

Clarification Note No 1

EUSPA internal reference: WF 278511

Grant procedures:

EUSPA/GRANT/04/2022

" Emergency Warning Satellite Service - Galileo Devices"

EUSPA/GRANT/05/2022

"New SAR Beacons for Maritime"

Questions raised during FE webinar on 28 April and relevant for both calls

Question no. 1: Please explain the 70% financing.

Answer no. 1: EUSPA only covers 70% of the total eligible costs that the consortium incurs during the implementation of the action of these projects. We are not financing 100%. The rest, 30%, is for the consortium to finance.

Question no. 2: Is the manufacturing of receivers/chipsets hardware in the factory included in the funded project activities?

Answer no. 2:

This will depend on the specific case, and this will need to be considered by the consortium. You can buy the chipset and include it in the solution. You do not need to go for a specific change unless you need it for your equipment. If for your solution you need to have something specific then you will need to consider it in your proposal. But it is also possible to acquire chipsets that are already available on the market if they have capacity to provide you with the navigation message. If you can have the navigation message then you can take this information, assess it and, depending on the solution (EWSS or RBA), then those data will be treated in the host device providing with the next functionalities (in the EWS it will be to provide information and notification to the users; in the RBA it will be to activate the beacon).

Specifically, we are talking about data that is conveyed in E1 band of the Galileo signal so we are using a specific segment in the data stream to code the data that corresponds to the information of emergency warning message. What you need to do is to grab the sequence. Any type of Galileo receiver today receives the E1 band, what you need to do is to make sure you receive the relevant sequence in the bit chain that contains data that corresponds to EWM. Therefore, manufacture specific chipset would not be necessary, existing chipsets would be sufficient but you need to ensure that those chipsets have access to the right sequence of the signal chain.

Questions raised during FE webinar on 28 April and requests for clarifications received via email for EUSPA/GRANT/04/2022

Question no. 3: Considering that current GNSS chipsets are supposed to be ready to receive the emergency message once live, I assume we are talking about SW project, right?

Answer no. 3: It depends on the type of application. In the current Call for proposals we opened the opportunity to have both implementations done if needed, Software and Hardware.

Question no. 4: In the call specifications it is specified that “proposal for solutions for mass market device will be preferred and advantaged”. Does this mean that if other options are proposed, they will be scored lower? Or maybe those proposals will be added to the end of the queue to award the funding?

Answer no. 4:

Even if the mass market will be advantaged, the call is open to different applications so we will look at the type of applications and the type of equipment you will be proposing, the market that it will be covering. The main purpose of the call is to prepare market for this service so any solution that is making EU company build their business around this service can be supported.

Furthermore, it is important to consider that the mobile market has significant challenges for EWSS, which is not the case for fixed receivers. When you have a fixed receiver in open sky and it is connected to constant energy source you do not have challenges, and it is a decoding matter in this case. We want to see strategies/solutions, test campaign for challenges linked to mass-market (e.g. battery consumption). We need to understand the boundaries conditions and the operating environment for EWSS on the user side which is trivial if we talk about fixed receiver. We do not want to prescribe a given direction, this is a grant, but you need to provide an answer to the challenges of the market. That is why we have put an angle to this call for proposal where the solution for mobile market will be privileged.

Question no. 5: On page 10 of chapter 2.2 it is written: “EUSPA will contribute in this process offering the availability of the Return Link Service Provider (RLSP) Test Bed for the demonstration of EWSS”. This means that a Galileo EWSS signal will be available from EUSPA at the DEMO in order to test the Applicant’s Device or do we have to involve a Civil Protection Authority to provide this input?

Answer no. 5: The RLSP Test Bed will help in the process of transmission of an EWM in a specific area at a specified day and time. This will need to be booked in advance for test purposes. The organization of this test will not require involvement of the Civil Protection Authority.

Question no. 6: The Maximum budget (1M€), recall at page 13 of chapter 4, will be supposedly divided in 2 Projects following the statement “Indicative number of projects: two projects” or we can consider the whole budget for a single project.

Answer no. 6: Both options are possible.

Question no. 7: On page 12 of chapter 2.5 it is written: “The beneficiaries shall provide to EUSPA a fully functional demonstrator including at least 1 prototype”. This means that all devices needed to demonstrate the functionality have to be provided or we have to provide only the prototype with EWSS functionality developed?



Answer no. 7: EUSPA is asking for a prototype of the device where the EWSS functionality is included. This equipment shall be operational so that it can be used by EUSPA in demonstrations.

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