 on procedures to be followed at the World Administrative Radio Conference of 1992, and where the World Radio communications Conferences (WRC) and other multilateral negotiations touch upon principles and policy issues with an important Union dimension, the Union should be able to establish new procedures to defend its interests in multilateral negotiations, in addition to the *long-term* objective of becoming a member of the International Telecommunications Union alongside the Member States; to this end, the Commission, taking into account the opinion of the Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG), may also propose common policy objectives to the European Parliament and the Council, as set out in Directive 2002/21/EC.

Amendment

(20) To evolve from current practice and building on the principles defined in the Council Conclusions of 3 February 1992 on procedures to be followed at the World Administrative Radio Conference of 1992, and where the World Radio communications Conferences (WRC) and other multilateral negotiations touch upon principles and policy issues with an important Union dimension, the Union should be able to establish new procedures to defend its interests in multilateral negotiations, in addition to the objective of becoming a member of the International Telecommunications Union alongside the Member States; to this end, the Commission, taking into account the opinion of the Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG), may also propose common policy objectives to the European Parliament and the Council, as set out in Directive 2002/21/EC.

Or. ro

Amendment 140
Edit Herczog

Proposal for a decision
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) *The* 2012 WRC includes specific issues of Union relevance such as the

Amendment

(21) *To avoid the growing pressure on frequency band reserved for satellite*

digital dividend, scientific and meteorological services, sustainable development and climate change, satellite communications and the use of spectrum for GALILEO (established by Council Regulation (EC) No 876/2002⁹ setting up the Galileo Joint Undertaking and Council Regulation (EC) No 1321/2004¹⁰ on the establishment of structures for the management of the European satellite radio-navigation programmes), as well as the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security European programme¹¹ for the improved use of Earth observation data.

navigation and satellite communication their bandwidth must be secured in the new planning of spectrum use; the 2012 WRC includes specific issues of Union relevance such as the digital dividend, scientific and meteorological services, sustainable development and climate change, satellite communications and the use of spectrum for GALILEO (established by Council Regulation (EC) No 876/2002⁹ setting up the Galileo Joint Undertaking and Council Regulation (EC) No 1321/2004¹⁰ on the establishment of structures for the management of the European satellite radio-navigation programmes), as well as the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security European programme¹¹ for the improved use of Earth observation data.

Or. en

Amendment 141
Gaston Franco

Proposal for a decision
Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) The provisions of this Decision should be implemented in accordance with the guarantees provided by the procedures under Directive 2009/140/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities, and 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services¹.

Amendment 142

Amalia Sartori, Lara Comi, Tiziano Motti

Proposal for a decision

Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) Nothing in this Decision is intended to detract from the protection afforded to economic operators by the Directive 2009/140/EC, amending Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communication networks and associated facilities, and 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services.

Amendment 143

Patrizia Toia, Mario Pirillo, Teresa Riera Madurell, Niki Tzavela, Francesco De Angelis

Proposal for a decision

Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) Nothing in this Decision is intended to detract from the protection afforded to economic operators by the Directive 2009/140/EC, amending Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and

associated facilities, and 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services.

Or. en

Amendment 144
Bogdan Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz

Proposal for a decision
Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) Nothing in this Decision is intended to detract from the protection afforded to economic operators by the Directive 2009/140/EC, amending Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities, and 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services.

Or. en

Amendment 145
Angelika Niebler

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Aim

Aim *and scope*

Or. de

Amendment 146
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Aim

Aim and scope

Or. de

Amendment 147
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Aim

Aim and scope

Or. de

Amendment 148
Sabine Verheyen, Herbert Reul

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Aim

Scope

Or. en

Amendment 149
Henri Weber

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Aim

Aim *and scope*

Or. fr

Amendment 150
Angelika Niebler

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Decision establishes a *radio* spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

This Decision establishes, *in accordance with Directives 2002/19/EC, 2002/20/EC, 2002/21/EC and 2002/22/EC and Decision No 67/2002/EC*, a spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Or. de

Amendment 151
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Decision establishes a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

This Decision establishes, *in accordance with Directives 2002/19/EC, 2002/20/EC, 2002/21/EC and 2002/22/EC and Decision No 67/2002/EC*, a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Or. de

Amendment 152
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Decision establishes a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

This Decision establishes, ***in accordance with Directives 2002/21/EC, 2002/20/EC and 2002/19/EC, Directive 2002/22/EC and Decision No 67/2002/EC***, a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 153
Sabine Verheyen, Herbert Reul

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Decision establishes a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

This Decision establishes, ***in accordance with Directives 2002/21/EC, 2002/20/EC and 2002/19/EC, Directive 2002/22/EC, and Decision No 67/2002/EC***, a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 154
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1

PE460.615v01-00

72/95

AM\858840EN.doc

Text proposed by the Commission

This Decision establishes a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

This Decision establishes a **multi-annual** radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 155
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Decision establishes a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

This Decision establishes a **multi-annual** radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 156
Silvia-Adriana Țicău

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Decision establishes a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning and harmonisation of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

This Decision establishes a radio spectrum policy programme for the strategic planning, harmonisation **and rationalisation** of the use of spectrum to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

Or. ro

Amendment 157
Henri Weber

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) This decision applies without prejudice to existing European law or to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, in particular relating to content regulation and audiovisual policy and without prejudice to the right of Member States to organise and use their spectrum for public order and public security purposes and defence.

Or. fr

Amendment 158
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This decision shall be without prejudice to existing EU law and to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, in particular relating to content regulation and audiovisual policy, and to the right of Member States to organise and use their spectrum for public order and public security purposes and defence.

Or. de

Amendment 159
Sabine Verheyen, Herbert Reul

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This decision shall be without prejudice to existing EU law and to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, in particular relating to content regulation and audiovisual policy, and to the right of Member States to organise and use their spectrum for public order and public security purposes and defence.

Or. en

Amendment 160
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This decision shall be without prejudice to existing EU law and to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, in particular relating to content regulation and audiovisual policy, and to the right of Member States to organize and use their spectrum for public order and public security purposes and defence.

Or. en

Amendment 161
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Decision is without prejudice to existing EU law and to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, and in particular relating to content regulation and audiovisual policy and to the right of Member States to organise and use their spectrum for public order and public security purposes and defence.

Or. en

Amendment 162
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Decision covers the internal market in all Union policy areas involving the use of spectrum such as but not limited to electronic communications, research and development, transport, energy and audiovisual.

Or. en

Amendment 163
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Decision covers the internal market in all Union policy areas involving the use of spectrum such as electronic communications, research and development, transport, energy and audiovisual.

Or. en

**Amendment 164
Catherine Trautmann**

**Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Decision is in accordance with existing EU law, in particular Directives 2002/20/EC and 2002/21/EC, as well as Decision No 676/2002/EC and Directive 1999/5/EC, and also with measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law and respecting relevant international agreements, including the ITU Radio Regulations.

Or. en

**Amendment 165
Catherine Trautmann**

**Proposal for a decision
Article 1 – paragraph 1 c (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Decision is without prejudice to measures taken at national level, in compliance with EU law, to pursue general interest objectives, in particular

*relating to content regulation and
audiovisual policy.*

Or. en

Amendment 166
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall cooperate with each other and with the Commission in a transparent manner, in order to ensure the consistent application of the following general regulatory principles across the Union:

Amendment

I. Member States shall cooperate with each other and with the Commission in a transparent manner, in order to ensure the consistent application of the following general regulatory principles across the Union:

Or. en

Amendment 167
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 168
Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies. ***Therefore the principles of flexibility and use of spectrum that is market oriented and effective, as a result of ensuring fair competition by involving existing business models on national level are of utmost importance;***

Or. en

Amendment 169
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

Amendment

(a) (a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies, ***whilst taking account of the social, cultural and economic value of spectrum as a whole;***

Or. de

Amendment 170
András Gyürk

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies ***in such a way that the interference-free operation of existing electronic communication networks are guaranteed;***

Amendment 171
Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies, *while at the same time respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum*;

Or. en

Amendment 172
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies, *while at the same time respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum*;

Or. en

Amendment 173
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum

to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies, *at the same time taking account of spectrum's great social, cultural and economic value*;

Or. fr

Amendment 174
Henri Weber

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies, *whilst taking account of its social, cultural and economic implications*;

Or. fr

Amendment 175
Hella Ranner

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies, *at the same time taking account of the social, cultural and economic value of spectrum as a whole*;

Or. en

Amendment 176
Sabine Verheyen, Herbert Reul

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies; ***at the same time taking account of the social, educational, cultural and economic value of spectrum as a whole;***

Or. en

Amendment 177
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum ***to best meet the increasing demand for use of frequencies;***

Amendment

(a) encouraging efficient use of spectrum, ***also reflecting its important social, cultural and economic value;***

Or. en

Amendment 178
Silvia-Adriana Țicău

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) encouraging efficient use of spectrum to best meet the consumer demand for use of frequencies, respecting the important social, cultural and economic value of spectrum;

Amendment 179
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) applying technology and service neutrality in the use of spectrum for electronic communications networks and services, in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive), and where possible for other sectors and applications, in such a way as to promote efficiency of spectrum use, in particular by fostering flexibility, and to promote innovation;

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 180
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) applying technology and service neutrality in the use of spectrum for electronic communications networks and services, in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive), and where possible for other sectors and applications, in such a way as to promote efficiency of spectrum use, in particular by fostering flexibility, and to promote innovation;

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 181
Jan Březina, Alajos Mészáros

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) applying technology and service neutrality *in* the use of spectrum for electronic communications networks and services, in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive), and where possible for other sectors and applications, in such a way as to promote efficiency of spectrum use, in particular by fostering flexibility, and to promote innovation;

Amendment

(b) applying technology and service neutrality *for* the *harmonised* use of spectrum for electronic communications networks and services, in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive), and where possible for other sectors and applications, in such a way as to promote efficiency of spectrum use *and facilitate increased mobile data traffic and broadband services*, in particular by fostering flexibility, and to promote innovation, *taking account of the need to avoid harmful interference and ensure technical quality of service*;

Or. en

Amendment 182
Robert Goebbels, Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) applying technology and service neutrality *in* the use of spectrum for electronic communications networks and services, in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive), and where possible for other sectors and applications, in such a way as to promote efficiency of spectrum use, in particular by fostering flexibility, and to promote innovation;

Amendment

(b) applying technology and service neutrality *for* the *harmonised* use of spectrum for electronic communications networks and services, in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive), and where possible for other sectors and applications, in such a way as to promote efficiency of spectrum use *and facilitate increased mobile data traffic and broadband services*, in particular by fostering flexibility, and to

promote innovation, *taking account of the need to avoid harmful interference and ensure technical quality of service*;

Or. en

Amendment 183
Matthias Grootte

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) applying the least onerous authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Amendment

(c) applying *in a non-discriminatory manner* the least onerous authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Or. de

Amendment 184
Silvia-Adriana Țicău

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) applying the *least onerous* authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Amendment

(c) applying the *most appropriate, transparent and flexible* authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise *accessibility*, flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Or. ro

Amendment 185
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) applying the least onerous authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Amendment

(c) applying the ***most appropriate, non-discriminatory and*** least onerous authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Or. en

Amendment 186

Philippe Lamberts on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) applying the least onerous authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Amendment

(c) applying the ***most appropriate, non-discriminatory and*** least onerous authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Or. en

Amendment 187
Lambert van Nistelrooij, Hermann Winkler, Paul Rübzig

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) applying the least onerous authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in

Amendment

(c) applying the ***most appropriate,*** least onerous ***and non-discriminatory*** authorisation system possible in such a

spectrum usage;

way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Or. en

Amendment 188
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) applying the *least onerous* authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Amendment

(c) applying the *most appropriate* authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Or. en

Amendment 189
Silvana Koch-Mehrin

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) applying the least onerous authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Amendment

(c) applying the least onerous *non-discriminatory* authorisation system possible in such a way as to maximise flexibility and efficiency in spectrum usage;

Or. en

Amendment 190
Petra Kammerevert

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) guaranteeing the functioning of the internal market, in particular by ensuring effective competition.

Amendment

(d) guaranteeing the functioning of the internal market, in particular by ensuring effective competition, ***so as to foster cultural diversity and media pluralism in accordance with Directive 2002/21/EC as amended by Directive 2009/140/EC, as well as social and territorial cohesion.***

Or. en

Amendment 191

Philippe Lamberts on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a decision

Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) guaranteeing the ***functioning*** of the internal market, ***in particular*** by ensuring effective competition.

Amendment

(d) guaranteeing the ***development*** of the internal market ***and digital services*** by ensuring effective competition, ***a level playing field and by promoting the emergence of new pan-European operators.***

Or. en

Amendment 192

Giles Chichester

Proposal for a decision

Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) guaranteeing the ***functioning*** of the internal market, ***in particular*** by ensuring effective competition.

Amendment

(d) guaranteeing the ***development*** of the internal market ***and digital services*** by ensuring effective competition, ***a level playing field and by promoting the***

emergence of new pan-European operators.

Or. en

Amendment 193
Gunnar Hökmark

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) guaranteeing the **functioning** of the internal market, **in particular** by ensuring effective competition.

Amendment

(d) guaranteeing the **development** of the internal market **and digital services** by ensuring effective competition, **a level playing field and by promoting the emergence of pan-European services.**

Or. en

Amendment 194
Lambert van Nistelrooij, Hermann Winkler, Paul Rübig

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) guaranteeing the **functioning** of the internal market, **in particular** by ensuring effective competition.

Amendment

(d) guaranteeing the **development** of the internal market **and digital services** by ensuring effective competition, **and a level playing field.**

Or. en

Amendment 195
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) guaranteeing the functioning of the internal market, in particular by ensuring effective competition.

Amendment

(d) guaranteeing the ***development and*** functioning of the internal ***digital*** market, in particular by ensuring effective competition ***and a pan-European level playing field.***

Or. en

Amendment 196
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) guaranteeing the ***functioning*** of the internal market, in particular by ensuring effective competition.

Amendment

(d) guaranteeing the ***development*** of the internal market ***and digital services***, in particular by ensuring effective competition.

Or. fr

Amendment 197
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) ***guaranteeing*** the functioning of the internal market, in particular by ***ensuring*** effective competition.

Amendment

(d) ***promoting*** the functioning of the internal market, in particular by ***fostering*** effective competition.

Or. en

Amendment 198
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) **guaranteeing** the functioning of the internal market, in particular by **ensuring** effective competition.

Amendment

(d) **promoting** the functioning of the internal market, in particular by **fostering** effective competition.

Or. en

Amendment 199
Jens Rohde, Fiona Hall

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) guaranteeing the efficient use of spectrum by including in access rights the obligation to choose the most efficient and most appropriate compression, transmission and deployment technology while respecting the principle of service and technology neutrality;

Or. en

Amendment 200
Silvia-Adriana Țicău

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) avoiding harmful forms of interference or disruptions;

Or. ro

Amendment 201
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) promoting innovation;

Or. en

Amendment 202
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) promoting innovation;

Or. en

Amendment 203
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

***(db) in defining the technical conditions
of the use of spectrum, take full account
of the relevant EU law on human health
regarding electromagnetic field
emissions;***

Or. en

Amendment 204
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) in defining the technical conditions of the use of spectrum, take full account of the relevant EU law on human health of electromagnetic field emissions.

Or. en

Amendment 205
Jean-Pierre Audy

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For electronic communications the following specific principles apply:

(a) applying technology and service neutrality in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive) and where possible the transfer or lease of individual rights to use radio frequencies in accordance with Article 9b of Directive 2002/21/EC in the use of spectrum for electronic communications networks and services in such a way as to promote efficiency of spectrum use, in particular by fostering flexibility, and to promote innovation;

(b) promoting in accordance with Article 9 and 8a of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive) and with the Decision 676/2002/EC (Radio Spectrum Decision) the harmonisation of use of radio frequencies across the Community, consistent with the need to ensure effective and efficient use;

c) maintaining and developing effective competition by preventing through ex ante or ex post measures, excessive accumulation of radio frequencies by certain economic operators which results in significant harm to competition.

Or. en

Amendment 206
Catherine Trautmann

Proposal for a decision
Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For electronic communications the following specific principles apply:

(a) applying technology and service neutrality in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive) and where possible the transfer or lease of individual rights to use radio frequencies in accordance with Article 9b of Directive 2002/21/EC in the use of spectrum for electronic communications networks and services in such a way as to promote efficiency of spectrum use, in particular by fostering flexibility, and to promote innovation;

(b) promoting in accordance with Article 9 and 8a of Directive 2002/21/EC (Framework Directive) and with the Decision 676/2002/EC (Radio Spectrum Decision) the harmonisation of use of radio frequencies across the Community, consistent with the need to ensure effective and efficient use;

c) maintaining and developing effective competition by preventing through ex ante or ex post measures, excessive accumulation of radio frequencies by certain economic operators which results

in significant harm to competition.

Or. en