



European Radiocommunications Committee (ERC)
within the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)



**APPLICATION GUIDE AND EXPLANATORY NOTES
TO SUPPORT THE ERC DECISION REGIME
OF MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES
INCLUDING MARKING OF RADIO EQUIPMENT AND
RADIO TERMINAL EQUIPMENT TO
EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS**

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1 SCOPE

- 1.1** This Document is intended to give guidance on the procedures to be followed by administrations and conformity assessment bodies and to be adopted by applicants wishing to place equipment on the market using this regime of mutual recognition in CEPT countries. It should be noted that discussions are currently in progress within the EU on the text of a draft directive on the mutual recognition of the conformity of radio and telecommunication terminal equipment. The text is likely to be finalised in the first half of 1998 with the result that this Report will need to be amended.
- 1.2** The ERC Decision ERC/DEC/(97)10 (**Appendix 1**, hereafter referred to as **the Decision**) provides a regime for mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures for all radio equipment defined in Annex 3 including radio terminal equipment, so complementing the situations for which the Directives 91/263/EEC and 93/97/EEC are already applicable. With reference to these Directives, the procedures as described in this ERC Decision are not applicable in the EEA countries to radio terminal equipment for which a Common Technical Regulation (CTR) has been adopted or there exists a harmonised standard the reference of which has been published in the Official Journal with the presumption of compliance with the essential requirements as laid down in these directives. This Decision however can be applied also then between the non-EEA countries. This regime defined by ERC/DEC/(97)10 cannot be used in EEA countries for mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures as performed in non-EEA countries until there is a European Conformity Assessment Agreement (ECAA) or Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) between EU and a particular non-EEA country.

The main features of this Decision are that administrations and conformity assessment bodies of CEPT member countries agree to adopt common procedures for conformity assessment and marking of radio equipment.

This Decision also prescribes the use of harmonised application forms and test report forms to ensure that the same information on the product in a harmonised form will be available to all conformity assessment bodies or bodies issuing certificates of full quality assurance systems.

- 1.3** The European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) is responsible for producing standards for telecommunications and radiocommunications equipment. Until about the end of 1996 these Standards were either European Telecommunications Standards (ETS) and Interim European Telecommunications Standards (I-ETS). The standards starting to be developed according to the new ETSI rules and expected to be used for regulative purposes are European Norms (EN).
- 1.4** For each of these standards individual separate ERC Decisions will be prepared which form the basis for common European conformity assessment requirements in the CEPT member countries.
- 1.5** The scope of the Decision has been restricted to radio equipment for which a European standard has been published and the related ERC Decision made. On the other hand the applicability area of the mentioned TTE and SES directives is another exclusion area. According to Annex 3 to the Decision the radio equipment covered by the Decision must operate on harmonised frequencies in those countries where this regime is applied unless they are regulated by individual licences. For Short Range Devices this harmonisation requirement is considered fulfilled if the product fulfils the national restrictions as defined in Appendix 3 to the CEPT Recommendation ERC/REC 70-03 either simultaneously or as a product family of clearly marked national variants.

The standards define the performance parameters to be measured for conformity assessment, how the measurements are carried out and the minimum performance level.

This document provides information on conformity assessment procedures relevant to these Standards.

In **Appendix 2** there is a list of ERC Decisions on the adoption of standards as common conformity assessment requirements. The list contains also equipment category identification marking. This list illustrates the applicability of the procedures in practice but one must keep in mind that commitment to the Decisions on standards and commitment to the general Decision on procedures are separate acts by the CEPT member countries. Information about the countries committed to these Decisions and national options selected (when applicable) is available from the ERO. Web Site: <http://www.ero.dk>

2 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Currently all European countries which are members of CEPT have national specifications for radio equipment which are based on transposed ETSS or still in some cases based on their predecessors as CEPT Recommendations or fully national standards.

2.2 There is a reasonable level of mutual acceptance of test results by administrations from one country's Testing Laboratory to another in accordance with CEPT Recommendation ERC/REC 01-06. However difficulties in mutual acceptance of test results based on a national specification have arisen due to a number of reasons which include for example:

- a) Differences and ambiguities in the methods of measurement.
- b) Inclusion of additional measurements which are country specific.
- c) Uncertainty on how the frequency range over which the equipment operates and for which it is type approved for use, is specified.
- d) Uncertainty on how many sets of tests are made over the frequency range and when a partial rather than a full range of tests is permissible.
- e) Uncertainty on how multichannel equipment operated by the user over broad bandwidths is tested in comparison with equipment having less channels.
- f) Differences in the limit values and how measurement uncertainties are dealt with.
- g) The need to clarify the number of pieces of equipment submitted for test.

The ETSSs, I-ETSSs and ENs have been structured to deal with these and other issues and are therefore a step forward towards the objective of a single European market.

2.3 The key feature of ERC/REC 01-06 is that administrations of CEPT member countries are recommended to accept the reports of testing by accredited European laboratories of equipment conforming to (I-)ETS or EN as a basis for granting type approval. The Decision regime goes much further because it means that **conformity assessment procedures (which mean either traditional type approval or manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity) carried out in one country are automatically recognised by others** without any secondary handling of the matter in the other countries.

2.4 Equally important, each (I-)ETS or EN has been drafted to facilitate conformity assessment by each conformity assessment body with a single Application Form and a single set of test results. This is recorded in a single Test Report Form prepared by a European accredited Testing Laboratory.

2.5 Some ETSSs have been formulated to deal with the points previously mentioned, and at the same time accommodate in one standard the mandatory national variations, which may include for example different temperature ranges and channel separations.

In order to avoid confusion the following issues are dealt with in the appropriate (I-)ETSSs or ENs adopted by ERC Decisions where relevant:

- a) Appropriate test procedures for single, two and multi-channel equipment with either narrow or broad band features.
- b) Appropriate test procedures related to the RF alignment range and variable transmitter power.
- c) Clarification on the definition of the receiver and transmitter frequency bands of the equipment.
- d) Test procedures for hand portable, vehicle installed mobile, transportable and base station equipment.
- e) The number of pieces of equipment to be submitted for testing and the operational frequencies on which they are submitted.
- f) Clarification of the circumstances under which limited or full tests are made.
- g) Simplex or duplex operation.

These aspects are also covered by a stand-alone standard EN 300 793 on Presentation of equipment for type testing. This new standard is intended to be used as a reference in new product standards and replace similar information already now contained in some existing product standards when these will be amended. However if these aspects are already contained in the product standard, that standard shall take precedence over EN 300 793.

- 2.6 Also in taking care of national deviations the Decision goes further than its predecessors because the single type approval certificate or manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity is used to define these for individually licensed equipment. This means that a conformity assessment body might issue a type approval certificate which covers options which could not be licensed in that country but could be licensed in some other country for which the national options shall be properly programmed by the manufacturer or distributor.
- 2.7 In addition to the type approval procedure defined in ERC/REC 01-06 the Decision contains also other alternatives based on the Modules defined in Council Decision 93/465/EEC (Global Approach) so that Type Examination (module B) shall be accompanied by Conformity to Type (module C, without supplementary requirements for production control) or as a new possibility Full Quality Assurance (module H) can be used alone (see Appendix 4).

When requirements for receiver parts of transceivers or separate receivers of closed radio systems are justified, the Decision prescribes the use of the Internal Production Control (module A). The manufacturer does not have to notify these receiver types to any conformity assessment body but such an information is considered useful for the users and licensing authorities. For receivers used in radiocommunication based on regulations issued by IMO (International Maritime Organisation), ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) etc, other modules than A may be required.

3 GENERAL GUIDANCE

- 3.1 An Application Form and a Test Report Form for use with each (I-)ETS or EN have been drafted by the CEPT WGRR responsible for conformity assessment documentation (assisted by relevant subcommittees or WGs of ETSI). Only these forms should be used. In the absence of such forms one should use the Model Forms or recent other forms designed for similar products as a guidance. Paper or diskette copies of the forms are available from national conformity assessment bodies and from the European Radiocommunication Office, Midtermolen 1, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark, tel.: +45 35 25 03 00, fax: +45 35 25 03 30. E-mail:ero@ero.dk. Web Site: <http://www.ero.dk>.
- 3.2 The Application Form must be completed by the applicant and submitted to a testing laboratory accredited in accordance with ISO guide 25:1990 or EN 45001, or a National Standard conforming to ISO guide 25:1990 or EN 45001. The accreditation should be acceptable to the conformity assessment body granting certification.

- 3.3** The Test Report Form must be completed by the Testing Laboratory chosen by the applicant. The laboratory shall not change the contents of the Test Report Form document but may change the outlook (e.g. add logos, change style and fonts) and adjust the size of the tables for particular needs. This same principle applies also for use of the Standard Application Form by the applicant (e.g. a manufacturer).
- 3.4** The Standards cover in a flexible but structured way the different demands of the market place, linked with the different requirements of national regulations. Some of the Standards place the responsibility on the applicant to state the frequency range, temperature range, channel spacing etc. over which the tests apply and the type approval or the Declaration of Conformity will be applicable if, as is often the case, the Standard permits options (e.g. national options).
- 3.5** Also for some of the Standards the applicant must state on the Application Form the maximum transmitter output power (and minimum if the power is variable) taking into account the market for which the equipment is intended and the national regulations on power applicable to that market. When not stated otherwise in the appropriate product standard, the measured transmitter output power must not deviate from the rated output power, as stated in the Test Report, for normal conditions by more than (3 dB conducted or (6 dB radiated).
- 3.6** Conformity Assessment Bodies may require their own application forms to be used as well.

4 CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE ACCORDING TO MODULE B

Taking account of the ERC Decision's procedures (and national regulatory requirements) the procedure for an applicant, being a manufacturer or his importer, distributor or agent, to obtain type approval involves (would normally involve) the following basic steps. However, the applicant is recommended to consult the appropriate national conformity assessment body on the procedures adopted in a particular country.

- 4.1** Completion of Application Form by the applicant.
- 4.2** Submission of Application Form and sample(s) of the equipment to a European Testing Laboratory of the applicant's choice accredited by a national accreditation body in accordance with ISO guide 25:1990 or EN 45001, or a National Standard conforming to ISO guide 25:1990 or EN 45001.
- 4.3** The Testing Laboratory tests the equipment in accordance with the ETS or EN adopted by an ERC Decision and the requirements given in the Application Form. The Testing Laboratory records the measured performance figures in the Test Report Form.
- 4.4** The Testing Laboratory archives the completed Test Report Form and Application Form in accordance with normal accreditation procedures.
- 4.5** The Testing Laboratory sends an original copy of the completed Test Report to the applicant.
- 4.6** The applicant (manufacturer or his authorised representative) will then either:
- a) send an original copy of the completed Test Report Form(s) and Application Form(s) directly to any conformity assessment body notified to the ERO by a CEPT member country and make a formal written request for type approval based on this Decision, or
 - b) request the Testing Laboratory to send an original copy(ies) of the completed Test Report(s) and Application Form(s) to the conformity assessment body chosen by the applicant.
- 4.7** In the case of (b) above, the applicant can make a formal written application to that conformity assessment body requesting type approval based on this Decision and enclosing a copy of the original Application Form. The applicant also informs the conformity assessment body that they will receive from the Testing Laboratory an original copy of the completed Test Report and Application Form where the name of the Testing Laboratory is quoted.

- 4.8** In addition to the above described application for Type Approval the applicant has to present a manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity to Type.
- 4.9** In addition to the Test Report the conformity assessment body may require additional information (e.g. marking details, technical details, build standard, photographs, etc). Also the Conformity Assessment Body has to assess whether the standard(s) used is appropriate.
- 4.10** Provided the test results related to the relevant performance parameters are found to be compliant with the relevant (I-)ETS or EN, the conformity assessment body issues a Type Approval Certificate for the equipment as described on the Application Form and Test Report (preferably within one month) and forwards it to the applicant.

5 CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE ACCORDING TO MODULE H

A manufacturer having a full quality assurance system certified by a certification body for quality systems of a CEPT member country to be in conformance with the requirements of Module H of the Global Approach issues a Declaration of Conformity document containing the same information on the product as the type approval certificate and sends this information to the ERO for registration.

6 EQUIPMENT MARKING AND LABELLING

- 6.1** Some older ETSs contain specifications for type approval marking reflecting some relevant CEPT Recommendations. It is generally agreed that such a marking is a regulatory matter and strictly speaking no mention should be made in any (I-)ETS or EN on the subject. For cases not defined by EU regulations, the CEPT is responsible for any decision or recommendation on marking and labelling. Annex 2 to the Decision defines the marking requirements. Standards may contain matters related to labelling for the purpose of identification of the product, the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

- 6.2** The purpose of marking an equipment is to indicate its conformance to relevant EC Directives, ERC Decisions or Recommendations and National Regulations.

The purpose of marking and labelling an equipment is also to identify it in such a way that its technical characteristics, the testing laboratories providing the test results needed to establish its conformance, the responsible conformity assessment body and the manufacturer are traceable with the help of this information.

- 6.3** The technical characteristics are identified by reference to the appropriate type testing application form, which incorporates these characteristics as confirmed by the manufacturer. The type designation on the label enables the reference to the original application form.

The number code of the conformity assessment body on the marking enables the reference to the responsible conformity assessment body and through this to testing laboratory measurement results.

- 6.4** The purpose of marking and labelling is to assist in verification that the user has the right to own and operate the equipment within the relevant licensing conditions which may include individual licence, general licence or licence exemption. The marking as defined in the Decision however only indicates that the product has been placed legally on the market. It does not contain any information directly related to licensing regimes but contains an equipment group identification code.

- 6.5** Type Approval will only be granted for equipment, which can be readily identified by a legible, tamperproof and durable label in a readily visible position. The label shall indicate the applicant's equipment Type Designation, which must be product unique. For group 3 equipment (see Annex 3 to the Decision) the type designation may contain in coded form information about possible optional parameters, either national options or other chosen by the manufacturer, which are programmed in the equipment. The options contained in the type designation shall be explained in the type approval certificate or manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity document.

The equipment shall also be marked in a clearly legible way on the label or elsewhere with the name of the manufacturer and/or supplier responsible for placing it on the market. The label may also carry any further information entirely at the discretion of the manufacturer, which will not be considered part of the mandatory information required for conformity assessment.

- 6.6** The conformity assessment marking defined in the Decision contains after letter R a four digit identification of the responsible conformity assessment body. This code is allocated by the ERO in connection with notification of this particular body. In case this body already has a corresponding number given to it as a notified body (e.g. for TTE Directive area) this number is used. The equipment group identification codes to be used are defined in **Appendix 2** to this Report.

7 TECHNICAL ISSUES

- 7.1** It is the applicant's responsibility when submitting the equipment to the Testing Laboratory to supply the appropriate connectors to facilitate the connection of test equipment by the Testing Laboratory to the equipment under test.

The connectors should enable:

- a) Access to the transmitter conducted RF power output and receiver RF input (Test fixture and/or test interface)
- b) Operation of the transmitter on facility (press to talk circuit)
- c) Access to the transmitter modulator audio or data input.
- d) Access to the receiver audio or data output. If the receiver has more than one audio output facility, the applicant is free to choose the one considered by the applicant to be the most suitable for the tests. It is not permissible to access the receiver audio output in parallel with a loudspeaker unless the equipment external loudspeaker connector is normally in parallel with the internal loudspeaker.
- e) Means of connecting the equipment to a test power supply.

Further ancillary parts required to be supplied by the applicant include:

- a) Spare batteries for portable equipment tests.
- b) A battery charger for use with batteries supplied.
- c) Special tools to remove covers for photographs etc.
- d) Test interface box (if required) with its circuit schematic.

These lists are not necessarily comprehensive.

- 7.2** In the case of handportable radio equipment fitted with an external RF connector, RF access to the transmitter and receiver may be achieved in several ways. The applicant shall recommend the method that he considers most appropriate and the method shall be accepted by the Testing Laboratory if complying with reasonable technical practice. The method used shall be documented in the Test Report.

The methods include:

- a) Removal of the antenna and use of the antenna socket as the RF connector. If the antenna socket is not of the type for which the Testing Laboratory could be expected to have a mating connector, the applicant shall provide a suitable conversion piece to convert the antenna socket to an appropriate connector acceptable to the Testing Laboratory, such as the widely used BNC plugs and sockets.

- b) With the antenna left in position the necessary RF connection is made to the ancillaries socket often fitted to hand portable equipment. The connection is made with an appropriate connector supplied by the applicant.

The same ancillaries socket often provides the receiver and transmitter audio or data connections and access to the transmitter on circuit. It is pointed out that the antenna can only be left in position if, when making connection to the ancillaries socket, the antenna is automatically disconnected.

- c) As for (b) but with the antenna removed to meet the case when the antenna is not automatically disconnected when the ancillaries socket connector is fitted.

- 7.3** In the case of hand portable radio equipment not fitted with an external RF connector, it may be fitted with a permanent or temporary internal RF connector, which allows access to the transmitter output and the receiver input.
- 7.4** In the case of hand-portable radio equipment having an integral antenna, measurements should be performed with this integral antenna or with a test fixture according to the requirements of the corresponding standard.
- 7.5** A significant number of ETSs covered by this document apply to Private Land Mobile Radio Equipment (PMR), which do not have a harmonised frequency allocation. Examples of the ETSs applicable to PMR are ETS 300 086 and ETS 300 113. There are also other standards in the ETSI programme. A specific example is given in **Appendix 3**.
- 7.6** ERC/REC 70-03 will cover a number of equipment groups when the relevant ERC Decisions on standards (like the revised generic Short Range Devices standards series) become adopted and when this Recommendation becomes completed with new annexes covering wireless microphones, wireless audio links, automotive applications and inductive applications. ERC/REC 70-03 is an important tool when applying the general procedures defined in the Decision and technical requirements defined by the ERC Decisions on standards. It gives information to the manufacturers about the degree of harmonisation already achieved in this area for parameters not specified in the standards and about the recommended national licensing regimes. In its **Appendix 3** it contains also a list of national deviations and restrictions.

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Appendix 1 to ERC REPORT 12**ERC/DEC/(97)10****EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM****1 INTRODUCTION**

The Decision provides a regime for mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures which includes type examination (module B) accompanied by conformity to type (module C) and full quality assurance (module H) as defined in Council Decision 93/465/EEC¹. The regime of this Decision applies to radio equipment including radio terminal equipment for which the Directives 91/263/EEC (Council Directive of 29 April 1991 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning telecommunications terminal equipment, including the mutual recognition of their conformity) and 93/97/EEC (Council Directive of 29 October 1993 supplementing Directive 91/263/EEC in respect of satellite earth station equipment) are not applicable. For receiver parts of transceivers or separate receivers of closed radio systems the Internal Production Control (module A) as detailed in the above mentioned Council Decision and Annex 1 to this Decision will be applied.

The aim of this ERC Decision is that CEPT administrations, which have implemented the Decision, accept without additional national procedures, the conformity assessment procedures complying with the provisions of this ERC Decision, carried out under the responsibility of the administration of another CEPT member country.

The arrangements of this Decision are of an interim nature in the EEA countries, pending legislative action of the European Union.

2 BACKGROUND

Traditionally, CEPT administrations have required radio equipment and radio terminal equipment to be type approved to a relevant (national) technical standard or standards. At the same time it is in the interest of the European industry to produce radio equipment for the largest possible market and through economy of scale to achieve minimum of cost and effort and to this end ETSI have prepared a number of standards. Since these ETSI standards are now available, CEPT administrations should promote them as a common basis for conformity assessment procedures and should mutually recognise the rights given in one country based on such procedures for placing on the market of radio equipment and radio terminal equipment and introduce a common marking scheme.

As a first step the CEPT Recommendation T/R 71-03 which detailed the procedures for type testing and type approval for radio equipment intended for Land Mobile non-public networks was adopted in 1991. This Recommendation was revised in 1994 in order to broaden its scope. Subsequently ERC/REC 01-06, replacing T/R 71-03, which covers all kinds of radio equipment and all international standards was adopted within the CEPT/ERC. It can therefore be used as a basis for type approval.

The only exception was equipment covered by EEC Directives 91/263/EEC and 93/97/EEC within those CEPT member countries where the Directives are applicable. In the course of 1994 the ERC adopted new policy goals with related recommendations. Some of these recommendations deal with the mutual recognition of type approval and the implementation of standards. In order to comply with these policy goals and recommendations this ERC Decision on the procedures for mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures for radio equipment and radio terminal equipment was developed.

¹ Council Decision of 22 July 1993 concerning the modules for the various phases of the conformity assessment procedures and the rules for the affixing and use of the CE conformity marking, which are intended to be used in the technical harmonisation directives.

3 SCOPE OF THE ERC DECISION

The Decision provides a regime for mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures of radio equipment and radio terminal equipment within the CEPT administrations. This Decision covers the radio equipment and radio terminal equipment as defined in Annex 3, as far as the procedures of EU Directives are not applicable. Amateur radio equipment is outside the scope of this Decision.

The aim of this Decision is that CEPT administrations will not impede, for reasons related to the requirements covered by this Decision and the relevant ERC Decision(s) on the adoption of the particular standard(s), the placing on the market of radio equipment or radio terminal equipment which complies with the provisions of this Decision. A basic element of the mutual recognition of these procedures is the adoption of common European standards within the ERC and the harmonised implementation of these standards within the CEPT administrations. The use of uniform application forms for testing, a uniform Test Report Form as well as a uniform type approval certificate and a uniform Declaration of Conformity document of manufacturers with a full quality assurance system certified by a conformity assessment body will facilitate this process.

Marking of radio equipment is essential for control and enforcement purposes and therefore a marking scheme is developed in Annex 2.

It should also be noted that the assessment to electromagnetic compatibility requirements and low voltage requirements in accordance with the procedures of the EMC Directive (Council Directive of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility) and Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC (Council Directive of 19 February 1973 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits) are outside the scope of this Decision.

The Decision relates only to conformity assessment and placing on the market of equipment and does not cover the licensing or free circulation and use, which might be subject to separate ERC Decisions.

4 EXPLANATORY REMARKS

4.1 The adoption of standards within the ERC

In 1993 a Memorandum of Understanding between the ERC and ETSI was concluded and a co-operation procedure established. One of the principles of co-operation agreed in this MoU is that for radio standards developed by ETSI, not within the scope of the Directives 91/263/EEC and 93/97/EEC, separate ERC Decisions will be developed. These should make reference to the essential requirements for efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum (ETS Part A), to its application domain, to any additional regulatory requirements, and to a date for its introduction into national conformity assessment regimes.

4.2 Conformity assessment procedures

The procedure described in Annex 1, applicable to radio equipment for which there is a standard adopted by an ERC Decision for national type approval regulations, will be:

- The conformity assessment bodies within the CEPT member countries will accept as a basis for type approval the ERC/WGRR approved application form together with the Test Report using the ERC/WGRR approved Test Report Form² of tests carried out to a technical standard by an accredited testing laboratory.
- For receivers it is in the interest of the user and the licensing authority to be informed what spectrum related requirements the receiver meets. In justified cases conformity assessment to receiver requirements may be required.
- For receive only equipment used in safety services i.e. receive only equipment which is subject to international regulations issued by IMO, ICAO etc, conformity assessment to receiver requirements is justified.

² In the case where the application form and/or the test report form are not available they shall be derived from the model application form and the test report form as approved by CEPT/WGRR.

- When equipment is to be placed on the market in more than one country, it is the manufacturers responsibility that the equipment is tested according to the essential spectrum management requirements of all the countries where it will be marketed.
- The applicants shall take ETS 300 793 into account when presenting the equipment for testing.

- A conformity assessment body of a CEPT member country shall require the applicant to give a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other conformity assessment bodies in countries which have implemented this ERC Decision.

- When this CEPT conformity assessment body grants the type approval as well as when the Declaration of Conformity document is issued by a manufacturer with a certified full quality assurance system, this will be mutually accepted by those CEPT administrations having committed themselves to implement the ERC Decision on the adoption of the specific standard and this ERC Decision.

- The type approved equipment or the equipment with a Declaration of Conformity of a manufacturer can then be placed on the market in the countries where the CEPT administrations have committed themselves to implement the ERC Decision on the adoption of the specific standard and this ERC Decision³.

It should be noted however that mutual recognition of conformity assessments between EEA and non-EEA countries is subject to the conclusion of separate agreements.

All administrations, as a part of their market surveillance may perform checks on products placed on the market. A procedure for withdrawal of non-complying equipment from the market is described in decides 11 of this Decision. Such a procedure should be initiated e.g.

- if equipment which is put on the market fails to comply with the technical requirements used as the basis for the type approval or of the certification of the full quality assurance system of a manufacturer or;
- if equipment is placed on the market with a single type designation but as two variants from which one complies with the type approval requirements and the other does not.

4.3 Mutual recognition of type approval and of the Declaration of Conformity document of a manufacturer (full quality assurance system)

A signatory of this Decision is obliged to mutually recognise conformity assessment when the ERC has adopted a Decision, implemented by that signatory, on the use of a common European standard on the basis of the procedures of the MoU with ETSI.

4.4 Type testing

A condition for the application of this procedure is that the type testing will be carried out by a testing laboratory accredited in accordance with the ISO guide 25:1990 or EN 45001 or a National Standard conforming to ISO guide 25 or EN 45001, thus improving the consistency, authority, and standard of calibration and testing within Europe.

The accreditation should be acceptable to the conformity assessment body granting certification.

For information purposes, a register will be kept by the ERO on testing laboratories and their competence with respect to different standards. The ERO will also maintain information on certified full quality assurance systems of manufacturers. Information contained in the register will be based on material provided by the CEPT administrations who will supply this information on a regular basis.

Further, the EAL (European Accreditation of Laboratories) agreement has been developed in order to facilitate mutual recognition agreements with other national schemes thus obtaining international acceptance of accredited laboratories.

³ For that radio equipment which is subject to licensing, the right to possess and/or to use the equipment is dependent on the licensing regimes.

4.5 Full quality assurance system

A condition for the application of the procedure described in the Decision is that the full quality assurance system of the manufacturer is in conformance with the applicable requirements of module H of the global approach (93/465/EEC). Guidance to the assessment of the quality systems can be found in the Telecommunications Terminal Directive (91/263/EEC) and the ADLNB Handbook.

4.6 Use of uniform application forms and test report forms

In order to facilitate the regime for mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures defined in this Decision, standard application forms and test report forms can be used for each standard. These forms are to be drafted in co-operation between ETSI and the ERC/WGRR, approved by ERC/WGRR, and based on the model forms that are approved by ERC/WGRR. The reason for the development of standard forms is that the use of uniform type test application forms and test report forms will ensure that the same information will be available to all conformity assessment bodies or the bodies issuing certificates of full quality assurance systems. Use of the uniform forms make the conformity assessment procedures more consistent.

4.7 Use of uniform type approval certificates and uniform Declaration of Conformity documents of manufacturers

Annex 1 points 4 and 5 detail the minimum information, which should be included on type approval certificates and on Declaration of Conformity documents of manufacturers. The uniform use of such information will assist mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures.

Point 5 lists specific additional information for those characteristics, which are not harmonised in the standards.

4.8 Marking of equipment within the CEPT

The equipment will be marked as defined in Annex 2 with the letter R followed by a four digit number identifying the conformity assessment body and an equipment identification, which will be defined in separate ERC Decisions or Recommendations.

Apart from this marking radio equipment (transmitter, receiver and transceiver) shall bear a unique type designation and the name of manufacturer and/or supplier responsible for placing it on the market.

Additional marking is also required by EC Directives such as the EMC Directive (89/336/EEC) within the EEA countries.

4.9 Central register of type approvals and of the Declaration of Conformity documents of manufacturers

For market surveillance purposes, the central register of type approvals and Declaration of Conformity documents of manufacturers granted under this Decision shall be available for consultation by all CEPT administrations and the general public. This register is kept by the ERO. Each conformity assessment body of a CEPT member country will be responsible for providing the ERO with the necessary information about the type approvals and certificates of full quality assurance systems it has granted under this Decision including the Declaration of Conformity documents of manufacturers.

5 REQUIREMENT FOR AN ERC DECISION

The prescriptions on type approval and of full quality assurance systems in CEPT member countries are laid down by law, regulations or administrative actions. The ERC recognises that a harmonised implementation of standards, harmonisation of type approval procedures and the mutual recognition of type approval and the Declaration of Conformity documents of manufacturers with a certified full quality assurance system will be of the greatest benefit to the manufacturers of radio equipment and therefore to the users of this equipment. A commitment by CEPT member countries to implement an ERC Decision as described above will provide a clear indication that the mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures for radio equipment in general will be introduced throughout Europe and that barriers to trade will be removed.

**ERC DECISION
of 30 June 1997**

**on the mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures
including marking of
radio equipment and radio terminal equipment**

(ERC/DEC/(97)10)

The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations,

considering:

- a) that, in the absence of provisions under existing EU Directives, there is an urgent need for a procedure for mutual recognition of type approvals and conformity declarations for radio equipment;
- b) that this implies the definition of common procedures for conformity assessment including type approval, recognition of full quality assurance systems and marking of radio equipment;
- c) that it is required to have harmonised conditions for accreditation of testing laboratories;
- d) that it is advantageous to have a common marking system based on common procedures, introduced in the CEPT countries in order to facilitate free placing on the market of radio equipment and radio terminal equipment complying with essential requirements relating to the use of the spectrum laid down in CEPT/ERC Decisions implementing (parts of) European Standards;
- e) that the use of uniform type test application forms and test report forms will ensure that the same information will be available to all bodies responsible for issuing conformity certificates, hereafter referred to as conformity assessment bodies, and to the manufacturers having a certified full quality assurance system, which will make the assessment of conformity by the conformity assessment bodies or the preparation of Declaration of Conformity documents by manufacturers having a certified full quality assurance system more consistent;
- f) that the type approval certificate or the Declaration of Conformity with the user information (in the case where the manufacturer has a certified full quality assurance system) will ensure that the necessary information will be available in the same form to all CEPT administrations, and will ensure that all the relevant information of the equipment which has been legally placed on the market will be available;
- g) that it is useful for licensing and market surveillance but also for the users that all relevant information on the equipment will be publicly available from a single source.

recognising:

- a) the Directives 91/263/EEC and 93/97/EEC, which lay down provisions on the conformity assessment and marking of certain classes of radio equipment to allow their placing on the market within the EU;
- b) that there is an MoU between ERC and ETSI dealing with the preparation and adoption of standards for radio equipment;
- c) that the ERC, according to the MoU with ETSI, will adopt standards using the mechanism of ERC Decisions and will adopt regulatory aspects for the standards concerned, notably the selection of which aspects of the standards relate to essential spectrum usage requirements;
- d) that the conformity assessment bodies of the CEPT member countries recognise the method of assessment as described in ETSI Technical Report 028, (annex B, 2nd Edition, March 1994), when examining the results of the measurements in order to decide whether or not to grant type approval or recognise the Declaration for Conformity of the manufacturer with a certified full quality assurance system who has made the assessment applying the same methods;

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- e) that common procedures will make consultation between conformity assessment bodies in case of misinterpretations of test results much easier;
- f) that the assessment of conformity to electromagnetic compatibility and electrical safety requirements is outside the scope of this Decision and within the EU governed by the Directives 89/336/EEC and 73/23/EEC;
- g) that the notification of the measures implementing this Decision is governed by the provisions of Directive 83/189/EEC;
- h) that this Decision relates only to the conformity assessment and placing on the market of radio equipment and bears no relation to licensing or free circulation and use, which shall be subject to separate ERC Decisions;
- i) that in general receive-only equipment shall be subject only to conformity assessment relating to electromagnetic compatibility and electrical safety;
- j) that it is in the interest of the user and the licensing authority to be informed what spectrum related requirements the receiver meets;
- k) that in justified cases conformity assessment to receiver requirements may be required;
- l) that for radio communication based on international regulations issued by IMO, ICAO etc, conformity assessment to receiver requirements is justified;
- m) that the arrangements of this Decision are interim in the EEA countries, pending legislative action of the European Union and therefore this Decision needs to be reconsidered when the new legislation is adopted.
- n) that when equipment is to be placed on the market in more than one country, it is the manufacturers responsibility that the equipment is tested according to the essential spectrum management requirements of all the countries where it will be marketed.
- o) the negotiations between the EU and certain CEPT countries to arrive at mutual recognition agreements on conformity assessment:

DECIDES

1. that this Decision shall cover equipment as defined in Annex 3;
2. that administrations which have implemented this Decision shall, without additional requirements, recognise the conformity assessment to the relevant requirements of the applicable European standards adopted by ERC Decisions and the marking that has been carried out in accordance with this Decision under the responsibility of another administration that has implemented this Decision;
3. that mutual recognition of type approvals may be subject to agreements between CEPT administrations on the mutual recognition of conformity assessment;
4. that CEPT administrations shall not impede, for reasons related to requirements covered by this Decision and the relevant ERC Decision(s) on the adoption of the particular standard(s), the placing on the market of equipment the conformity of which has been assessed according to Decides 2) on the condition that all provisions of this Decision are met;
5. that conformity assessment bodies in CEPT member countries shall adopt the conformity assessment procedures as laid down in Annex 1;
6. that type approval shall be granted or the Declaration of Conformity documents issued on the condition that all the provisions of this Decision and all the relevant requirements of the applicable European standards adopted by ERC Decisions are met;

7. that type testing shall be carried out by a testing laboratory recognised by the Administration and accredited in accordance with ISO guides 25:1990 or EN 45001, or a National Standard conforming to ISO guides 25 or EN 45001;
8. that the full quality assurance system of the manufacturer shall be certified by a conformity assessment body to be in conformance with module H of the Global Approach as described in Annex 1;
9. that type approval certificates or Declarations of Conformity documents shall include as a minimum the information as laid down in 4) and 5) of Annex 1;
10. that the registration of all CEPT type approvals granted according to this Decision and all Declaration of Conformity documents shall be maintained by the ERO and the information in this register shall be made publicly available;
11. that where it is determined that radio equipment placed on the market does not comply with the essential requirements relevant to that type of equipment, the conformity assessment body shall take all appropriate measures to withdraw such products from the market and prohibit their being placed on the market. Any such measures shall be notified to ERO which shall in turn notify all CEPT administrations;
12. that CEPT administrations shall notify to the ERO the conformity assessment bodies they have designated, whereupon their codes are issued by the ERO, and that the ERO shall maintain a list containing these codes and make the list publicly available;
13. that CEPT conformity assessment bodies shall inform ERO of type approvals and quality system certificates they have granted, modified or withdrawn as well as the declaration of conformity documents. This information shall be submitted to ERO within two weeks;
14. that the equipment shall carry the appropriate marking as laid down in Annex 2;
15. that only radio equipment in conformity with the description of the type approval certificate or the user's information annexed to the Declaration of Conformity shall carry this marking;
16. that this Decision shall enter into force on 1 October 1997;
17. that CEPT administrations shall communicate the national measures implementing this Decision to the ERC Chairman and the ERO when the Decision is nationally implemented

ANNEX 1

PROCEDURES FOR CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

Transmitter equipment covered by this ERC Decision (see Annex 3) shall be subject to conformity assessment procedures based on either:

- **Type Examination (module B)** accompanied by **Conformity to Type (module C)**

or

- **Full Quality Assurance (module H)** alone, as defined in **Council Decision 93/465/EEC** (Global Approach).

Module C shall be applied without supplementary requirements for production control.

When requirements for receiver parts of transceivers or separate receivers of closed radio systems are justified, the internal production control (module A) as detailed in the above mentioned Council Decision shall be applied. For radiocommunication based on international regulations issued by IMO, ICAO etc, receivers may be required to fulfil other modules than A.

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For better understanding on the application of the conformity assessment modules for the purposes of this ERC Decision the following replacements have to be made in the text of the Council Decision:

- Any reference to a specific directive is understood to mean this ERC Decision.
- Any reference to CE marking is understood to mean Annex 2 to this ERC Decision.
- Any reference to Community means CEPT member countries, which have implemented this ERC Decision.
- Any reference to EC type-examination means type approval in the sense of this ERC Decision.
- Any reference to conformity assessment body means a body which is designated by a CEPT administration for carrying out the certification, product checks and associated surveillance tasks pertaining to the procedures referred to in this Annex. The conformity assessment body can also be the administration itself.
- Any reference to notified body means the conformity assessment body in the sense of this Decision.
- Any reference to essential requirements means ERC Decisions implementing European standards.

In addition to the general guidelines given above, the following specific items shall be applied:

- 1) Manufacturers with a certified full quality assurance system, applicants and/or accredited testing laboratories shall provide information as detailed in application forms and test report forms approved by the ERC/WGRR for each particular standard or, when these are not available, the documents shall be based upon the 'model' Application Form and 'model' Test Report Form approved by the ERC/WGRR. Manufacturers not located in a CEPT member country shall submit their applications using an authorised representative in a CEPT member country.
- 2) A conformity assessment body in a CEPT member country shall require the applicant to give a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other conformity assessment body of a CEPT country.
- 3) CEPT administrations shall supply the ERO with a list of accredited test laboratories and of manufacturers with a certified full quality assurance system and their competence with respect to different radio product standards and ERO shall maintain this information.
- 4) Type approval certificates or the Declarations of Conformity according to this Decision with the user information of a manufacturer who has a certified full quality assurance system shall include as a minimum the following information:
 - date of certificate;
 - name of the national conformity assessment body granting the type approval or which has certified the full quality assurance system;
 - name of the manufacturer;
 - name and contact information of the applicant or the person responsible for the manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity;
 - the type designation of the equipment and each variant if any;
 - description of the equipment (e.g. base station, mobile station, portable or other);
 - description of equipment use;
 - reference to the ERC Decision adopting the relevant European standard;
 - type approval certificate number or reference number of the Declaration of Conformity;
 - Effective Radiated Power (ERP or EIRP, fixed or variable) range in the case of integral antenna equipment;
 - carrier power (fixed or variable) in the case of antenna socket equipment;
 - designation of emission;
 - the version of software affecting the radio frequency parameters where applicable;
 - marking requirements.

- 5) In addition to the information under 4), the type approval certificate or the Declaration Conformity of a group 3 radio equipment shall contain also the following information against which the equipment has been tested:
- frequency (transmitter and receiver) range;
 - channel spacing(s);
 - temperature range(s);
 - further information relevant to each particular standard (e.g. communal site usage, simplex, duplex, bit rate etc.);
- and breakdown of the above mentioned information if contained in coded form in the type designation;
- 6) The certificates defined under items 4) and 5) shall be written at least in English.
- 7) At the applicant's request, equipment may be tested to a number of options included within a technical standard for a given parameter in order to assess conformity with all the national regulatory requirements for all the variants the manufacturer chooses to make.
- 8) The type approval certificate is valid only for products which are identical with the tested sample. Any changes, that could affect the performance characteristics covered by the conformity assessment requirements, should be discussed with the conformity assessment body, which has granted the type approval. The conformity assessment body has to determine (with the support of the testing laboratory originator of the report if necessary) whether the manufacturer is presenting an upgrade to the initial product or a new product. Depending on the modifications, the conformity assessment body may require additional tests to be carried out in consultation with applicant and therefore the technical variants and upgrades related to the original approved type designation must be included to certificates in items 4 and 5.
- In the cases where a manufacturer has a certified full quality assurance system, the manufacturer has to decide whether the changes of the product are an upgrade or not. In the case of an upgrade the manufacturer has to produce a new Declaration of Conformity and send a copy to the conformity assessment body. In every case the manufacturer is responsible for the quality of his product series.
- 9) CEPT administrations should inform the conformity assessment body which has granted the type approval or which has certified the full quality assurance system, of any problems encountered in the market surveillance.
- 10) Upon request a conformity assessment body of a CEPT member country shall give the administrations of other CEPT member countries information concerning the certification of the type of equipment concerned.

ANNEX 2

MARKING OF RADIO EQUIPMENT COVERED BY THIS DECISION

1. The radio equipment shall be marked by the letter R and a four-digit number identifying the conformity assessment body, which issued the type approval certificate or certified the manufacturers quality system. This number shall be followed by an equipment identification defined by the ERC for the relevant categories of radio equipment. This CEPT mark shall be placed beside the CE mark, if there is any.
- Example: R1234 PMR
2. The marking shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly.

3. The mark described above shall only be used on equipment, the conformity of which has been assessed in accordance with this Decision.
4. Apart from the mark described above, each equipment shall bear a unique type designation and the name of the manufacturer and/or supplier responsible for placing the equipment on the market.

The information concerning the codes of the conformity assessment bodies and the equipment identifications are available in the ERO.

ANNEX 3

Equipment covered by this ERC Decision

For the purpose of this Decision, the following definitions apply:

- Terminal equipment means equipment that is defined in Article 1 of the Telecommunications Terminal Directive (91/263/EEC), as amended by Directives 93/68/EEC and 93/97/EEC.
- European standard means a standard, which has been approved pursuant to the statutes of the standards bodies with which the European Community has concluded agreements.

The following equipment is covered by this Decision:

1. terminal equipment
 - intended to be connected to a public telecommunications network,
 - employing the radio frequency spectrum,
 - for which the legal placing on the market is not covered by the Telecommunications Terminal Directive
 - and
 - for which there exists an ERC Decision referring to an European Standard;
2. radio equipment
 - which operates on harmonised radio parameters (including frequency bands) according to an ERC Decision
 - and
 - for which there exists an ERC Decision referring to an European Standard;
3. radio equipment outside the scope of 2
 - which may operate on frequency bands not necessarily harmonised,
 - the frequency parameters of which may be regulated by individual licences and
 - for which there exists an ERC Decision referring to an European Standard.

Amateur radio equipment is outside the scope of this Decision.

Appendix 2 to ERC REPORT 12

LIST OF ERC DECISIONS ON THE ADOPTION OF STANDARDS INCLUDING EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION CODES CONTAINED IN THE CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT MARKING

This list will be regularly updated by the ERO for new ERC Decisions on the adoption of standards. Equipment identification codes will be defined by WG RR.

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(95)02 on the adoption of national type approval regulations for equipment to be used in the land mobile service using angle modulation based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 086

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxPMR**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)02 on the harmonised frequency band to be designated for CEPT PR 27 radio equipment and on the implementation of the technical standard (ETS 300 135) for this equipment

Equipment identification marking: **CEPT PR27**

Note: This marking is applicable for equipment types placed on the market based on procedures defined in ERC/REC 01-06

(For equipment placed on the market based on ERC/DEC/(97)10 procedures this marking shall be used instead of marking CEPT PR27 Y as defined in DEC/(96)02)

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)07 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used in the land mobile service for the transmission of data (and speech) and having an antenna connector, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 113

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxPMR**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)08 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for radio relay systems operating in the fixed service for the transmission of digital signals and analogue video signals operating between 37 GHz and 39.5 GHz, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 197

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(98)08 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for radio relay systems operating in the fixed service for the transmission of digital signals and analogue video signals operating between 37 GHz and 39.5 GHz, based on the European Standard (Telecommunications series) EN 300 197 V1.2.1

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxRRL**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)09 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for radio relay systems operating in the fixed service for the transmission of digital signals and analogue video signals operating between 21.2 GHz and 23.6 GHz based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 198

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(98)09 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for radio relay systems operating in the fixed service for the transmission of digital signals and analogue video signals operating between 21.2 GHz and 23.6 GHz based on the European Standard (Telecommunications series) EN 300 198 V1.2.1

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxRRL**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)10 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used in the land mobile service for transmitting signals to initiate a specific response in the receiver based on the Interim European Telecommunications Standard (I-ETS) 300 219

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxPMR**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)11 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used in the land mobile service using an integral antenna intended primarily for analogue speech based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 296

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxPMR**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)12 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used in the land mobile service using an integral antenna transmitting signals to initiate a specific response in the receiver based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 341

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxPMR**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)13 on the adoption of approval regulations for very high frequency (VHF), frequency modulated, sound broadcasting transmitters based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 384

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxFMBC**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)14 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used in the land mobile service for the transmission of data (and speech) and using an integral antenna based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 390

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxPMR**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)15 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used for wireless microphones in the 25 MHz to 3 GHz frequency range to be used in the mobile service based on the Interim European Telecommunications Standard (I-ETS) 300 422

Equipment identification marking:

For cases not covered by ERC/REC 70-03 **RxxxxWM**

For cases in future possibly covered by ERC/REC 70-03 **RxxxxSRD 10a . . f**

(Symbols Aa will be defined when the relevant annex will be added to ERC/REC 70-03)

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)16 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used for wide band audio links in the frequency range 25 MHz to 3 GHz based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 454

Equipment identification marking:

For cases not covered by ERC/REC. 70-03 **RxxxxWAL**

For cases in future possibly covered by ERC/REC 70-03 **RxxxxSRD Aa**

(Symbols Aa will be defined when the relevant annex will be added to ERC/REC 70-03)

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)17 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used for wide band data transmission operating in the frequency range 2.4 GHz to 2.4835 GHz and using spread spectrum modulation techniques based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 328

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxSRD 3a**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)18 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used for cordless telephone apparatus operating in the mobile service in the frequency range 864.1 MHz to 868.1 MHz, based on the Interim European Telecommunications Standard (I-ETS) 300 131

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxCT2**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)19 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used for on-site paging systems, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 224

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxOSP**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(96)20 on the adoption of approval regulations for radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in the frequency range 156 MHz to 174 MHz based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 162

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxMAR/VHF**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(98)05 on the adoption of national approval regulations for short range devices operating in the frequency range 25 to 1000 MHz with power levels up to 500 mW based on the European Standard (Telecommunication Series) EN 300 220-1

Equipment identification marking:

For cases not covered by ERC/REC 70-03 **RxxxxSRD**

For cases covered by relevant Annexes to ERC/REC 70-03 **Rxxxx SRD 1c . . k, 7a . . d, 8a . . c, 12a, 13a**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(98)06 on the adoption of national approval regulations for equipment to be used in the land mobile service as Base Station System (BSS) equipment for the GSM Digital Cellular Telecommunications system (phase 2) based on the Interim European Telecommunication Standard (I-ETS)300 609-1: Radio Aspects

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxGSM/BSS**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(98)07 on the adoption of national approval regulations for equipment to be used in the land mobile service as Base Station System (BSS) repeaters for the GSM Digital Cellular Telecommunications system (phase 2) based on the European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) 300 609-4: Repeaters

Equipment identification marking: **RxxxxGSM/REP**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(98)11 on the harmonised frequency band to be designated for CEPT PR 27 radio equipment and on the implementation of the technical standard for this equipment

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx PR27**

Note: This marking is applicable for equipment types placed on the market based on procedures defined in ERC/DEC/(97)10

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(98)25 on the harmonised frequency band to be designated for PMR 446

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx PMR 446**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)14 on Technical characteristics and methods of measurement for VHF radiotelephone equipment for general communications and associated equipment for Class “D” Digital Selective Calling (DSC) based on the European Standard (Telecommunications series) EN 301 025

Equipment identification marking: **Rxxxx DSCD**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(98)28 on the adoption of approval regulations for Radio transmitters and receivers at aeronautical stations of the aeronautical mobile service operating in the VHF band (118 – 137 MHz) using amplitude modulation and 8,33 kHz channel spacing; Technical characteristics and methods of measurement based on the European Standard ETS 300 676

Equipment identification marking: **Rxxxx AEROVHF**

CEPT/ERC/DEC(98)30 on the adoption of approval regulations for Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI) for railways based on the European Standard EN 300 781 V1.1.1 (1998-01) operating in the 2.45 GHz ISM band

Equipment identification marking: **Rxxxx SRD4a**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)04 on the adoption of approval regulations for radio equipment to be used in the land mobile service for Terrestrial Trunked Radio System (TETRA) based on the TBR 035

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx TETRA**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)07 on the adoption of approval regulations for short range devices operating in the frequency range 1 GHz to 25 GHz based on the Interim European Telecommunications Standard (I-ETS) 300 440

Equipment identification marking:

For cases not covered by ERC/REC 70-03 **Rxxxx SRD**

For cases covered by relevant Annexes to ERC/REC 70-03 **Rxxxx SRD 11 . . n, 6a . . f**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)08 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for low and medium capacity point-to-point Digital Radio Relay Systems (DRRS) operating in the frequency range 2,1 to 2,6 GHz, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 633

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx RRL**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)09 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for digital point-to-point radio relay systems operating in fixed service between 24.25 and 29.50 GHz, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 431

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx RRL**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)10 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for TDMA point-to-multipoint digital radio systems operating in the frequency range 1 to 3 GHz, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 636

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx RRL**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)11 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for low capacity point-to-point Digital Radio Relay Systems (DRRS) operating in the 1.4 GHz frequency band, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 630

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx RRL**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)12 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for Sub-STM1 Digital Radio Relay Systems (DRRS) operating in the 13 GHz, 15 GHz and 18 GHz frequency bands with about 14 MHz co-polar channel spacing, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 786

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx RRL**

CEPT/ERC/DEC/(99)13 on the adoption of approval regulations for equipment to be used for Sub-STM1 Digital Radio Relay Systems (DRRS) operating in the 13 GHz, 15 GHz and 18 GHz frequency bands with about 28 MHz co-polar and 14 MHz cross-polar channel spacing, based on the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) 300 639

Equipment identification marking **Rxxxx RRL**

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Appendix 3 to ERC REPORT 12

**CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT OF PRIVATE LAND MOBILE RADIO
EQUIPMENT (PMR)**

- 1** The following information is intended to provide general guidance:
- 1.1** The frequency range over which the equipment conformity is to be applicable is chosen by the applicant.
- 1.2** In choosing the frequencies for test (in accordance with the standard EN 300 793) the applicant for conformity assessment is able to decide the range of the equipment transmitter, and separately the receiver. The transmitter and receiver alignment range can be the same or different.
- 1.3** In making decisions on the chosen alignment range the applicant should take into account the different national frequency bands and decide whether the equipment is intended to cover all national bands, or some or only one national band. The applicant may choose a specific national sub-band such as that used by the police, if the equipment is only intended for such purpose.
- 1.4** In general equipment will require a much wider alignment range if it is intended to cover all national bands rather than some or one.
- 1.5** Draft EN 300 793 is intended to provide guidance on the presentation of equipment for type testing. In particular this EN specifies:
- the choice of model for type testing,
 - the number of equipment samples required, and
 - the number and range of tests required for each sample of submitted equipment.

The types of equipment covered by this EN are as follows:

- base station (equipment fitted with antenna socket, intended for use in a fixed location),
 - mobile station (equipment fitted with antenna socket, normally used in a vehicle or as transportable) and
 - handportable stations (equipment having either antenna socket, or an integral antenna).
- 1.6** Equipment which has been tested over a specific wide range of parameters, such as frequency band, temperature range, transmitter power, etc., is to be issued a type approval certificate or manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity document even if national regulations in some countries specify a narrower range of parameters within the tested range.

For example, if an equipment has been tested over the frequency range 410 to 470 MHz, conformity assessment based on these test results would be recognised in a country where, for example, the equipment could only be licensed for operation in the band 420 to 465 MHz.

- 2** The following information is intended to provide specific guidance when testing equipment with options for different transmitter output powers.
- 2.1** When the only difference between equipment variants is the transmitter output power, the applicant may offer them as a product family for conformity assessment.
- 2.2** The transmitter output power may be variable, with the power level set by programming software before

the equipment is put into service. The applicant for conformity assessment will state the maximum and minimum power and in accordance with the product standard tests will be carried out at these power levels. The equipment will have one unique Type Designation regardless of the programmed power level.

2.3 There is a case where the transmitter output power can be selected by the user, sometimes linked to the channel switch so that different channels operate at different power outputs or pre-programmed to a fixed power level within the power range to meet the individual user's licence requirements. The Application Form makes provision for such an equipment, whose transmitter will be tested at the fixed or highest and lowest power outputs. If the Application Form does not include a table linking the output power with the channel, the applicant shall provide such a table.

2.4 If the output power is varied by changes of hardware such as adding a further power output unit, it is required for each version (corresponding to a particular output power unit) to have a different Type Designation for the equipment.

Apart from the transmitter the remainder of the equipment for each Type Designation would be identical. For convenience this may be called a family of equipment. It may not be necessary to carry out any further receiver tests or all of the transmitter tests on each member of the family.

2.5 The full range of receiver and transmitter tests would be carried out on one piece of equipment only and limited tests on the transmitter(s) of the other pieces of equipment in the family. Under these circumstances it may be possible to supply the appropriate number of equipment for test in accordance with the appropriate clauses of the Standard and an appropriate number of additional transmitter power output units to give the different transmitter output powers. The additional power output units would be fitted at the end of the tests.

This procedure is conditional upon the applicant being able to change the power output units easily with simple hand tools only. If the change is authorised to be made by the test laboratory the applicant shall supply written instructions on how to change the unit. It is also conditional upon written confirmation from the applicant that changing of the transmitter power output module does not and cannot affect the performance of the receiver in any way.

The limited transmitter tests would be as defined in the appropriate product standard but are typically:

- . Transmitter Carrier Power Conducted or
- . Transmitter Radiated Power as appropriate
- . Transmitter Adjacent Channel Power
- . Transmitter Spurious Emissions

3 It should be appreciated that a user's licence may preclude him from operating over the full power range if the power is variable.

**Appendix 4 to ERC REPORT 12
CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES IN COMMUNITY LEGISLATION**

		B. (type examination)				G. (unit verification)	H. (full quality assurance)
DESIGN	A. (Internal control of production)						
	<p>Manufacturer</p> <p>Keeps technical Documentation at the disposal of national authorities</p> <p>Aa</p> <p>Intervention of notified body</p>	<p>Manufacturer submits to notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Technical documentation — Type <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ascertains conformity with essential requirements — Carries out tests, if necessary — Issues EC type-examination certificate 				<p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Submits technical documentation 	<p>EN 29001</p> <p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Operates an approved quality system (QS) for design <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Carries out surveillance of the QS — Verifies conformity of the design¹ — Issues EC design examination certificate¹
PRODUCTION		C. (conformity to type)	D. (production quality assurance)	E. (product quality assurance)	F. (product verification)		
	<p>A.</p> <p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Declares conformity with essential requirements — Affixes the CE marking <p>Aa</p> <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Tests on specific aspects of the product¹ — Product checks at random intervals¹ 	<p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Declares conformity with approved type — Affixes the CE marking <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Tests on specific aspects of the product¹ — Product checks at random intervals¹ 	<p align="center">EN 29002</p> <p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Operates an approved quality system (QS) for production and testing — Declares conformity with approved type — Affixes the CE marking <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Approves the QS — Carries out surveillance of the QS 	<p align="center">EN 29003</p> <p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Operates an approved quality system (QS) for inspection and testing — Declares conformity with approved type, or to essential requirements — Affixes the CE marking <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Approves the QS — Carries out surveillance of the QS 	<p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Declares conformity with approved type, or with essential requirements — Affixes the CE marking <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Verifies conformity — Issues certificate at conformity 	<p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Submits product — Declares conformity — Affixes the CE marking <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Verifies conformity with essential requirements — Issues certificate of conformity 	<p>Manufacturer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Operates an approved QS for production and testing — Declares conformity — Affixes the CE marking <p>Notified body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Carries out surveillance of the QS

¹ Supplementary requirements which may be used in specific Directives