DECT World 2026

Update from the Regulatory Working Group (RWG)

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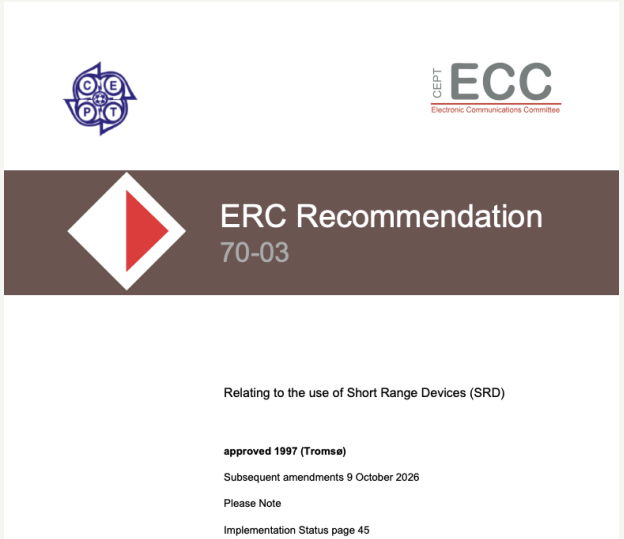
‘To address all regulatory issues pertaining to the use and protection of DECT spectrum worldwide.’

– DECT Forum RWG’s Terms of Reference

- Expanding spectrum opportunities for DECT.
- Protecting DECT’s existing spectrum access.
- The “legwork” of consultation responses and ongoing regulatory engagement.
- Improving authorisation information for DECT Forum membership.

Expanding spectrum opportunities for DECT

- The Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) comprises 46 European countries.
- Plays active role internationally, preparing common European proposals to represent European interests in the ITU.
- ECC updated its ERC Recommendation 70-03 to allow for the use of DECT in the 1910-1920 MHz band



ERC Recommendation
70-03

Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD)

approved 1997 (Tromsø)

Subsequent amendments 9 October 2026

Please Note

Implementation Status page 45

ERC RECOMMENDATION (70-03) Page 16

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	ETSI ENs	Notes
c3	57-71 GHz	55 dBm e.i.r.p., 38 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. density and transmit antenna gain ≥ 30 dBi	Adequate spectrum sharing mechanism shall be implemented	Not specified	ECC Report 288	EN 302 567, EN 303 722, EN 303 753	Applies only to fixed outdoor installations (note 3)
d	1910-1920 MHz	20 dBm e.i.r.p.	Transmit Power Control (TPC) and pre-transmit scanning (note 4) required	≤ 3.5 MHz		EN 301 406	UAS are not allowed under this entry.

Note 1: A network access point in a data network is a fixed terrestrial short range device that acts as a connection point for the other short range devices in the data network to service platforms located outside of that data network. The term data network refers to several short range devices, including the network access point, as network components and to the wireless connections between them.
Note 2: Usage may be limited such that installation and operation are performed only by professional users and individual authorisation may be required, e.g. to administer geographical sharing and/or the application of mitigation techniques to ensure protection of radio services.
Note 3: Some CEPT administrations have an existing regulatory framework for the Fixed Service in 57-66 GHz and may implement a self-coordination mechanism similar to "light licensing" described in ECC Report 80.
Note 4: Operating channel and subslot selection as set out in ETSI TS 103 636-4, or an equivalent method

Expanding spectrum access for DECT-2020 NR

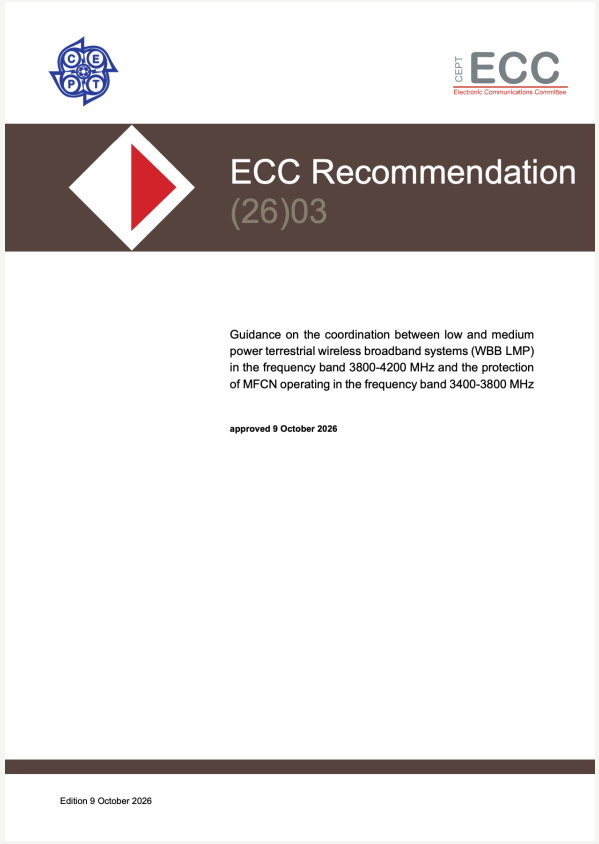
- ECC Decision (24)01 *'Harmonised technical conditions for the shared use of the 3800-4200 MHz frequency band by low/medium power terrestrial wireless broadband systems (WBB LMP) providing local-area network connectivity'* included DECT-2020 NR as a candidate technology for the band.

- Work was completed within ECC's FM60 project team (Work Item FM60_02).

- The outcome, published 9th October, was ECC Recommendation (26)03.

Now legally underpinned in the EU by…

- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/2425** of 2nd December 2025. '*Harmonisation of the 3 800-4 200 MHz frequency band for the shared use by terrestrial wireless broadband systems capable of providing local-area network connectivity in the Union'.*



Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/2425

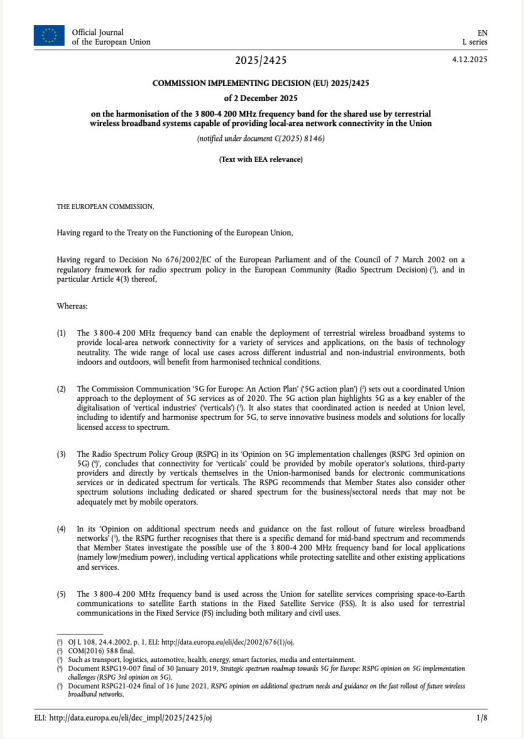
- ‘**By 30 September 2026**, Member States **shall designate and make available*** on a non-exclusive basis the 3 800-4 200 MHz frequency band for WBB LMP systems in compliance with the harmonised technical conditions set out in the Annex.’ - **Article 3**

- ‘Member States **shall report** to the Commission on the implementation of this Decision **by 31 December 2026**.’ - **Article 6**

- Deployment on the basis of technology neutrality (Recital 1).

- DEC… nam…

> (11) The harmonised technical conditions set out in CEPT Report 88 ensure technology neutrality for the operation of WBB LMP systems, including 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) and Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT)-2020 New Radio (NR) technologies. They allow for the unsynchronised operation of medium power base stations with both active antenna systems (AAS) and non-AAS, and low power base stations with non-AAS. Where necessary to manage coexistence between different WBB LMP systems within the 3 800-4 200 MHz frequency band, Member States should ensure national and, potentially, cross-border coordination.



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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2025/2425

of 2 December 2025

on the harmonisation of the 3 800-4 200 MHz frequency band for the shared use by terrestrial wireless broadband systems capable of providing local-area network connectivity in the Union

(notified under document C(2025) 8146)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to 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) (1), and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The 3 800-4 200 MHz frequency band can enable the deployment of terrestrial wireless broadband systems to provide local-area network connectivity for a variety of services and applications, on the basis of technology neutrality. The wide range of local use cases across different industrial and non-industrial environments, both indoors and outdoors, will benefit from harmonised technical conditions.

(2) The Commission Communication ‘5G for Europe: An Action Plan’ (‘5G action plan’) (2) sets out a coordinated Union approach to the deployment of 5G services as of 2020. The 5G action plan highlights 5G as a key enabler of the digitalisation of ‘vertical industries’ (‘verticals’) (3). It also states that coordinated action is needed at Union level, including to identify and harmonise spectrum for 5G, to serve innovative business models and solutions for locally licensed access to spectrum.

(3) The Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG) in its ‘Opinion on 5G implementation challenges (RSPG 3rd opinion on 5G) (4)’, concludes that connectivity for ‘verticals’ could be provided by mobile operator’s solutions, third-party providers and directly by verticals themselves in the Union-harmonised bands for electronic communications services or in dedicated spectrum for verticals. The RSPG recommends that Member States also consider other spectrum solutions including dedicated or shared spectrum for the business/sectoral needs that may not be adequately met by mobile operators.

(4) In its ‘Opinion on additional spectrum needs and guidance on the fast rollout of future wireless broadband networks’ (5), the RSPG further recognises that there is a specific demand for mid-band spectrum and recommends that Member States investigate the possible use of the 3 800-4 200 MHz frequency band for local applications (namely low/medium power), including vertical applications while protecting satellite and other existing applications and services.

(5) The 3 800-4 200 MHz frequency band is used across the Union for satellite services comprising space-to-Earth communications to satellite Earth stations in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS). It is also used for terrestrial communications in the Fixed Service (FS) including both military and civil uses.

(1) OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2002/676(1)/oj.
(2) COM(2016) 588 final.
(3) Such as transport, logistics, automotive, health, energy, smart factories, media and entertainment.
(4) Document RSPG19-007 final of 30 January 2019, *Strategic spectrum roadmap towards 5G for Europe: RSPG opinion on 5G implementation challenges (RSPG 3rd opinion on 5G)*.
(5) Document RSPG21-024 final of 16 June 2021, *RSPG opinion on additional spectrum needs and guidance on the fast rollout of future wireless broadband networks*.

ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2025/2425/oj — 1/8

- *Designating and making available is not merely inserting a new entry into a frequency allocation table. In the context of the Decision it means, (i) adapting the national legal framework on frequency allocation to include the intended use of the band (ii) the initiation of all necessary measures to ensure coexistence with existing use in this band; and (iii) the initiation of the appropriate measures, supported by the launch of a stakeholder consultation process where appropriate. (Recital 19)

RWG’s work will extend to monitoring national implementations

ITU-R WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.12

- World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRCs) are held every four years to review and revise the Radio Regulations, which have international treaty status
- WRC-27 (18 Oct – 12 Nov 2027) has several Agenda Items on additional spectrum allocations for the mobile satellite services (MSS), both Space-to-Earth and Earth-to-space transmissions.
- Agenda item 1.12 includes the spectrum band 1880-1920 MHz – a critical band for DECT across the globe:

*"to consider, based on the results of studies, possible allocations to the mobile-satellite service and possible regulatory actions in the frequency bands 1 427-1 432 MHz (space-to-Earth), 1 645.5-1 646.5 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space), **1 880-1 920 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space)** and 2 010-2 025 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) required for the future development of low-data-rate non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems, in accordance with Resolution **252 (WRC-23)**;"*

Agenda Item 1.12 – preparations at ITU-R

- Working Party 4C is responsible for the Conference Preparatory Report
- Work concluded on the draft CPM* text in October 2026. Three 'methods' are proposed:
  - No change to the Radio Regulations (i.e. everything stays as it is today)
  - Primary allocation to MSS
  - Secondary allocation to MSS
- To protect DECT from satellite transmissions an aggregate pfd limit of
  -116 dB(W/m^2 · MHz)) is proposed (based on DECT Forum studies)
- To protect DECT from Earth-based transmissions, MSS user terminals within [25 km] of the border must be coordinated with neighbouring countries

* Conference Preparatory Meeting

Agenda Item 1.12 – preparations at CEPT/ECC

- CPG Protect Team C is developing the CEPT brief and European Common Proposal
- DECT Forum has contributed to the draft CEPT Brief:
  - ERC Decision (94)03: DECT shall have priority over other radio systems in the band and be protected in the designated band
  - Council Directive 91/287/EEC: requires [EU] Member States to designate the band for DECT and provides that DECT shall have priority over other services in the same band and be protected in the designated band
- Next PTC meeting: 1-5 February 2027, Vitoria, Spain

Agenda Item 1.12 – preparations by the European Commission

- EC will develop a proposal for a Council of the European Decision on WRC-27
- DECT Forum responded to the EC's Call for Evidence on WRC-27, setting out the importance of DECT across the Union, and calling for the Union to oppose an allocation for MSS (i.e. the 'no change' position)
- A Council Decision is binding on EU Member States

"The DECT Forum believes that the regulatory framework established by Council Directive 91/287/EEC is one of the European Union's most successful examples of spectrum harmonisation in practice. It demonstrates how a clear, predictable and coordinated spectrum policy can enable a European-developed technology to flourish, support thousands of skilled jobs, sustain a diverse ecosystem of innovative SMEs, and achieve global market success. The EU position for WRC-27 should build upon this achievement by ensuring that the regulatory conditions that enabled DECT to thrive remain fully protected for the future."

Consultation responses and regulatory engagement

dect forum

European Commission

Radio Spectrum Policy Group

ICASA INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

An Coimisiún um Rialáil Cumarsáide
Commission for Communications Regulation

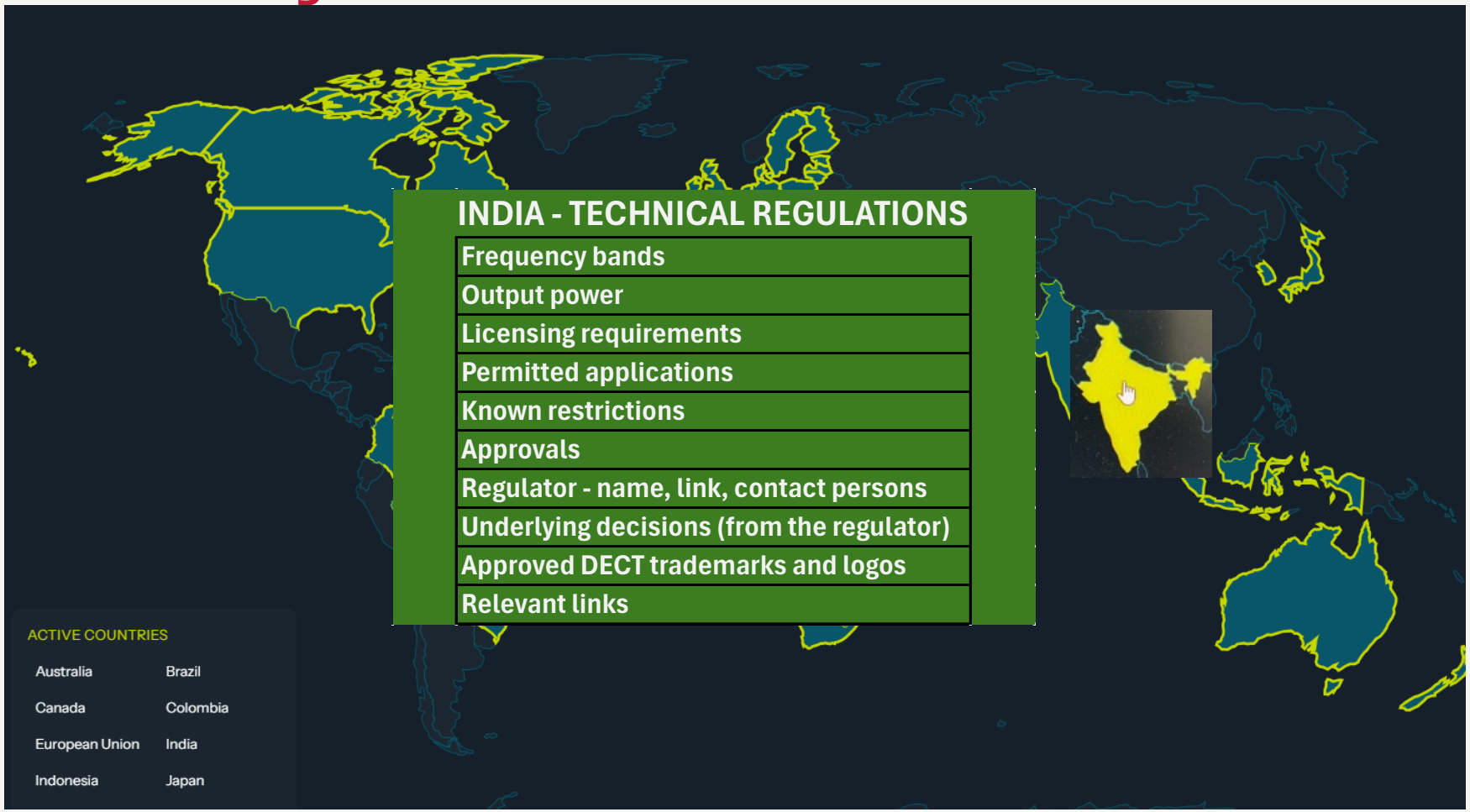
ILR INSTITUT LUXEMBOURGEOIS DE RÉGULATION

CEPT ECC
Electronic Communications Committee

European Commission

TDRA هيئة تنظيم الاتصالات والحكومة الرقمية
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND DIGITAL GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Work to be done, and call for input on DECT World Map – technical regulations



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How can the DECT industry help?

- Don’t assume that DECT’s access to spectrum is guaranteed in perpetuity.
- Protecting and expanding access to spectrum requires constant vigilance and a collective contribution by the DECT industry.
- Get involved! Make representations to your national regulator and government. Educating policymakers about DECT’s success, use cases and contribution is hugely beneficial to DECT’s continued access to spectrum.