

5

管理無線電頻譜 保持技術優勢 Managing the Radio Spectrum and Sustaining Technical Excellence

撤銷「個人手提電話系統」(PHS)器材的領牌豁免

PHS是一種中短程流動無線電通訊技術，於1997年引入香港，主要用於1895－1906.1兆赫頻帶內操作的室內無線電話。PHS在香港的使用情況未如預期般理想。

在考慮到市場上PHS器材的供應有限、家居室內無線電話的一般使用壽命，以及1895－1906.1兆赫頻帶內無線電頻譜的用量極少，通訊辦認為應撤銷編配1895－1906.1兆赫頻帶予PHS器材，以便騰出珍貴而有限的無線電頻譜資源，供其他服務更有效地使用。因此，對於撤銷PHS器材的領牌豁免和相應的1895－1906.1兆赫頻帶內頻率編配一事，我們通過前無線電頻譜諮詢委員會在2011年3月舉行的會議諮詢業界，而我們也於2011年11月展開為期十星期的公眾諮詢，聽取市民的意見。從兩次諮詢結果可見，通訊局建議撤銷PHS器材的領牌豁免獲得普遍支持。

為落實撤銷PHS的領牌豁免，政府制定《2012年電訊（電訊器具）（豁免領牌）（修訂）令》，修訂令於2013年5月10日生效。根據修訂令，由2013年5月10日起，任何人均不得攜帶PHS器材進入香港或在本地市場售賣此等器材。目前使用PHS器材的市民有三年的使用寬限期，他們可繼續使用有關器材至2016年5月9日。

對以行政方法指配的擁擠頻帶頻譜徵收使用費

政府於2007年4月公布的《無線電頻譜政策綱要》訂明，頻譜使用費原則上適用於所有非政府用途的無線電頻譜。對以行政方法指配的頻譜施加頻譜使用費，目的是以最經濟和社會效益的方法運用頻譜，為社會帶來最大裨益。就建議收費計劃進行的公眾諮詢於2011年2月結束後，商務及經濟發展局局長與前電訊局長於2011年9月就未來路向發表聯合聲明。由於供固定鏈路、電子新聞採訪／外勤廣播鏈路和衛星上傳鏈路使用的八條頻帶屬於擁擠頻帶，因此使用這些頻帶內的頻譜將須繳付頻譜使用費。

為實施這項計劃，政府現正準備修訂《電訊條例》的有關附屬法例。

本地認證機構獲認可提供電訊設備測試和驗證服務

為了配合國際最佳做法，由2009年10月1日開始，原先由前電訊局負責的電訊設備測試和驗證服務已移交予合資格的本地測試實驗室。這些實驗室獲通訊局認可為本地認證機構，可提供全面的電訊設備測試和驗證服務。在2012/13年度，本地認證機構簽發了432份設備驗證證書，以應付電訊設備市場的需求。

為確保提供電訊設備測試和驗證服務的所有本地認證機構符合通訊辦訂下的服務質素及表現標準，我們會繼續密切監察認證機構的表現，包括定期查核文件、視察場所和檢查他們的工作。目前，所有本地認證機構的表現均符合通訊辦的標準。

電訊設備的技術規格

我們一直監察着電訊技術標準化的國際發展趨勢，並更新本地技術標準，以滿足業界和公眾的需要。在2012/13年度，我們共發出11份有關技術標準化事宜的文件諮詢業界，通訊局亦批准和發出了六項新訂或經修訂的技術標準。

由2013年5月10日起，任何人均不得攜帶PHS器材進入香港或在本地市場售賣此等器材。

With effect from 10 May 2013, no person shall carry PHS apparatus into Hong Kong or sell such apparatus in the local market.



Withdrawal of Licensing Exemptions for Personal Handy Phone System (PHS) Apparatus

PHS is a short and medium-range mobile radiocommunications technology introduced into Hong Kong in 1997, mainly for use in cordless telephones operating in the 1895 – 1906.1 MHz frequency band. The deployment of PHS in Hong Kong has not been as successful as anticipated.

Having regard to the limited supply of PHS apparatus in the market, the typical lifespan of a home cordless telephone, and the scanty radio spectrum utilisation of the 1895 – 1906.1 MHz band, OFCA considered that the allocation of this particular frequency band for PHS apparatus should be withdrawn. This will free up valuable and limited radio spectrum resource for deployment to other services in a more effective manner. Accordingly, consultation with the industry and the public on the withdrawal of the licensing exemption related to PHS apparatus, and thus frequency allocation in the 1895 – 1906.1 MHz band, was conducted through the then Radio Spectrum Advisory Committee at its meetings in March 2011 and a ten-week public consultation initiated in November 2011. There was general support for the CA's proposed withdrawal of licence exemption in both consultation exercises.

To give effect to the withdrawal of PHS licence exemption, the Telecommunications (Telecommunications Apparatus) (Exemption from Licensing) (Amendment) Order 2012 was enacted and commenced operation on 10 May 2013. Under this Order, starting from 10 May 2013, no person shall carry PHS apparatus into Hong Kong or sell such apparatus in the local market. With a three-year grace period, members of the public who are currently using PHS apparatus will be allowed to do so continually until 9 May 2016.

Imposition of SUF on Administratively-assigned Spectrum in Congested Bands

Promulgated by the Government in April 2007, the Radio Spectrum Policy Framework stipulates that SUF applies in principle to all non-government use of the radio spectrum. The objective of imposing SUF on administratively-assigned spectrum is to facilitate the most economical and socially efficient use of the radio spectrum in order to maximise the

benefit to the community. Following the completion of the public consultation on the proposed charging scheme in February 2011, the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development and the then TA issued a joint statement on the way forward in September 2011. Eight frequency bands used for fixed links, electronic news gathering/ outside-broadcast links and satellite uplinks are identified as congested bands and the use of spectrum in these frequency bands would be subject to SUF payment. To implement the scheme, the Government is preparing the necessary amendments to the subsidiary legislation under the TO.

Accreditation of Local Certification Bodies for Testing and Certification of Telecommunications Equipment

To keep in pace with international best practices, commencing 1 October 2009, the testing and certification services for telecommunications equipment, which were previously provided by the then OFTA, were transferred to qualified local testing laboratories. Laboratories accredited by the CA as local certification bodies (LCBs) can offer a full range of telecommunications equipment testing and certification services. In 2012/13, the LCBs issued 432 equipment certificates to meet the needs of the telecommunications equipment market.

To ensure that all LCBs providing telecommunications equipment testing and certification services meet the service quality and performance standards prescribed by OFCA, we will continue to closely monitor their performance by conducting documentary checks, plant visits and reviews on a regular basis. So far, all LCBs have been performing up to OFCA standards.

Technical Specifications for Telecommunications Equipment

We are constantly monitoring international developments in telecommunications standardisation and updating local technical standards in order to meet the needs of the industry and the public. In 2012/13, a total of 11 papers were issued to consult the industry on matters related to standardisation, and six new or revised technical standards were approved and issued by the CA.