



Commission for  
**Communications Regulation**

General

## Draft Interface Requirements for Equipment for Movement Detection and Alert in the 10.4 - 10.42 GHz band

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### **Important Note:**

This document is for information purposes only and has been notified to the European Commission (EC) under Directive 98/34/EC. There is an initial 3 month standstill period from the time that the notification was made and during which time comments may be made on the draft document. Interested parties can provide comments on these draft interface requirements to either the European Commission or to their relevant national authority responsible for administering Directive 98/34/EC in the field of technical regulations (In Ireland, the National Standards Authority of Ireland).

Although ComReg intends to adopt the interface requirements as per this document, any comments made by other Member States or the European Commission during the standstill period will need to be taken into account and subsequent amendments to the document may therefore be necessary. For this reason ComReg stresses that the information contained in the current document should be treated with caution and to avoid any doubt about the applicability of individual requirements please contact ComReg. Final interface requirements will be published after the standstill period has lapsed. Should detailed opinions be received, the standstill period may be extended.

## 1.1 General information

1. The Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive<sup>1</sup> (R&TTE Directive) was transposed into Irish law by Statutory Instrument (S.I.) 240 of 2001 entitled “European Communities (Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment) Regulations, 2001”. Regulation 5(6)(a) of S.I. 240 of 2001 transposes Article 4.1 of the R&TTE Directive and requires the Commission for Communications Regulation (ComReg) to notify the European Commission of the regulated interfaces in Ireland.
2. This document contains draft interface requirements for the operation of equipment for movement detection and alert on a licence exempt basis in the 10.4 - 10.42 GHz band in Ireland. These requirements have been stipulated for the purpose of the efficient and effective use of the radio spectrum.
3. The manner in which the radio spectrum is allocated in Ireland is laid down in the Table of Frequency Allocations for Ireland (ComReg document 04/77R<sup>2</sup>).
4. All radio and telecommunications terminal equipment must comply with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of the R&TTE Directive before being placed on the market or put into service in Ireland. In terms of the usage of equipment for movement detection and alert in the 10.4 – 10.42 GHz band in Ireland, such radio equipment must operate in accordance with the relevant interface requirements laid down in this document.
5. Under Irish legislation (The Wireless Telegraphy Acts 1926 - 1988), all apparatus for Wireless Telegraphy requires a licence unless that apparatus has been specifically exempted from licensing under Irish legislation by means of an Exemption Order. In Ireland Short Range Devices that operate in accordance with the requirements laid down in ComReg document 02/71R<sup>3</sup> are exempt from licensing by exemption orders S.I. 160 of 2006 and S.I. 405 of 2002. Please note that these exemptions do not absolve the users from any requirement in law to obtain additional consents, permissions, authorisations or licences as may be necessary e.g. for the provision of services to the public.
6. Detailed information on the licensing policies and procedures for specific radio services in Ireland are available on the ComReg website <http://www.comreg.ie> generally in the form of guidelines to applicants.
7. All radio equipment should operate so as to optimise the effective and appropriate use of the radio spectrum and so that it does not cause harmful interference to other authorised radio services.
8. The term “reference standards” refers to the currently applicable standards to the particular radio service in question. In some cases sub-parts of these standards are

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<sup>1</sup> 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 available at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/rte/dir99-5.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/ComReg0477R\\_39076827.pdf](http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/ComReg0477R_39076827.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/odtr0271R.pdf>

- harmonised standards under the R&TTE Directive. Harmonised standards, although not compulsory, give a presumption of conformity to the relevant essential requirements of the R&TTE Directive under the scope of that standard. A list of harmonised standards under the R&TTE Directive is published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) and is published electronically on the European Commission website<sup>4</sup>. The OJEU maintains the list of harmonised standards and defines which parts and which versions are in force. Conformity to the harmonised standards which are in force at the time of putting into service is recommended. Users are advised to refer to the latest publication of the OJEU for information on current harmonised standards.
9. Where standards are contained in Irish Regulations, these refer to the standards in force at the time of writing of those Regulations. If a standard is superseded this should be read as referring to the relevant successor or most up to date revision of that standard.
  10. Commission Decision 2000/299/EC<sup>5</sup> established classifications for radio and telecommunications terminal equipment. Radio and telecommunications terminal equipment which can be placed on the market and put into service without restrictions has been designated as Class 1. A list of Class 1 radio and telecommunications terminal equipment is maintained at <http://www.ero.dk/rtte>. Class 1 equipment does not need notification under the R&TTE Article 6.4 process. On the other hand, radio equipment which has restrictions placed on it in terms of either placing on the market or putting into service is designated as Class 2 equipment and should accordingly be marked with the alert symbol. Class 2 equipment requires notification to ComReg under the Article 6.4 process.
  11. Please note that the New Regulatory Framework has now been implemented into Irish law.
  12. ComReg may from time to time introduce additional requirements where necessary for the purposes of ensuring the effective and efficient use of the radio spectrum. Such additional requirements may be necessitated by, inter alia, changes to spectrum allocations and/or technological developments. ComReg reserves the right to amend interface requirements where necessary and this document is therefore subject to revision.
  13. Web addresses are referenced throughout this document for convenience only. Please note that ComReg is not responsible for the content of external websites.
  14. The information in this document is made available by the Commission for Communications Regulation (ComReg) on the understanding that it is for information purposes only. It is not intended to form the basis of any investment decision and should not be considered as a recommendation by the Commissioners or their advisors to participate in any tender for the allocation of radio spectrum.
  15. ComReg makes no representation or warranty nor accepts any responsibility as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this document and

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<sup>4</sup> <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/newapproach/standardization/harmstds/reflist/radiotte.html>

<sup>5</sup> <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/rtte/decision/class-en.pdf>

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16. Recipients of this document in any format should take their own professional financial, legal or other advice in order to make an independent assessment of the potential value of any allocation of radio spectrum by whatever means applicable.

## **1.2 Short Range Devices in Ireland**

Short Range Devices (SRDs) are radio transmitters which provide uni-directional or bi-directional communication and which, in general, have low capability of causing interference to other radio equipment. In Ireland, such devices are generally permitted to operate on a non-interference, non protected basis.

The requirements for the operation of Short Range Devices (SRDs) in Ireland are currently laid down in ComReg document 02/71R. SRDs that operate in accordance with the requirements of 02/71R may be operated without the need for an individual user licence in Ireland i.e. they are exempt from radio licensing.

The current document outlines draft interface requirements for the operation of equipment for movement detection and alert in the 10.4 – 10.42 GHz band on a licence exempt basis in Ireland. Upon completion of a formal notification process with the European Commission, these requirements will be incorporated into ComReg document 02/71R.

*Table 1: Draft interface requirements for the licence exempt operation of equipment for movement detection and alert in the 10.4 – 10.42 GHz band*

<b>Mandatory</b>		<b>Information</b>	
<b>Frequency band</b>	<b>PowerLimit</b>	<b>Reference Standard</b>	<b>National Legislation</b>
10.4 - 10.42 GHz	500 mW EIRP	EN 300 440	S.I. 160 of 2006 S.I. 405 of 2002

## **Relevant Documentation**

### National Legislation

SI 160 of 2006: Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926 (Section 3) (Exemption of Short Range Devices) (Amendment) Order, 2006

SI 405 of 2002: Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926 (Section 3) (Exemption of Short Range Devices) Order, 2002

### European Directives

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.

### ETSI Documentation

EN 300 440: Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 1 GHz to 40 GHz frequency range.

## Contact Details

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