



Electronic Communications Committee (ECC)  
within the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)

## **ECC RECOMMENDATION (04)01**

### **WITH REGARD TO FORBIDDING THE PLACING ON THE MARKET AND USE OF JAMMERS IN THE CEPT MEMBER COUNTRIES**

Recommendation adopted by the Working Group “Regulatory Affairs” (RA)

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The ECC has agreed the CEPT/ECC Recommendation (03)04 with regards to forbidding the placing on the market and use of GSM jammers in the CEPT countries. A GSM jammer is a device that transmits signals on the same frequencies at which the GSM operations are being conducted with the aim of blocking GSM communications in a certain area. The scope of Recommendation (03)04 is only applicable for GSM jammers, operating in the 900/1800 MHz.

Other types of jammers have been found in CEPT member countries such as GPS, video-link and wireless LAN jammers. There is no legitimate civil use for these jammers as their sole purpose is to disrupt the operation of radio services.

Especially in the case of GPS jamming the safety risks are high because GPS is used for navigation, rescue services and in tracking devices.

CEPT administrations and also the EU Commission have expressed their concern about the jamming devices, which may pose an uncontrollable threat to the operation of (licensed) radio services. Also within the frequency plans of the countries, no assignments for civil use of jammers have been made at this moment in time and therefore they interfere with the use of legitimately assigned spectrum.

It is not possible to construct jammers that comply with the R&TTE (1999/5/EC) or the EMC Directives (89/336/EEC) and those devices cannot therefore be legally placed on the market for use under these Directives.

Therefore, where such products claim compliance with the R&TTE or the EMC Directive, market surveillance authorities are under an obligation to take them from the market under the provisions of those Directives and to notify such actions to the EU Commission. For those countries that have not implemented the R&TTE and EMC Directives national provisions may prevent the placing on the market and the use of this equipment.

“The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations,

*considering*

- a) that jammers are designed to make the use of radio systems impossible in the areas where they are placed;
- b) that the legality of jamming has been discussed at several instances within the CEPT and within the EU in the context of the R&TTE, and the EMC Directives;
- c) that these discussions have made it clear that there is no legal basis to allow that communications be disrupted by jamming devices operated by the public;
- d) that it is not possible to construct jammers which comply with the Essential Requirements of the R&TTE or the EMC Directives and therefore it is not possible to place this equipment on the market;

*noting*

- a) Articles 5, 7 and 9 of the R&TTE Directive 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
- b) that in the case of GPS jamming the safety risks are high because GPS is used for navigation, rescue services and in tracking devices;

*recommends*

- 1) that CEPT administrations shall:
  - Not allow the placing on their market nor the use of jammers;
  - Take appropriate measures to stop the transmissions of jammers;
  - Exchange information on market surveillance activities with regard to jammers.

*Note:*

Please check the CEPT web site ([http:// www.cept.org](http://www.cept.org)) for the up to date position on the implementation of this and other ERC and ECC recommendations.