



Commission for
Communications Regulation

Draft Interface Requirements for Liberalised Use licences in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands in Ireland. Notification Number 2012/608/IRL

General Document

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Additional Information

This document is for information purposes only and has been notified to the European Commission (EC) under Directive 98/34/EC (Notification number: 2006/476/IRL). There is an initial 3 month standstill period from the time that the notification was made to the EC during which time comments may be made on the draft document. Interested parties can provide comments on the 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.

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1 General Information

1. The Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive¹ (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. The manner in which the radio spectrum is allocated in Ireland is laid down in the Radio Frequency Plan for Ireland (ComReg document 08/90R, as revised)².
3. This document sets out the draft interface requirements for Liberalised Use licences in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands in Ireland which have been stipulated for the purpose of the efficient and effective use of the radio spectrum.
4. All radio and telecommunications terminal equipment must comply with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of the R&TTE Directive³ before being placed on the market or put into service in Ireland.
5. Under Irish legislation (The Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926 as amended), 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.
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 use of the radio spectrum and so that it does not cause harmful interference to other authorised radio services.

¹ 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://www.comreg.ie/radio_spectrum/randtte.543.420.html

² http://www.comreg.ie/_fileupload/publications/Comreg0890R2.pdf

³ Where applicable, EC Decisions under the R&TTE Directive must also be complied with. These Decisions are listed at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/rtte/decision/present.htm> and also in Annex B of this document “General References”.

8. Licence conditions attached to Wireless Telegraphy licences require that licensees comply with the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)⁴ Guidelines on non-ionising radiation emissions.
9. Throughout this document, the reference standards refer to the harmonised standards under the R&TTE Directive, where available. Although the use of harmonised standards is not compulsory, compliance with a given harmonised standard gives 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 Communities, and is published electronically on the European Commission website⁵
10. Commission Decision 2000/299/EC⁶ 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> and <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/rtte/equip.htm#list> respectively. 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. Wherever possible, CEPT ERC/ECC Decisions and Recommendations apply. A list of these documents and the current status of Ireland's implementation of the CEPT Decisions is available on the ERO website: <http://www.ero.dk>.
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. Contact details for queries are provided at the end of this document.

⁴ www.icnirp.de

⁵ <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/newapproach/standardization/harmstds/reflist/radiotte.html>

⁶ <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/rtte/decision/class-en.pdf>

14. Web addresses are referenced throughout this document for convenience only. Please note that ComReg is not responsible for the content of external websites.

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2 Draft Interface Requirements

15. This section outlines the draft interface requirements for Liberalised Use licences in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands in Ireland.

16. The legislation and documentation relevant to these services is listed at the end of this document.

Table 1: Draft Interface Requirements for Liberalised Use licences in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands in Ireland

Parameters	Description		
Mandatory Requirements			
Frequency Band	791 – 821/ 832 – 862 MHz	880 – 915/925 – 960 MHz	1710 – 1785 MHz/ 1805 – 1880 MHz
Radio Service	Terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services that are in compliance with Decision No 2010/267/EU	Terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services that are in compliance with Decision No 2009/766/EC as amended by Decision 2011/251/EU	Terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services that are in compliance with Decision No 2009/766/EC as amended by Decision 2011/251/EU
Licensing Regime	National Licences	National Licences	National Licences
Information			
Reference Standards and specifications	ETSI TS136 101 ETSI TS 136 106 IEEE std 802.16 EN301 908-13 EN301 908-14	ETSI TS136 101 ETSI TS 136 106 IEEE std 802.16 EN301 908-13 EN301 908-14	ETSI TS136 101 ETSI TS 136 106 IEEE std 802.16 EN301 908-13 EN301 908-14

	<p>EN301 908-15</p> <p>EN301 908-21</p> <p>EN301 908-22</p>	<p>EN301 908-15</p> <p>EN301 908-21</p> <p>EN301 908-22</p>	<p>EN301 908-15</p> <p>EN301 908-21</p> <p>EN301 908-22</p>
<p>Relevant documents</p>	<p>Regulations under Statutory Instrument S.I. 251 of 2012</p> <p>Decision No 2010/267/EU</p> <p>ECC/DEC (09)03</p>	<p>Regulations under Statutory Instrument S.I. 251 of 2012</p> <p>Decision No 2009/766/EC as amended by Decision 2011/251/EU</p> <p>CEPT Report 40</p> <p>CEPT Report 41</p> <p>ECC/DEC (06)13</p>	<p>Regulations under Statutory Instrument S.I. 251 of 2012</p> <p>Decision No 2009/766/EC as amended by Decision 2011/251/EU</p> <p>CEPT Report 40</p> <p>CEPT Report 41</p> <p>ECC/DEC (06)13</p>

3 General References and Relevant Documentation

17. Under The Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926 as amended, all apparatus for wireless telegraphy requires a licence unless that apparatus has been exempted from licensing under legislation.
18. All radio equipment is required to comply with the requirements of the European Communities (Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment) Regulations, 2001 (S.I. 240 of 2001). National Legislation

Primary Legislation

19. Wireless Telegraphy Act 1926, as amended.

Secondary Legislation

20. S.I. 240 of 2012: Wireless Telegraphy (Liberalised Use and Preparatory Licences in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands) Regulations 2012

3.1 EC Directives and Decisions

21. Decision 676/2002/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 7 March 2002 on a regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Community (Radio Spectrum Decision).
22. Decision 2010/267/EU Commission Decision of 6 May 2010 on harmonised technical conditions of use in the 790-862 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the European Union.
23. Commission Decision 2009/766/EC of 16 October 2009 on the harmonisation of the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands for terrestrial systems capable of providing pan-European electronic communications services in the Community.

3.2 Other Documentation

24. ETSI TS 136 101: LTE, Evolved Universal terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception.

25. ETSI TS 136 104: LTE, Evolved Universal terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception.
26. ETSI TS 136 106: LTE, Evolved Universal terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) FDD repeater radio transmission and reception.
27. ETSI EN 301 908 – 13: IMT cellular networks; Harmonised EN covering the essential requirements for article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 13: Evolved Universal terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) User Equipment (UE)
28. ETSI EN 301 908 – 14: IMT cellular networks; Harmonised EN covering the essential requirements for article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 14: Evolved Universal terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) Base Station (BS)
29. ETSI EN 301 908 – 15: IMT cellular networks; Harmonised EN covering the essential requirements for article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 15: Evolved Universal terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA FDD) (Repeaters)
30. ETSI EN 301 908 – 21: IMT cellular networks; Harmonised EN covering the essential requirements for article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 21: OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX) FDD user Equipments (UE)
31. ETSI EN 301 908 – 22: IMT cellular networks; Harmonised EN covering the essential requirements for article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 22: OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX) FDD Base Station (BS)
32. IEEE std 802.16: Standard for local and metropolitan area networks – Air interface for broadband wireless access systems
33. CEPT Report 40: Report from CEPT to European Commission in response to Task 2 of Mandate to CEPT on the 900/1800 MHz bands – compatibility study for LTE and WiMAX operating within the bands 880 – 915 MHz/ 925 – 960 MHz and 1710 – 1785 MHz/1805 – 1880 MHz (900/1800 MHz bands)
34. CEPT Report 41: Report from CEPT to European Commission in response to Task 2 of Mandate to CEPT on the 900/1800 MHz bands – compatibility study for LTE and WiMAX operating within the bands 880 – 915 MHz/ 925 – 960 MHz and 1710 – 1785 MHz/1805 – 1880 MHz (900/1800 MHz bands) and systems operating in adjacent bands.

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