



# ERC Recommendation

## 70-03

Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD)

**Tromsø 1997**

Subsequent amendments

7 June 2019

Please Note

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## FOREWORD

This Recommendation sets out the general position on common spectrum allocations for Short Range Devices (SRDs) for countries within the CEPT. It is also intended that it can be used as a reference document by the CEPT member countries when preparing their national regulations in order to keep in line with the provisions of the RE Directive (2014/53/EU) .

In using this Recommendation it should be remembered that it represents the most widely accepted position within the CEPT but it should not be assumed that all allocations are available in all countries. An indication of where allocations are not available or where deviations from the CEPT position occur is to be found in Appendix 3.

It should also be remembered that the pattern of radio use is not static. It is continuously evolving to reflect the many changes that are taking place in the radio environment; particularly in the field of technology. Spectrum allocations must reflect these changes and the position set out in this Recommendation is therefore subject to continuous review.

Moreover, many administrations have designated additional frequencies or frequency bands for SRD applications on a national basis that do not conform to the CEPT position set out in this Recommendation.

For these reasons, those wishing to develop or market SRDs based on this Recommendation are advised to contact the relevant national administration to verify that the position set out herein still applies. Any inconsistencies between the national position stated in the implementation table in Appendix 1 of this Recommendation and those national positions stated elsewhere should be brought to the attention of the ECO ([robin.donoghue@eco.cept.org](mailto:robin.donoghue@eco.cept.org)) in order that these differences may be resolved.

When selecting parameters for new SRDs, which may have inherent safety of human life implications, manufacturers and users should pay particular attention to the potential for interference from other systems operating in the same or adjacent bands. Manufacturers should advise users on the risks of potential interference and its consequences.

This Recommendation is also electronically available in the EFIS database [link](#).

Information on RE Directive radio equipment classes is available in the EFIS database [link](#).

The CEPT country codes used in this Recommendation can be seen under [link](#).

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## INTRODUCTION

CEPT has adopted this Recommendation to deal with Short Range Devices and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) has developed harmonised European standards in support of the RE Directive (2014/53/EU) for the majority of these devices.

The term "Short Range Device" (SRD) is intended to cover the radio equipment which have low capability of causing interference to other radio equipment. SRDs use either integral, dedicated or external antennas and all modes of modulation can be permitted subject to relevant standards. SRDs are not considered a "Radio Service" under the ITU Radio Regulations (Article 1).

This Recommendation describes the spectrum management requirements for SRDs relating to allocated frequency bands, maximum power levels, channel spacing or modulation/maximum occupied bandwidth and duty cycle.

Use of SRD devices on board aircraft is allowed under the same conditions provided in the relevant Annex of Recommendation 70-03. CEPT does not address aviation safety aspects. Aircraft manufacturers and aircraft owners should consult the relevant national or regional aviation bodies before installing and using such devices on board aircraft.

Note 1: see also the explanatory document FM(18)113 Annex 47 on 5 GHz RLAN in vehicles (cars, busses, on-board trains, on-board aircraft); <http://www.efis.dk/documents/44659>.

Note 2: see also the explanatory document FM(18)059 Annex 37 related to non-professional Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) use under general authorisations; <http://www.efis.dk/documents/79124>.

For Short Range Devices individual licenses are normally not required unless this possibility is stated within the relevant Annex.

The following annexes define the regulatory parameters as well as additional information about harmonised standards, frequency issues and important technical parameters. Technical parameters are indicated in the relevant harmonised standard.

Appendix 2 covers the relevant ECC/ERC Decisions, Recommendations, ETSI standards and EC Decisions.

For countries having implemented the RE Directive further details can be found on the Office web sites ([link](#)).

The RE Directive (2014/53/EU) can be seen under ([link](#)).

Applications for certain short range devices within this Recommendation are subject to EC Decisions including Decision 2006/771/EC (and its amendments) and Decision 2018/1538/EU. These applications are identified by a footnote under "Additional Information" in the relevant Annex which also mentions any derogation that has been agreed. A list of relevant EC Decisions can be found in Appendix 2.

Member States of EU/EFTA may allow, at national level, equipment to operate under more permissive conditions than specified in the EC Decision if permitted by that EC Decision. Equipment which cannot be operated throughout the European Community without restrictions is considered as 'Class 2' equipment under the classification related to the 2014/53/EU (RE) Directive.

This Recommendation is designed to assist with frequencies available within CEPT member countries for putting short range device radio equipment into service. It is not intended to limit the possibility for placement of product on the market in those Countries which have adopted the RE Directive.

Note that the following RE Directive radio equipment classes exist:

1. Class 1: radio equipment that can be operated without any restriction in EU, EEA and EFTA. According to Article 8.1(b) of the RE Directive, it is clarified that no national radio interface specification is required to be notified under the RE Directive.
2. Class 2: radio equipment subject to restrictions in one or more EU, EEA and EFTA countries, where:
  - the technical parameters are not harmonised through EU, EEA and EFTA;

- the technical parameters are harmonised through EU, EEA and EFTA and do not fall in above class 1 definition.

Furthermore, the implementing act establishing the equivalence between notified radio interfaces and assigning a radio equipment class (Article 8.2 of the RE Directive) is going to be prepared on the base of these classes.

## ERC RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO THE USE OF SHORT RANGE DEVICES (SRD)

"The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations,

### considering

- a. that SRDs in general operate in shared bands and are not permitted to cause harmful interference to radio services;
- b. that in general SRDs cannot claim protection from radio services;
- c. that due to the increasing interest in the use of SRDs for a growing number of applications it is necessary to harmonise frequencies and regulations for these devices;
- d. that there is a need to distinguish between different applications;
- e. that additional applications and associated annexes will be added as necessary;
- f. that maintenance of Appendices 1 and 3 and also the related cross-references in the Annexes may be undertaken by the ECO based on information from administrations;
- g. that information about placing SRD equipment on the market and its use can be obtained by contacting individual administrations, especially with regard to equipment operating in frequencies or frequency bands that may be designated for SRDs by administrations in addition to those covered in this Recommendation;
- h. that for those countries implementing the provisions of this Recommendation, national restrictions in respect of the annexes can be found in Appendix 3;
- i. that comparable technical parameters to those given in this ERC Recommendation are given in the EC Decision 2006/771/EC (as amended) and EC Decision 2018/1538/EU.

### recommends

1. that CEPT administrations implement the parameters in accordance with the indications mentioned in the annexes;
2. that technical parameter limits should not be exceeded by any function of the equipment;
3. that CEPT administrations should allow visitors from other countries to carry and use their equipment temporarily without any further formalities unless there are national restrictions as shown in Appendix 3."

**ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES**

**Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters valid for all types of applications and also recommended primarily for Telemetry, Telecommand, Alarms and Data in general and other similar applications. Video applications should be preferably used above 2.4 GHz.

This annex also includes references to the generic UWB regulation which was primarily developed to allow communication applications using UWB technology in bands below 10.6 GHz; but enables also other types of radio applications.

**Table 1: Regulatory parameters**

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	13553-13567 kHz	10 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		The frequency band and equivalent Magnetic Field is also identified in Annex 9
<b>b</b>	26957-27283 kHz	10mW e.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		The frequency band and equivalent Magnetic Field is also identified in Annex 9
<b>c1</b>	26990-27000 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1 % duty cycle	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annex 8
<b>c2</b>	27040-27050 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1 % duty cycle	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annex 8
<b>c3</b>	27090-27100 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1 % duty cycle	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annex 8
<b>c4</b>	27140-27150 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1 % duty cycle	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annex 8
<b>c5</b>	27190-27200 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1 % duty cycle	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annex 8
<b>d</b>	40.66-40.7 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>e</b>	138.2-138.45 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1% duty cycle	Not specified		
<b>f1</b>	169.4-169.475 MHz	500 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1% duty cycle	≤ 50 kHz	ECC/DEC/(05)02	The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 2 and 10
<b>f2</b>	169.4-169.4875 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1% duty cycle	Not specified	ECC/DEC/(05)02	

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>f3</b>	169.4875-169.5875 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.001% duty cycle except for 00:00 h to 06:00 h local time where the duty cycle limit is ≤ 0.1%	Not specified	ECC/DEC/(05)02	The frequency band is also identified in Annex 10
<b>f4</b>	169.5875-169.8125 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1% duty cycle	Not specified	ECC/DEC/(05)02	
<b>g1</b>	433.05-434.79 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 10% duty cycle	Not specified		
<b>g2</b>	433.05-434.79 MHz	1 mW e.r.p. Power density: -13 dBm/10 kHz	No requirement (note 3)	Not specified		Power density limited to -13 dBm/10 kHz for wideband modulation with a bandwidth greater than 250 kHz
<b>g3</b>	434.04-434.79 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	No requirement (note 3)	≤ 25 kHz		
<b>h0</b>	862-863 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1% duty cycle	≤ 350 kHz		
<b>h1.0</b>	863-870 MHz (note 2)	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1% duty cycle (note 1)	≤ 100 kHz for 47 or more hop channels		FHSS. Parts of the frequency band are also identified in Annexes 2, 3, 10 and 11
<b>h1.1</b>	865-868 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1% duty cycle (note 1)	≤ 50 kHz for 58 or more hop channels		FHSS. The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 2, 3 and 11
<b>h1.2</b>	863-870 MHz (note 2)	25 mW e.r.p. -4.5 dBm/100 kHz	≤ 0.1% duty cycle or LBT+AFA	Not specified		Non-FHSS. Parts of the frequency band are also identified in Annexes 2, 3, 10 and 11
<b>h1.3</b>	863-865 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1% duty cycle or LBT+AFA	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 3 and 10
<b>h1.4</b>	865-868 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1% duty cycle or LBT+AFA	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 2, 3 and 11
<b>h1.5</b>	868-868.6 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1% duty cycle or LBT+AFA	Not specified		
<b>h1.6</b>	868.7-869.2 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1% duty cycle or LBT+AFA	Not specified		
<b>h1.7</b>	869.4-869.65 MHz	500 mW e.r.p.	≤ 10% duty cycle or LBT+AFA	Not specified		
<b>h1.8</b>	869.7-870 MHz	5 mW e.r.p.	No requirement (note 3)	Not specified		
<b>h1.9</b>	869.7-870 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1% duty cycle or LBT+AFA	Not specified		



Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>h2</b>	870-874.4 MHz (note 6)	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1% duty cycle. For ER-GSM protection (873-876 MHz, where applicable): the duty cycle is limited to ≤ 0.01% and to a maximum transmit on time of 5ms/1s	≤ 600 kHz		For new implementations, administrations are encouraged to follow the technical conditions for SRD in data networks (see Annex 2). The frequency band is also identified in Annex 2
<b>h3</b>	915-919.4 MHz (note 7)	25 mW e.r.p. except within the RFID channels identified in note 5 where 100 mW e.r.p. applies	≤ 1% duty cycle. For ER-GSM protection (918-921 MHz, where applicable): the duty cycle is limited to ≤ 0.01% and to a maximum transmit on-time of 5ms/1s	≤ 600 kHz except within the RFID channels identified in note 5 where ≤ 400 kHz applies		For new implementations, administrations are encouraged to follow the technical conditions for SRD in data networks (see Annex 2). The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 2, 3 and 11
<b>i</b>	2400-2483.5 MHz	10 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 3 and 6
<b>j</b>	5725-5875 MHz	25 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>k1</b>	3100-4800 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(06)04	Generic UWB regulation. * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision
<b>k2</b>	6000-9000 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(06)04	Generic UWB regulation. * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision
<b>l</b>	6000-8500 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(12)03	UWB regulation on-board aircraft. * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision
<b>m</b>	24-24.25 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annex 5
<b>n1</b>	57-64 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p. 10 mW output power	No requirement	Not specified		The frequency band is also identified in Annex 6 and within frequency bands in Annex 3
<b>n2</b>	61-61.5 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>o1</b>	122-122.25 GHz	10 dBm/250 MHz e.i.r.p. -48 dBm/MHz at >30° elevation (note 4)	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>o2</b>	122.25-123 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
p	244-246 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		

Note 1: The duty cycle applies to the entire transmission (not to each hop channel).

Note 2: Frequency bands for alarms (see Annex 7) are excluded.

Note 3: Voice applications are allowed with a maximum bandwidth of 25 kHz, with a spectrum access technique such as LBT or equivalent and a maximum transmit period of 1 minute for each transmission. Other audio/video applications are excluded.

Note 4: These limits should be measured with an rms detector and an averaging time of 1 ms or less.

Note 5: The available channel centre frequencies are 916.3 MHz, 917.5 MHz, and 918.7 MHz. The channel bandwidth is 400 kHz.

Note 6: Existing implementations in some countries include frequencies up to 876 MHz. See explanations under frequency issues for sub-bands h2) and h3).

Note 7: Existing implementations in some countries include frequencies up to 921 MHz. A fourth 100 mW e.i.r.p./400 kHz channel at centre frequency 919.9 MHz may be implemented. See explanations under frequency issues for sub-bands h2) and h3).

## Additional Information

### Harmonised Standards

EN 300 220 sub-bands b) to h3)

EN 300 330 sub-bands a) to b)

EN 300 440 sub-bands i) j) and m)

EN 305 550 sub-bands n1), n2), o1), o2) and p)

EN 302 065 sub-bands k1), k2) and l)

### Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard

Listen before talk (LBT) with Adaptive Frequency Agility (AFA) technique feature may be used instead of duty cycle.

LBT is defined in EN 300 220.

### Frequency issues

The bands in Annex 1 a), b), c1) to c5), d), g1) to g3), i), j), m), n1), n2), o1), o2), p) are also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications as defined in ITU Radio Regulations.

Sub-band h0):

SRD vendors wishing to use the band 862-863 MHz should weigh the risk and accept responsibility for deciding themselves whether their specific applications shall be capable of operating in the presence of comparatively high ambient noise levels from out-of-band emissions of MFCN terminals and design their products accordingly.

Sub-bands h1.0) to h1.2) and h1.4):

Certain channels may be occupied by RFID interrogators transmitting at higher powers than SRD (see Annex 11). To minimise the risk of interference from RFID, SRD should use LBT with AFA or observe suitable separation distances. In the high power RFID interrogator channels, these may vary from 918 m (indoor) to 3.6 km (rural outdoor). In the remaining 2.2 MHz, where tags at -20 dBm e.i.r.p. occupy the spectrum, this may vary from 24 m (indoor) to 58 m (rural outdoor).

The adjacent frequency bands below 862 MHz and above 870 MHz may be occupied by systems using high transmission power. SRD manufacturers should take this into account in the design of equipment; choice of frequency bands and power levels.

Sub-bands h2) and h3):

Use of all or part of sub-bands h2) and h3) may be limited or not authorised for non-specific SRD in some countries where the sub-bands are used for defence / governmental systems. Further, some countries use the sub-bands 873-876 MHz and 918-921 MHz as extended GSM-R frequency bands, and therefore access to the frequency bands 873-876 / 918-921 MHz by non-specific SRD applications may require additional interference mitigation measures to be implemented such as transmission timing limitations, as set out in ECC Report 200.

CEPT considers a harmonised spectrum regulatory framework for the future railway mobile communications systems in 874.4-880 MHz and 919.4-925 MHz, and these frequency bands may require a review regarding their use in the future.

Some countries have existing implementations for SRD in the frequency ranges 874.4-876 MHz and 919.4-921 MHz. Appendixes 1 and 3 provide the status of national implementations. It is important that CEPT administrations provide information on any more restrictive or more relaxed national measures to ensure Appendixes 1 and 3 are up to date.

EC Decision 2018/1538/EU applies to EU Member States. CEPT administrations should refrain from introducing new SRD uses in 874.4-876 MHz and 919.4-921 MHz. It is recognised that, in several CEPT countries, existing implementations in these frequency ranges are not impacted by Article 3(4) of the EC Decision.

CEPT administrations wishing to implement new provisions for SRD are encouraged to consider national alignment with the technical conditions for SRD in data networks, as set out in Decision 2018/1538/EU, where all devices within the data network shall be under the control of a network access point (see Annex 2).

National rules, such as local coordination, may also be needed in order to avoid interference to radio services operating in the adjacent bands.

**ANNEX 2: TRACKING, TRACING AND DATA ACQUISITION****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands, regulatory and informative parameters recommended for tracking, tracing and data acquisition applications including:

- Emergency detection of buried victims and valuable items such as detecting avalanche victims;
- Person detection and collision avoidance;
- Meter reading;
- Sensors (water, gas, electricity, meteorology, pollution, etc.) and actuators (controlling devices such as street or traffic lights, etc.);
- Data acquisition;
- Wireless Industrial Applications (WIA) to be used in industrial environments including monitoring and worker communications, wireless sensors and actuators.

**Table 2: Regulatory parameters**

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a1</b>	442.2-450 kHz	7 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Continuous wave (CW) - no modulation, channel spacing $\geq$ 150 Hz		Person detection and collision avoidance
<b>a2</b>	456.9-457.1 kHz	7 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m	No requirement	Continuous wave (CW) at 457 kHz - no modulation		Emergency detection of buried victims and valuable items
<b>b</b>	169.4-169.475 MHz	500 mW e.r.p.	$\leq$ 10% duty cycle	$\leq$ 50 kHz	ECC/DEC/(05)02	Meter Reading. The frequency band is also identified in Annex 1
<b>c1</b>	865-868 MHz (note 4)	500 mW e.r.p.	Adaptive Power Control (APC) required for spectrum sharing (note 1) and the following duty cycle restrictions also apply: $\leq$ 10% duty cycle for network access points; $\leq$ 2.5% duty cycle otherwise	$\leq$ 200 kHz		Data networks (note 2). APC is able to reduce the equipment's ERP from its maximum to $\leq$ 5 mW. The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 1, 3 and 11

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>c2</b>	870-874.4 MHz (note 5)	500 mW e.r.p.	Adaptive Power Control (APC) required for spectrum sharing (note 1) and the following duty cycle restrictions also apply: $\leq 10\%$ duty cycle for network access points; $\leq 2.5\%$ duty cycle otherwise	$\leq 200$ kHz		Data networks (notes 2 and 3). All nomadic and mobile devices within the data network shall be controlled by a master network access point (NAP). APC is able to reduce the equipment's ERP from its maximum to $\leq 5$ mW. The frequency band is also identified in Annex 1
<b>c3</b>	917.3-918.9 MHz (Note 6)	500 mW e.r.p.	Adaptive Power Control (APC) required for spectrum sharing (note 1) and the following duty cycle restrictions also apply: $\leq 10\%$ duty cycle for network access points; $\leq 2.5\%$ duty cycle otherwise	$\leq 200$ kHz		Data networks (notes 2 and 8). All nomadic and mobile devices within the data network shall be controlled by a master network access point (NAP). APC is able to reduce the equipment's ERP from its maximum to $\leq 5$ mW. The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 1, 3 and 11
<b>c4</b>	915-919.4 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	$\leq 1\%$ duty cycle	$\leq 600$ kHz		Data networks (notes 2 and 8). All nomadic and mobile devices within the data network shall be controlled by a master network access point (NAP). The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 1, 3 and 11
<b>d</b>	5725-5875 MHz	400 mW e.i.r.p. Adaptive Power Control (APC) required	Adequate spectrum sharing mechanisms (e.g. DFS and DAA) shall be implemented (note 7)	$\geq 1$ MHz and $\leq 20$ MHz		Wireless Industrial Applications (WIA). Registration and/or notification may be required. APC is able to reduce the e.i.r.p. to $\leq 25$ mW. The frequency band is also identified in Annex 1

Note 1: Alternatively other mitigation techniques which achieve at least an equivalent level of spectrum compatibility.

Note 2: A network access point in a data network is a fixed terrestrial short range device that acts as a connection point for the other short range devices in the data network to service platforms located outside of that data network. The term data network refers to several short range devices, including the network access point, as network components and to the wireless connections between them.

Note 3: In some countries, usage may be limited such that installation and operation are performed only by professional users and individual authorisation may be required, e.g. to administer geographical sharing and/or the application of mitigation techniques to ensure protection of radio services. Individual authorisation or additional mitigation techniques (e.g. LBT) may also be applied to NAP in areas with a high number of NAP.

Note 4: Transmissions only permitted within the frequency ranges 865.6-865.8 MHz, 866.2-866.4 MHz, 866.8-867.0 MHz and 867.4-867.6 MHz.

Note 5: Existing implementations in some countries include frequencies up to 875.6 MHz. See explanations under frequency issues for sub-bands c2) to c4).

Note 6: Transmissions only permitted within the frequency ranges 917.3-917.7 MHz and 918.5-918.9 MHz.

Note 7: DFS is required in the frequency range 5725-5850 MHz to ensure an appropriate protection to the radiolocation service (including frequency hopping radars), DAA is required in the frequency range 5855-5875 MHz for the protection of ITS, in the frequency range 5725-5875 MHz for the protection of BFWA, and in the frequency range 5795-5815 MHz for the protection of TTT applications

Note 8: In some countries, usage may be limited such that installation and operation are performed only by professional users and individual authorisation may be required, e.g. to administer geographical sharing and/or the application of mitigation techniques to ensure protection of radio services.

## Additional Information

### Harmonised Standards

To be defined sub-band a1)

EN 300 718 sub-band a2)

EN 300 220 sub-band b)

EN 303 659 (in development) sub-bands c1), c3) and c4)

EN 303 204 sub-band c2)

EN 303 258 sub-band d) for WIA is under development

### Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard

Sub-band c1, c2) and c3

The harmonised standard should define adequate spectrum sharing mechanisms

EN 303 204 includes for network access points the requirement to implement LBT.

### Frequency issues

Sub-bands c2) to c4):

Use of all or part of sub-bands c2) to c4) may be limited or not authorised for SRD in data networks in some countries where the sub-bands are used for defence / governmental systems. Further, some countries use the sub-bands 873-876 MHz and 918-921 MHz as extended GSM-R frequency bands; therefore geographical restrictions may apply.

CEPT is considering a harmonised spectrum regulatory framework for the future railway mobile communications systems in 874.4-880 / 919.4-925 MHz and these frequency bands may require a review regarding their use in the future.

Some countries have existing implementations for SRD in data networks in the frequency range 874.4-875.6 MHz. Appendixes 1 and 3 provide the status of national implementations. CEPT administrations should provide information on any more restrictive or more relaxed national measures to ensure Appendixes 1 and 3 are up to date.

EC Decision 2018/1538/EU applies to EU Member States. CEPT administrations should refrain from introducing new SRD uses in 874.4-876 MHz and 919.4-921 MHz. It is recognised that, in several CEPT countries, existing implementations in these frequency ranges are not impacted by Article 3(4) of the EC Decision.

National rules, such as local coordination, may also be needed in order to avoid interference to radio services operating in the adjacent bands.

With regard to sub-band c2), the frequency range 874-874.4 MHz is the European harmonised minimum core band according to EC Decision 2018/1538/EU.

With regard to sub-band c4), the frequency range 917.4-919.4 MHz is the European harmonised minimum core band according to EC Decision 2018/1538/EU.

**ANNEX 3: WIDEBAND DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS**

**Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for Wideband Data Transmission Systems.

**Table 3: Regulatory parameters**

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a1</b>	863-868 MHz	25 mW e.i.r.p.	≤ 10% duty cycle for network access points and polite spectrum access. ≤ 2.8% duty cycle otherwise and polite spectrum access	> 600 kHz ≤ 1 MHz		Wideband data transmission in data networks (note 1). The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 1, 2, 10 and 11
<b>a2</b>	915.8-919.4 MHz	25 mW e.i.r.p.	≤ 10% duty cycle for network access points and polite spectrum access. ≤ 2.8% duty cycle otherwise and polite spectrum access	> 600 kHz ≤ 1 MHz		Wideband data transmission in data networks (notes 1 and 2). All nomadic and mobile devices within the data network shall be controlled by a master network access point (NAP). The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 1, 2 and 11
<b>b</b>	2400-2483.5 MHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	Adequate spectrum sharing mechanism (e.g. LBT and DAA) shall be implemented	Not specified		For wideband modulations other than FHSS, the maximum e.i.r.p. density is limited to 10 mW/MHz
<b>c1</b>	57-71 GHz	40 dBm e.i.r.p., 23 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. density	Adequate spectrum sharing mechanism shall be implemented	Not specified		Fixed outdoor installations are not allowed.
<b>c2</b>	57-71 GHz	40 dBm e.i.r.p., 23 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. density and maximum transmit power of 27 dBm at the antenna port or ports	Adequate spectrum sharing mechanism shall be implemented	Not specified	ECC Report 288	
<b>c3</b>	57-71 GHz	55 dBm e.i.r.p., 38 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. density and transmit antenna gain ≥ 30 dBi	Adequate spectrum sharing mechanism shall be implemented	Not specified	ECC Report 288	Applies only to fixed outdoor installations

Note 1: A network access point in a data network is a fixed terrestrial short range device that acts as a connection point for the other short range devices in the data network to service platforms located outside of that data network. The term data network refers to several short range devices, including the network access point, as network components and to the wireless connections between them.

Note 2: Usage may be limited such that installation and operation are performed only by professional users and individual authorisation may be required, e.g. to administer geographical sharing and/or the application of mitigation techniques to ensure protection of radio services.

## **Additional Information**

### **Harmonised Standards**

EN 304 220 (In development) sub-bands a1) and a2)

EN 300 328 sub-band b)

EN 302 567 (57-66 GHz) sub-band c1)

To be defined sub-bands c2) and c3)

### **Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard**

No information

### **Frequency issues**

Sub-band a1):

The harmonised standard needs to define minimum requirements for the spectrum access protocol to lower the interference probability towards audio applications including ALD in 863-865 MHz, with a detection threshold requirement in line with ECC Report 261.

Sub-band a2):

Use of all or part of the sub-band a2) may be limited or not authorised for wideband data transmission systems in data networks in some countries where all or part of this sub-band is used for defence / governmental systems. Further, some countries use the sub-band 918-921 MHz as extended GSM-R frequency band; therefore geographical restrictions may apply. See Appendices 1 and 3 for national implementation concerning GSM-R and defence/governmental services.



**ANNEX 4: RAILWAY APPLICATIONS****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for applications specifically intended for use on railways.

The sub-bands below are intended for the following applications:

Band a) Balise up-link (ground to train) systems including Eurobalise;

Band b) Loop up-link (ground to train) systems including Euroloop;

Band c) Balise tele-powering and down-link (train to ground) systems including Eurobalise and activation of the Loop / Euroloop;

Band d) Obstruction/Vehicle detection via radar sensor at railway level crossings.

**Table 4: Regulatory parameters**

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	984-7484 kHz	9 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	$\leq$ 1% duty cycle	Not specified		Transmitting only on receipt of a Balise/ Eurobalise tele-powering signal from a train. Note: Centre frequency is 4234 kHz
<b>b</b>	7300-23000 kHz	-7 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		Maximum field strength specified in a bandwidth of 10 kHz, spatially averaged over any 200m length of the loop. Transmitting only in presence of trains. Spread Spectrum Signal, Code Length: 472 Chips. Note: Centre frequency is 13.547 MHz
<b>c</b>	27090-27100 kHz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m	No requirement	Not specified		Tele-powering and Down-link signal for Balise/ Eurobalise. May also be optionally used for the activation of the Loop/Euroloop. Note: Centre frequency is 27.095 MHz
<b>d</b>	76-77 GHz	55 dBm peak e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Obstruction/Vehicle detection via radar Sensor at railway level crossings. 50 dBm average power or 23.5 dBm average power for pulse radar. The frequency band is also included in Annex 5

**Additional Information**

**Harmonised Standards**

EN 302 608 sub-bands a) and c)

EN 302 609 sub-band b)

EN 301 091 sub-band d)

**Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard**

Spectrum masks for Eurobalise and Euroloop are defined in ETSI standards EN 302 608 and EN 302 609, in accordance with the elements given in ECC Report 98.

**Frequency issues**

No information

**ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT)****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for radio systems used in the field of transport and traffic telematics (road, rail and water depending on the relevant technical restrictions), traffic management, navigation and mobility management. Typical applications are used for interfaces between different modes of transport, communication between vehicles (e.g. car-to-car), between vehicles and fixed locations (e.g. car-to-infrastructure), communication from and to users as well as radar system installations. Automotive radar is defined as a moving radar device supporting functions of the vehicle. Entry e2) is limited to obstacle detection radars for rotorcraft use.

**Table 5: Regulatory parameters**

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	5795-5805 MHz	2 W e.i.r.p. / 8 W e.i.r.p.	No requirement			Individual license may be required for the higher power of 8 W systems
<b>b</b>	5805-5815 MHz	2 W e.i.r.p. / 8 W e.i.r.p.	No requirement			Individual license may be required
<b>c1</b>	21.65-26.65 GHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(04)10	For automotive Short Range Radars (SRR). * See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision. New SRR equipment shall not be placed onto the market as of 1 July 2013
<b>c2</b>	24.25-26.65 GHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(04)10	For automotive Short Range Radars (SRR). See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision. SRR equipment may only be placed onto the market until 1 January 2018. This date is extended by 4 years for SRR equipment mounted on motor vehicles for which vehicle conformity compliance has been granted before 1 January 2018
<b>d1</b>	24.05-24.075 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement			For automotive radars
<b>d2</b>	24.075-24.15 GHz	0.1 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement			For automotive radars

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>d3</b>	24.075-24.15 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	≤ 4μs/40 kHz dwell time every 3ms			For automotive radars (road vehicles only). The spectrum access and mitigation requirement is given for devices mounted behind a bumper. If mounted without a bumper, the requirement should be 3μs/40kHz maximum dwell time every 3ms. A requirement for minimum frequency modulation range (applicable to FMCW or step frequency signals) or minimum instantaneous bandwidth (applicable to pulsed signal) of 250 kHz applies in addition to the requirement on maximum dwell time
<b>d4</b>	24.075-24.15 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	≤ 1ms/40 kHz dwell time every 40ms			For automotive radars (road vehicles only). The spectrum access and mitigation requirement is given for devices mounted either behind a bumper or mounted without a bumper. A requirement for minimum frequency modulation range (applicable to FMCW or step frequency signals) or minimum instantaneous bandwidth (applicable to pulsed signal) of 250 kHz applies in addition to the requirement on maximum dwell time
<b>d5</b>	24.15-24.25 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement			For automotive radars (road vehicles only)
<b>e1</b>	76-77 GHz	55 dBm peak e.i.r.p.	(note 1)	Not specified	ECC Report 262	50 dBm average power or 23.5 dBm average power for pulse radar only. For ground based vehicle and infrastructure systems only. The frequency band is also included in Annex 4
<b>e2</b>	76-77 GHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(16)01	For obstacle detection radars for rotorcraft use. Use is not possible in specific areas of some European countries due to exclusion zones implementation around RAS observatories. * See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision

Note 1: Fixed transportation infrastructure radars have to be of a scanning nature in order to limit the illumination time and ensure a minimum silent time to achieve coexistence with automotive radar systems.

## Additional Information

**Harmonised Standards**

EN 300 674 sub-bands a), b)

EN 301 091 sub-band e1)

EN 302 288 sub-bands c1), c2)

EN 302 858 sub-bands d1) to d5)

EN 303 360 sub-band e2)

**Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard**

No information

**Frequency issues**

Sub-bands d1) to d5) as well as c1), c2):

Note that the regulation in the bands d1) to d5) for the band 24.05-24.25 GHz for automotive radars is without any plans for a time limit within CEPT (see document ECC(15)058). Only the bands c1), c2) for Short Range Radar (SRR) are time limited.

**ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for SRD radiodetermination applications including Equipment for Detecting Movement and Alert. Radiodetermination is defined as the determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves.

Radiodetermination equipment typically conducts measurements to obtain such characteristics. Any kind of point-to-point or point-to-multipoint radio communications is outside of this definition.

**Table 6: Regulatory parameters**

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	30 MHz-12.4 GHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(06)08	For Ground- and Wall- Probing Radar (GPR/WPR) imaging systems, subject to an appropriate licensing regime. * See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision
<b>b</b>	2200-8000 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(07)01	For Material Sensing Devices. * See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision
<b>c</b>	2400-2483.5 MHz	25 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>d</b>	3100-4800 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/REC/(11)09	For UWB Location Tracking Systems Type 2 (LT2), subject to an appropriate licensing regime. * See detailed requirements in related ECC Recommendation
<b>e</b>	3100-4800 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/REC/(11)10	For UWB Location tracking application for emergency and disaster situations (LAES), subject to an appropriate licensing regime. * See detailed requirements in related ECC Recommendation
<b>f1</b>	4500-7000 MHz	-41.3 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. outside the enclosed test tank structure	No requirement	Not specified		For Tank Level Probing Radar (TLPR)

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>f2</b>	8500 MHz-10.6 GHz	-41.3 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. outside the enclosed test tank structure	No requirement	Not specified		For Tank Level Probing Radar (TLPR). The radiated unwanted emissions within the frequency band 10.6-10.7 GHz outside the test tank enclosure shall be less than -60 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p.
<b>f3</b>	24.05-27 GHz	-41.3 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. outside the enclosed test tank structure	No requirement	Not specified		For Tank Level Probing Radar (TLPR)
<b>f4</b>	57-64 GHz	-41.3 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. outside the enclosed test tank structure	No requirement	Not specified		For Tank Level Probing Radar (TLPR)
<b>f5</b>	75-85 GHz	-41.3 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. outside the enclosed test tank structure	No requirement	Not specified		For Tank Level Probing Radar (TLPR)
<b>g1</b>	6000-8500 MHz	*	*	Not specified	ECC/DEC/(11)02	For Industrial Level Probing Radar (LPR). *See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision
<b>g2</b>	24.05-26.5 GHz	*	*	Not specified	ECC/DEC/(11)02	For Industrial Level Probing Radar (LPR). *See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision
<b>g3</b>	57-64 GHz	*	*	Not specified	ECC/DEC/(11)02	For Industrial Level Probing Radar (LPR). *See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision
<b>g4</b>	75-85 GHz	*	*	Not specified	ECC/DEC/(11)02	For Industrial Level Probing Radar (LPR). *See detailed requirements in related ECC Decision
<b>h</b>	9200-9500 MHz	25 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>i</b>	9500-9975 MHz	25 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>j</b>	10.5-10.6 GHz	500 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>k</b>	13.4-14 GHz	25 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>l</b>	17.1-17.3 GHz	26 dBm e.i.r.p.	DAA	Not specified		For Ground Based Synthetic Aperture Radar (GBSAR). Specific requirements for the radar antenna pattern and for the implementation of Detect And Avoid (DAA) technique apply as described in EN 300 440
<b>m</b>	24.05-24.25 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		The frequency band 24.0-24.25 GHz is identified with the same emission parameters in Annex 1 band m

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
n1	100 Hz-148 kHz	46 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m distance at 100 Hz outside the NMR device	No requirement	Not specified		For enclosed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) applications. Magnetic field strength descending 10dB/decade above 100 Hz
n2	148-5000 kHz	-15 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m distance outside the NMR device	No requirement	Not specified		For enclosed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) applications
n3	5000 kHz-30 MHz	-5 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m distance outside the NMR device	No requirement	Not specified		For enclosed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) applications
n4	30-130 MHz	-36 dBm e.r.p. outside the NMR device	No requirement	Not specified		For enclosed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) applications

### Additional Information

#### Harmonised Standards

EN 300 440 sub-bands c), h), i), j), k), l), m)

EN 302 372 sub-bands f1), f2), f3), f4), f5)

EN 302 729 sub-bands g1), g2), g3), g4)

EN 302 066 sub-band a)

EN 302 065 sub-bands b), d), e)

Sub-bands n1) to n4) to be defined

#### Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard

No information

#### Frequency issues

Sub-bands n1) to n4):

Enclosed NMR sensors are devices where the material/object under investigation is put inside the enclosure of the NMR device.

NMR techniques use nuclear magnetic resonance excitation and magnetic field strength response of a material/object under test to get information about material properties based on resonance frequency responses of isotopes of atoms. Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging and magnetic resonance tomography systems are not included in this scope.



**ANNEX 7: ALARMS****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended exclusively for alarm systems including social alarms and alarms for security and safety.

The sub-bands below are intended for the following applications:

Alarms in sub-bands a), c), d), e);

Social Alarms sub-band b).

**Table 7: Regulatory parameters**

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	868.6-868.7 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1.0 % duty cycle	25 kHz		The whole frequency band may also be used as 1 channel for high speed data transmissions
<b>b</b>	869.2-869.25 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1 % duty cycle	25 kHz		Social Alarms
<b>c</b>	869.25-869.3 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 0.1 % duty cycle	25 kHz		
<b>d</b>	869.3-869.4 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	≤ 1.0 % duty cycle	25 kHz		
<b>e</b>	869.65-869.7 MHz	25 mW e.r.p.	≤ 10 % duty cycle	25 kHz		

**Additional Information****Harmonised Standards**

EN 300 220 all sub-bands

**Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard**

No information

**Frequency issues**

No information

**ANNEX 8: MODEL CONTROL****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for the application of model control equipment, which is solely for the purpose of controlling the movement of the model, in the air, on land or over or under the water surface. Although the bands are not harmonised, the parameters given in the table are common in a majority of CEPT countries. It should be noted that the bands are not exclusive for this type of application.

**Table 8: Regulatory parameters**

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a1</b>	26990-27000 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz		
<b>a2</b>	27040-27050 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz		
<b>a3</b>	27090-27100 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz		
<b>a4</b>	27140-27150 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz		
<b>a5</b>	27190-27200 kHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz		
<b>b</b>	34.995-35.225 MHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz	ERC/DEC/(01)11	Only for flying models
<b>c1</b>	40.66-40.67 MHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz	ERC/DEC/(01)12	
<b>c2</b>	40.67-40.68 MHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz	ERC/DEC/(01)12	
<b>c3</b>	40.68-40.69 MHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz	ERC/DEC/(01)12	
<b>c4</b>	40.69-40.7 MHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	10 kHz	ERC/DEC/(01)12	

**Additional Information****Harmonised Standards**

EN 300 220 all sub-bands

**Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard**

No information

**Frequency issues**

No information

**ANNEX 9: INDUCTIVE APPLICATIONS****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for inductive applications including for example:

- car immobilisers,
- radio frequency identification (RFID) applications including for example automatic article identification, asset tracking, alarm systems, waste management, personal identification, access control, proximity sensors, anti-theft systems, location systems, NFC applications e.g. used for data transfer to handheld devices, anti-theft systems including RF anti-theft induction systems (e.g. EAS),
- wireless control systems,
- animal identification,
- cable detection,
- wireless voice links,
- automatic road tolling.

It should be noted that other types of anti-theft systems can be operated in accordance with other relevant annexes.

**Table 9: Regulatory parameters**

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a0</b>	100 Hz-9 kHz	82 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		Antenna size of < 1/20 $\lambda$ (see note 1)
<b>a1</b>	9-90 kHz	72 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m - The limit is reduced according to Table 9bis	No requirement	Not specified		In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed. Magnetic field strength level descending 3 dB/octave above 30 kHz
<b>a2</b>	90-119 kHz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed
<b>a3</b>	119-135 kHz	66 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m - The limit is reduced according to Table 9bis	No requirement	See note 3		In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed. Magnetic field strength level descending 3 dB/octave above 119 kHz

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>b</b>	135-140 kHz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed
<b>c</b>	140-148.5 kHz	37.7 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed
<b>d</b>	400-600 kHz	-8 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m	No requirement	Not specified		For RFID only. In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed. The maximum field strength is specified in a bandwidth of 10 kHz. The maximum allowed total magnetic field strength is -5dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m for systems operating at bandwidths larger than 10 kHz measured at the centre frequency whilst keeping the density limit (-8dB $\mu$ A/m in a bandwidth of 10 kHz.) These systems should operate with a minimum operating bandwidth of 30 kHz
<b>e</b>	3155-3400 kHz	13.5 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed
<b>f</b>	6765-6795 kHz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>g</b>	7400-8800 kHz	9 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>h</b>	10200-11000 kHz	9 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>i</b>	13553-13567 kHz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	See note 4		
<b>j</b>	13553-13567 kHz	60 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	See note 4	ECC Report 208	For RFID only
<b>k1</b>	148.5-5000 kHz	-15 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m	No requirement	Not specified		In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed. The maximum magnetic field strength is specified in a bandwidth of 10 kHz. The maximum allowed total magnetic field strength is -5 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m for systems operating at bandwidths larger than 10 kHz whilst keeping the density limit (-15 dB $\mu$ A/m in a bandwidth of 10 kHz)

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
k2	5000 kHz-30 MHz	-20 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m	No requirement	Not specified		In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed. The maximum magnetic field strength is specified in a bandwidth of 10 kHz. The maximum allowed total magnetic field strength is -5 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m for systems operating at bandwidths larger than 10 kHz whilst keeping the density limit (-20 dB $\mu$ A/m in a bandwidth of 10 kHz)

**Table 9bis: Standard frequency and time signals to be protected within 9-90 kHz and 119-135 kHz**

Stations	Frequency	Protection bandwidth	Maximum field strength at 10 m	Location
MSF	60 kHz	+/-250Hz	42 dBuA/m	United Kingdom
RBU	66.6 kHz	+/-750Hz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m	Russian Federation
HBG	75 kHz	+/-250Hz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m	Switzerland
DCF77	77.5 kHz	+/-250Hz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m	Germany
DCF49	129.1 kHz	+/-500Hz	42 dB $\mu$ A/m	Germany

### Additional Information

#### Harmonised Standards

EN 303 660, sub-band a0) (under development)  
 EN 303 447 sub-bands a0), a1) to a3), b) and c)  
 EN 303 454: sub-bands a0), a1) to a3), b) and c)  
 EN 300 330 all sub-bands except a0)  
 EN 302 536 Sub-band k1)

#### Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard

Note 1: Sub-band a0):

The antenna size is described by the distance between those two points on the antenna that have the largest distance between them (e.g. for a rectangle shaped antenna the largest diagonal; for a circular shaped antenna the diameter).

Note 2: Sub-bands a1) and a3):

In case of loop antennas used within bands a1) and a3) integral or dedicated within an area between 0.05 m<sup>2</sup> and 0.16 m<sup>2</sup>, the field strength is reduced by  $10 \cdot \log(\text{area}/0.16 \text{ m}^2)$ ; for an antenna area less than 0.05 m<sup>2</sup> the field strength is reduced by 10 dB.

Note 3: Sub-band a3):

RFIDs operating in the frequency sub-band 119-135 kHz shall meet the spectrum mask given in EN 300 330. This will permit a simultaneous use of the various sub-bands within the range 90-148.5 kHz.

Note 4: Sub-bands i) and j):

Devices operating in the 13.56 MHz band shall meet the transmission mask and antenna requirements for all combined frequency segments (including the limits in the sub-bands k1) and k2)) as described in harmonised standard EN 300 330. This will permit the simultaneous use of the sub-bands i) or j) together with the limits of the sub-bands k1) and k2).

#### **Frequency issues**

Users should be aware that emissions from inductive applications could cause interference to nearby receivers of other radio services.

Particular attention should also be paid to the more stringent protection requirements identified by the ITU for global distress and safety communications frequencies in the same or adjacent bands.

## ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS

### Scope of Annex

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for radio microphone applications (also referred to as wireless microphones or cordless microphones), Assistive Listening Devices (ALD) (also referred to as aids for the hearing impaired) and wireless audio and multimedia streaming systems.

It covers professional and consumer radio microphones, both hand-held and body-worn, in-ear monitoring devices and Assistive Listening Devices (ALD).

Radio microphones are small, low power (typically 50 mW or less) transmitters designed to be worn on the body, or hand held, for the transmission of sound. The receivers are tailored to specific uses and may range from small and portable to rack mounted modules as part of a multichannel system. ALD are specific radio microphone applications which capture an acoustic signal that is transmitted by radio to the hearing aid receivers.

It also covers wireless audio and multimedia streaming systems used for audio/video transmissions and audio/video synchronisation signals including cordless loudspeakers; cordless headphones; Band II low power FM transmitters operating in the FM Broadcast band 87.5 MHz to 108 MHz are used for the provision of an RF link between a personal audio device, including mobile phone, and the in-car or home entertainment system etc.

Assistive Listening Systems (ALS) are for use by the hearing impaired in public spaces such as airports, railway stations, churches and theatres, where the transmitter is connected to the audio programme or public address system and the receiver is worn by hearing-impaired users, or integrated into users' hearing aids.

Frequency band limits for radio microphones should be regarded as tuning ranges within which a device can be designated to operate. In most cases, Appendix 3 indicates those parts of the range that are not available in individual countries but this does not apply to the broadcasting bands at 174-216 MHz and 470-862 MHz where national geographical and licensing restrictions are likely to exist and the national administration should be contacted.

The sub-bands below are intended for the following applications:

- ALD: sub-bands b), c1), c2), d), g),
- Radio microphones: sub-bands a1), e), f1), f2), f3), f4), g),h1), h2), h3), j1), j2), j3),
- Wireless audio and multimedia streaming systems: sub-bands g), and j2),
- Band II low power FM transmitters: sub-band a2),
- ALS: sub-band i),
- Inductive loop systems intended to assist the hearing impaired: sub-bands a0).

### Table 10: Regulatory parameters

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a0</b>	100 Hz-9 kHz	120 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	No requirement	Not specified		Inductive loop systems intended to assist the hearing impaired. Antenna size of < 1/20 $\lambda$ (see note 3)
<b>a1</b>	29.7-47 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	$\leq$ 50 kHz		Radio microphones. On a tuning range basis. Individual licence may be required
<b>a2</b>	87.5-108 MHz	50 nW e.r.p.	No requirement	200 kHz		Band II low power FM transmitters (see note 4)
<b>b</b>	169.4-174 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	$\leq$ 50 kHz		Assistive Listening Device (ALD). On a tuning range basis
<b>c1</b>	169.4-169.475 MHz	500 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	$\leq$ 50 kHz	ECC/DEC/(05)02	Assistive Listening Device (ALD)
<b>c2</b>	169.4875-169.5875 MHz	500 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	$\leq$ 50 kHz	ECC/DEC/(05)02	Assistive Listening Device (ALD)
<b>d</b>	173.965-216 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	See Notes 1 and 2	$\leq$ 50 kHz	ECC Report 230	Assistive Listening Device (ALD). On a tuning range basis. Individual licence may be required
<b>e</b>	174-216 MHz	50 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. On a tuning range basis. Individual licence may be required
<b>f1</b>	470-786 MHz	50 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. On a tuning range basis. Individual licence may be required
<b>f2</b>	786-789 MHz	12 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. On a tuning range basis. Individual licence may be required. See technical conditions for PMSE (including radio microphones) in Annex 3 of Decision ECC/DEC/(09)03 section 3.1
<b>f3</b>	823-826 MHz	20 mW e.i.r.p. / 100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. Individual licence may be required. 100 mW restricted to body worn equipment. See technical conditions for PMSE (including radio microphones) in Annex 3 of Decision ECC/DEC/(09)03 section 3.1
<b>f4</b>	826-832 MHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. Individual licence may be required. See technical conditions for PMSE (including radio microphones) in Annex 3 of Decision ECC/DEC/(09)03 section 3.1
<b>g</b>	863-865 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones, wireless audio and multimedia streaming devices. The frequency band is also identified in Annex 1



Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>h1</b>	1350-1400 MHz	20 mW e.i.r.p. / 50 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement/SSP (see notes column)	Not specified		Radio microphones. Individual licence may be required. 50 mW restricted to body worn equipment or equipment with Spectrum Scanning Procedure (SSP) implemented for the 1350-1400 MHz band
<b>h2</b>	1492-1518 MHz	50 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. On a tuning range basis. Individual licence required. Restricted to indoor use
<b>h3</b>	1518-1525 MHz	50 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. On a tuning range basis. Individual licence required. Restricted to indoor use
<b>i</b>	1656.5-1660.5 MHz	2 mW/ 600 kHz e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified	ECC Report 270	Assistive Listening Systems. Individual licence may be required. See conditions in Annex 4 of ECC Report 270
<b>j1</b>	1785-1795 MHz	20 mW e.i.r.p. / 50 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. Individual licence may be required. 50 mW restricted to body worn equipment or equipment with Spectrum Scanning Procedure (SSP) implemented for the 1785-1804.8 MHz band
<b>j2</b>	1795-1800 MHz	20 mW e.i.r.p. / 50 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones including wireless audio and multimedia streaming devices. Individual licence may be required. 50 mW restricted to body worn equipment or equipment with Spectrum Scanning Procedure (SSP) implemented for the 1785-1804.8 MHz band
<b>j3</b>	1800-1804.8 MHz	20 mW e.i.r.p. / 50 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		Radio microphones. Individual licence may be required 50 mW restricted to body worn equipment or equipment with Spectrum Scanning Procedure (SSP) implemented for the 1785-1804.8 MHz band

Note 1: A threshold of 35 dB $\mu$ V/m is required to ensure the protection of a DAB receiver located at 1.5m from the ALD device, subject to DAB signal strength measurements taken around the ALD operating site.

Note 2: The ALD device should operate under all circumstances at least 300 kHz away from the channel edge of an occupied DAB channel.

## Additional Information

### Harmonised Standards

EN 303 348 sub-band a0)

EN 300 422 all sub-bands except a2)

EN 301 357 sub-bands a2), g) and j2)

Systems using ETSI EN 301 357 should be designed so that when not in use there should be no transmission of an RF carrier, where indicated in the frequency issues.

### Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard

Note 3: Sub-band a0):

The antenna size is described by the distance between those two points on the antenna that have the largest distance between them (e.g. for a rectangle shaped antenna the largest diagonal; for a circular shaped antenna the diameter).

Note 4: Sub-band a2):

The user interface of SRD shall permit as a minimum the selection of any and all possible frequencies within the 88.1 MHz to 107.9 MHz and as a maximum 87.6 MHz to 107.9 MHz. When audio signals are not present, apparatus must employ a transmission time out facility. Pilot tones that ensure continuity of transmission are not permitted.

### Frequency issues

Sub-band d):

ECC Report 230 provides information on ALD frequency issues in the frequency band 174-216 MHz including an example for an on-site measurement procedure. It should be noted that ALD applications may need to move in frequency if changes in the use of the broadcast radio service take place.

Sub-bands f1) and f2): ECC/DEC/(15)01 identifies the band 703-733 MHz/758-788 MHz for the introduction of mobile/fixed communication networks (MFCN). Some national administrations which have not introduced mobile/fixed communication networks (MFCN) in accordance with Decision ECC/DEC/(15)01 may authorise larger parts or the whole of the band 694-790 MHz to be used by radio microphones.

Sub-bands f2), f3), f4): Some national administrations which have not introduced mobile/fixed communication networks (MFCN) in accordance with Decision ECC/DEC/(09)03 may authorise larger parts or the whole of the band 786-862 MHz to be used by radio microphones.

Sub-band h2): this frequency band is identified for the introduction of mobile/fixed communication networks supplemental downlink (MFCN SDL) in ECC Decision (17)06. National administrations may authorise radio microphones in the band as long as they will not have introduced mobile/fixed communication networks (MFCN).

**ANNEX 11: RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION APPLICATIONS****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for radio frequency identification (RFID) applications including for example automatic article identification, asset tracking, alarm systems, waste management, personal identification, access control, proximity sensors, anti-theft systems, location systems, data transfer to handheld devices and wireless control systems. It should be noted that other types of RFID systems can be operated in accordance with other relevant annexes.

**Table 11: Regulatory parameters**

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	865-868 MHz	2 W e.r.p. (note1)	(note 4)	≤ 200 kHz		Operation only when necessary to perform the intended operation, i.e. when RFID tags are expected to be present. The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 1, 2 and 3.
<b>a1</b>	865-865.6 MHz	100 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	≤ 200 kHz		(note 3)
<b>a2</b>	865.6-867.6 MHz	2 W e.r.p.	No requirement	≤ 200 kHz		(note 3)
<b>a3</b>	867.6-868 MHz	500 mW e.r.p.	No requirement	≤ 200 kHz		(note 3)
<b>b</b>	915-921 MHz	4 W e.r.p. (notes 2 and 6)	No requirement	≤ 400 kHz		(note 5) Operation only when necessary to perform the intended operation, i.e. when RFID tags are expected to be present. The frequency band is also identified in Annexes 1, 2 and 3.
<b>c1</b>	2446-2454 MHz	≤ 500 mW e.i.r.p.	No requirement	Not specified		
<b>c2</b>	2446-2454 MHz	> 500 mW to 4 W e.i.r.p	≤ 15% duty cycle FHSS techniques should be used	Not specified		Power levels above 500 mW are restricted to be used inside the boundaries of a building and the duty cycle of all transmissions shall in this case be ≤ 15 % in any 200 ms period (30 ms on /170 ms off)

Note 1: Interrogator transmissions in sub-band a) at 2 W e.r.p. are only permitted within the four channels centred at 865.7 MHz, 866.3 MHz, 866.9 MHz and 867.5 MHz; each with a maximum bandwidth of 200 kHz. RFID tags respond at a very low power level (-20 dBm e.r.p.) in a frequency range around the RFID interrogator channels.

Note 2: Interrogator transmissions in sub-band b) at 4 W e.r.p. are only permitted within the three channels centred at 916.3 MHz, 917.5 MHz and 918.7 MHz; each with a maximum bandwidth of 400 kHz. RFID tags respond at a very low power level (-10 dBm e.r.p.) in a frequency range around the RFID interrogator channels.

Note 3: RFID interrogator devices placed on the market before the repeal date of EC Decision 2006/804/EC are 'grandfathered', i.e. they are continuously permitted to be used in line with the provisions set out in EC Decision 2006/804/EC (see sub-bands a1), a2), and a3)) before the repeal date.

Note 4: The maximum period of continuous interrogator transmission on a channel shall not exceed 4s and the period between consecutive transmissions of an interrogator on the same channel shall be at least 100ms in order to ensure most efficient use of available channels for the general benefit of all users.

Note 5: In some countries, usage may be limited such that installation and operation are performed only by professional users and individual authorisation may be required, e.g. to administer geographical sharing and/or the application of mitigation techniques to ensure protection of radio services.

Note 6: Existing implementations in some countries include a fourth RFID interrogator channel at centre frequency 919.9 MHz. See explanations under frequency issues for sub-bands b).

## Additional Information

### Harmonised Standards

EN 300 440 Sub-bands c1) and c2)

EN 302 208 Sub-bands a) and b)

### Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard

Sub-band a):

In addition, antenna beamwidth limits shall be observed as described in the standard EN 302 208.

Sub-band c2):

In addition, antenna beamwidth limits shall be observed as described in the standard EN 300 440.

In addition, for an RFID device which can exceed 500 mW, the device should be fitted with an automatic power control to reduce the radiated power below 500 mW; this automatic power control shall guarantee the reduction of the power to a maximum of 500 mW in cases where the device is moved and used outside the boundary of the user's building or premises as described above.

### Frequency issues

Sub-bands a1), a2) and a3):

Channel centre frequencies are  $864.9 \text{ MHz} + (0.2 \text{ MHz} * \text{channel number})$ .

The available channel numbers for each sub-band are:

a1: channel numbers 1 to 3

a2: channel numbers 4 to 13

a3: channel numbers 14 to 15.

Note: The same equipment is allowed to operate in several sub-bands.

Frequency hopping or other spread spectrum techniques shall not be used.

Sub-band b):

Use of all or part of the sub-band b) may be limited or not authorised in some countries that use all or part of this sub-band for defence/governmental systems. Further, some countries use the sub-band 918-921 MHz as extended GSM-R frequency band; therefore geographical restrictions may apply. See Appendixes 1 and 3 for national implementation concerning extended GSM-R and defence/governmental services.

CEPT is considering a harmonised spectrum regulatory framework for the future railway mobile communications systems in 874.4-880 / 919.4-925 MHz and these frequency bands may require a review regarding their use in the future.

Some countries have existing implementations for an RFID interrogator channel centred at 919.9 MHz. Appendixes 1 and 3 provide the status of national implementations. CEPT administrations should provide information on any more restrictive or more relaxed national measures to ensure Appendixes 1 and 3 are up to date.

EC Decision 2018/1538/EU applies to EU Member States. CEPT administrations should refrain from introducing new RFID uses in 919.4-921 MHz. It is recognised that, in several CEPT countries, existing RFID implementations in this frequency range are not impacted by Article 3(4) of the EC Decision.

National rules, such as local coordination, may also be needed in order to avoid interference to radio services operating in the adjacent bands.

Sub-band c2):

To assist enforcement authorities any emissions from an RFID device when measured outside of the building at a distance of 10 metres shall not exceed the field strength from a 500 mW RFID device mounted outside the building when measured at the same distance. Where a building consists of a number of premises, such as shops within a shopping arcade or Mall then the measurements shall be referenced to the boundary of the user's premises within the building.

**ANNEX 12: ACTIVE MEDICAL IMPLANTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED PERIPHERALS****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for Active Medical Implants and their associated peripherals.

**Table 12: Regulatory parameters**

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	9-315 kHz	30 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10m	$\leq$ 10% duty cycle	Not specified		The application is for Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implant systems using inductive loop techniques for telemetry purposes
<b>b</b>	30-37.5 MHz	1 mW e.r.p.	$\leq$ 10% duty cycle	Not specified		The application is for Ultra Low Power medical membrane implants for blood pressure measurements.
<b>c</b>	2483.5-2500 MHz	10 dBm e.i.r.p.	LBT+AFA and $\leq$ 10% duty cycle. The equipment shall implement a spectrum access mechanism as described in the applicable harmonised standard or an equivalent spectrum access mechanism	1 MHz		For Low Power Active Medical Implants and associated peripherals, covered by the applicable harmonised standard. Individual transmitters may combine adjacent channels on a dynamic basis for increased bandwidth higher than 1 MHz. Peripheral units are for indoor use only. The frequency band is also identified in Annex 2

**Additional Information****Harmonised Standards**

EN 302 195 Sub-band a)  
 EN 302 510 Sub-band b)  
 EN 301 559 Sub-band c)

**Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard**

No information

**Frequency issues**

**ANNEX 13: MEDICAL DATA ACQUISITION****Scope of Annex**

This annex covers frequency bands and regulatory as well as informative parameters recommended for medical data acquisition applications. They cover transmission of non-voice data to and from non-implantable medical devices for the purpose of monitoring, diagnosing and treating patients in healthcare facilities or patient's home, as prescribed by duly authorised healthcare professionals, including:

- Ultra-Low Power Wireless Medical Capsule Endoscopy (ULP-WMCE) application designed for use in medical doctor-patient scenarios with the aim of acquiring images of human digestive tract;
- Medical Body Area Network System (MBANS) for low-power wireless networking of a plurality of body-worn sensors and/or actuators as well as of a hub device placed on/around the human body.

Active Medical Implants and their associated peripherals are included in Annex 12 of this Recommendation.

**Table 13: Regulatory parameters**

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	430-440 MHz	-50 dBm/100kHz max e.r.p. density but not exceeding a total power of -40 dBm/10MHz (both limits are intended for measurement outside of the patient's body)	No requirement	≤ 10 MHz		ULP-WMCE
<b>b1</b>	2483.5-2500 MHz	1 mW e.i.r.p.	Adequate spectrum sharing mechanisms (e.g. Listen-Before-Talk and Adaptive Frequency Agility) shall be implemented by the equipment and ≤ 10% duty cycle	≤ 3 MHz		MBANS, indoor only within healthcare facilities. The frequency band is also identified in Annex 12

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
b2	2483.5-2500 MHz	10 mW e.i.r.p.	Adequate spectrum sharing mechanisms (e.g. Listen-Before-Talk and Adaptive Frequency Agility) shall be implemented by the equipment and $\leq 2\%$ duty cycle	$\leq 3$ MHz		MBANS, indoor only within the patient's home. The frequency band is also identified in Annex 12

### Additional Information

#### Harmonised Standards

EN 303 520 sub-band a)

EN 303 203 sub-bands b1) and b2)

#### Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard

No information

#### Frequency issues

Sub-bands b1) and b2):

MBANS equipment shall implement a spectrum access mechanism as described in the applicable harmonised European standard EN 303 203 or an equivalent spectrum access mechanism. Based on the assumptions used in ECC Report 201, the modulation bandwidth for MBANS shall not exceed 3 MHz.



## ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION

### Scope of Annex

This annex covers information about terrestrial applications which are not included in Annexes 1 to 13 and for which frequency ranges are designated in ERC/ECC Decisions, and which are authorised by CEPT administrations under general authorisation (license-exempt regulation). The regulatory status of these radio applications, which may be different to the regulatory status of SRDs, are defined by the relevant ERC/ECC Decisions.

Related national implementation information and national restrictions are provided within the Appendices 1 and 3.

These applications are authorised under a general authorisation regime (exempted from individual licensing) and therefore protection of individual radio stations/radio equipment cannot be ensured. This is also the case for the applications covered by Annexes 1 to 13. With regard to potential new future applications, sharing and compatibility analysis for all of the concerned services and applications are to be studied and will look at the potential for interference in both directions in order to give a clear view on any future sharing environment. The regulatory status of both, the relevant radio application for which a spectrum designation already exists in a frequency band and the potential new radio application, needs to be taken into account. Such new equipment in a frequency band should implement an adequate spectrum sharing mechanism, since there is non-exclusive access to spectrum, in order to facilitate sharing between the various technologies and applications in the respective frequency band. Such new applications should only be allowed to operate when the mandatory features required in the respective ERC/ECC Decision are implemented, or any other mechanism providing a similar level of mitigation.

**Table 14: Regulatory parameters**

	Frequency Band	Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
<b>a</b>	26960-27410 kHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(11)03	For Citizens' Band (CB) radio equipment. * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision
<b>b</b>	401-406 MHz	*	*	*	ERC/DEC/(01)17	For Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implant (ULP-AMI) communication systems. * See detailed requirements in the related ERC Decision
<b>c</b>	446-446.2 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(15)05	For analogue and digital PMR 446 applications. * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision
<b>d</b>	1880-1900 MHz	*	*	*	ERC/DEC/(94)03, ERC/DEC/(98)22	For DECT (Digital European Cordless Telecommunications) systems. * See detailed requirements in the related ERC Decisions

Frequency Band		Power / Magnetic Field	Spectrum access and mitigation requirements	Modulation / maximum occupied bandwidth	ECC/ERC Deliverable	Notes
e1	5150-5350 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(04)08	For Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks (WAS/RLANs). * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision
e2	5470-5725 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(04)08	For Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks (WAS/RLANs). * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision
f	5875-5905 MHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(08)01	For Intelligent Transportation Systems (traffic safety applications). * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision
g	63.72-65.88 GHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(09)01	For Intelligent Transportation Systems. ECC Decision: <a href="https://www.ecodocdb.dk/document/420">https://www.ecodocdb.dk/document/420</a> implementation: <a href="https://www.ecodocdb.dk/implementation/420">https://www.ecodocdb.dk/implementation/420</a>
h	77-81 GHz	*	*	*	ECC/DEC/(04)03	For Automotive Short Range Radars. * See detailed requirements in the related ECC Decision

### Additional Information

#### Harmonised Standards

EN 300 433 Sub-band a)  
 EN 301 839 and EN 302 537 Sub-band b)  
 EN 303 405 Sub-band c)  
 EN 301 406 Sub-band d)  
 EN 301 893 Sub-bands e1) and e2)  
 EN 302 571 Sub-band f)  
 EN 302 686 Sub-band g)  
 EN 302 264 Sub-band h)

#### Technical parameters also referred to in the harmonised standard

No information

#### Frequency issues

Sub-band e1)

RLAN use inside cars (passenger cars, lorries, buses) in the band 5150-5250 MHz is allowed at a maximum e.i.r.p. of 25 mW as this power restriction results in at least an equivalent attenuation as foreseen for RLAN operation inside buildings and therefore the necessary attenuation to facilitate sharing is provided. See explanatory document FM(18)113 Annex 47.









Annexes to ERC/REC 70-03	ALB	AND	AUT	AZE	BEL	BIH	BLR	BUL	CVA	CYP	CZE	D	DNK	E	EST	F	FIN	G	GEO	GRC	HNG	HOL	HRV	I	IRL	ISL	LIE	LTU	LUX	LVA	MCO	MDA	MKD	MLT	MNE	NOR	POL	POR	ROU	RUS	S	SMR	SRB	SUI	SVK	SVN	TUR	UKR					
Annex j2: 1795-1800 MHz	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U			
Annex j3: 1800-1804.8 MHz	Y	N	Y	L	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	U		
<b>ANNEX 11: RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION APPLICATIONS</b>																																																					
Annex a: 865-868 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	
Annex a1: 865-865.6 MHz	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U		
Annex a2: 865.6-867.6 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U			
Annex a3: 867.6-868 MHz	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U			
Annex b: 915-921 MHz	Y	N	U	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	U	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	U	N	Y	U	L	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	L	Y	Y	N	U			
Annex c1: 2446-2454 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U			
Annex c2: 2446-2454 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U			
<b>ANNEX 12: ACTIVE MEDICAL IMPLANTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED PERIPHERALS</b>																																																					
Annex a: 9-315 kHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Annex b: 30-37.5 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Annex c: 2483.5-2500 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
<b>ANNEX 13: MEDICAL DATA ACQUISITION</b>																																																					
Annex a: 430-440 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Annex b1: 2483.5-2500 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
Annex b2: 2483.5-2500 MHz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N			
<b>ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION</b>																																																					
Annex a: 26960-27410 kHz <b>ECC/DEC/(11)03</b>	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	L	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L
Annex b: 401-406 MHz <b>ERC/DEC/(01)17</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Annex c: 446-446.2 MHz <b>ECC/DEC/(15)05</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	L	Y	Y	L	
Annex d: 1880-1900 MHz <b>ERC/DEC/(94)03, ERC/ DEC/(98)22</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Annex e1: 5150-5350 MHz <b>ECC/DEC/(04)08</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Annex e2: 5470-5725 MHz <b>ECC/DEC/(04)08</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Annex f: 5875-5905 MHz <b>ECC/DEC/(08)01</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	N	
Annex g: 63.72-65.88 GHz <b>ECC/DEC/(09)01</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	
Annex h: 77-81 GHz <b>ECC/DEC/(04)03</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Highlighted yellow = not implemented or no information	Y = implemented																																																				
	L = limited implementation												P = planned												U = under study												N = not implemented																



## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF RELEVANT ECC/ERC DECISIONS, REPORTS, EC DECISIONS AND ETSI HARMONISED EUROPEAN STANDARDS

Table 15: ECC/ERC Decisions

ECC/DEC/(04)01	Short Range Devices for detection of Avalanche Victims
ECC/DEC/(04)03	The frequency band 77-81 GHz to be designated for the use of Automotive Short Range Radars
ECC/DEC/(04)08	The harmonised use of the 5 GHz frequency bands for the implementation of Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks (WAS/RLANs)
ECC/DEC/(04)10	The frequency bands to be designated for the temporary introduction of Automotive Short Range Radars
ECC/DEC/(05)02	The use of the frequency band 169.4-169.8125 MHz
ECC/DEC/(06)04	The harmonised conditions for devices using Ultra-wideband (UWB) technology in bands below 10.6 GHz
ECC/DEC/(06)08	The conditions for use of the radio spectrum by Ground- and Wall- probing radar (GPR/WPR) imaging systems
ECC/DEC/(07)01	Building Material Analysis (BMA) devices using UWB technology
ECC/DEC/(08)01	The harmonised use of the 5875-5925 MHz frequency band for Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)
ECC/DEC/(09)01	The harmonised use of the 63-64 GHz frequency band for Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)
ECC/DEC/(09)03	Harmonised conditions for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks (MFCN) operating in the band 790-862 MHz
ECC/DEC/(11)02	Industrial Level Probing Radars (LPR) operating in frequency bands 6-8.5 GHz, 24.05-26.5 GHz, 57-64 GHz and 75-85 GHz
ECC/DEC/(11)03	The harmonised use of frequencies for Citizens' Band (CB) radio equipment
ECC/DEC/(12)03	The harmonised conditions for UWB applications onboard aircraft
ECC/DEC/(15)05	The harmonised frequency range 446.0-446.2 MHz, technical characteristics, exemption from individual licensing and free carriage and use of analogue and digital PMR 446 applications
ECC/DEC/(16)01	76-77 GHz, obstacle detection radars for rotorcraft use
ECC/REC/(11)09	UWB Location Tracking Systems TYPE 2 (LT2)
ECC/REC/(11)10	Location tracking application for emergency and disaster situations (LAES)
ERC/DEC/(01)11	Short Range Devices for Flying Model Control in 34.995-35.225 MHz

ERC/DEC/(01)12	Short Range Devices for Model Control in 40.665, 40.675, 40.685 and 40.695 MHz
ERC/DEC/(01)17	Harmonised frequencies, technical characteristics and exemption from individual licensing of Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implant (ULP-AMI) communication systems operating in the frequency band 401 - 406 MHz on a secondary basis
ERC/DEC/(94)03	The frequency band to be designated for the coordinated introduction of the Digital European Cordless Telecommunications system
ERC/DEC/(98)22	Exemption from Individual Licensing of DECT equipment

**Table 16: ECC/ERC Reports**

ECC Report 001	Compatibility between inductive LF and HF RFID transponder and other radio communications systems in the frequency ranges 135-148.5 kHz, 4.78-8.78 MHz and 11.56-15.56 MHz
ECC Report 002	SAP/SAB (Incl. ENG/OB) spectrum use and future requirements
ECC Report 007	Compatibility between inductive LF RFID systems and radio communications systems in the frequency range 135-148.5 kHz
ECC Report 011	Strategic Plans for the future use of the frequency bands 862-870 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz for Short Range Devices
ECC Report 012	Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implant systems (ULP-AMI)
ECC Report 013	Adjacent band compatibility between Short Range Devices and TETRA TAPS mobile services at 870 MHz
ECC Report 023	Compatibility of automotive collision warning short range radar operating at 24 GHz with FS, EESS and Radio Astronomy
ECC Report 024	PLT, DSL, CABLE communications (Including CABLE TV), LANS and their effect on radio services
ECC Report 037	Compatibility of planned SRD applications in 863-870 MHz
ECC Report 040	Adjacent band compatibility between CDMA-PAMR mobile services and Short Range Devices below 870 MHz
ECC Report 055	Compatibility between existing and proposed SRDs and other radiocommunication applications in the 169.4-169.8 MHz frequency band. See supplementary excel spreadsheets in download
ECC Report 056	Compatibility of automotive collision warning short range radar operating at 79 GHz with radiocommunication services
ECC Report 064	The protection requirements of radiocommunication systems below 10.6 GHz from generic UWB applications
ECC Report 067	Compatibility study for generic limits for the emission levels of inductive SRDs below 30 MHz
ECC Report 068	Compatibility studies in the band 5725-5875 MHz between Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) systems and other systems
ECC Report 073	Compatibility of SRD in the FM radio broadcasting band

ECC Report 081	The coexistence between Ultra Low Power - Animal Implant Devices (ULP-AID) operating in the frequency band 12.5-20 MHz and existing radiocommunication systems
ECC Report 094	Technical requirements for UWB LDC devices to ensure the protection of FWA systems
ECC Report 098	Studying the compatibility issues of the UIC EUROLOOP system with other systems in the frequency band 9.5 to 17.5 MHz
ECC Report 100	Compatibility studies in the band 3400-3800 MHz between broadband wireless access (BWA) systems and other services
ECC Report 111	Compatibility studies between Ground Based Synthetic Aperture Radar (GBSAR) and existing services in the range 17.1 GHz to 17.3 GHz
ECC Report 113	Compatibility studies around 63 GHz between Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) and other systems
ECC Report 114	Compatibility studies between multiple GIGABIT wireless systems in frequency range 57-66 GHz and other services and systems (except its in 63-64 GHz)
ECC Report 120	Technical requirements for UWB DAA (Detect And Avoid) devices to ensure the protection of radiolocation in the bands 3.1-3.4 GHz and 8.5-9 GHz and BWA terminals in the band 3.4-4.2 GHz
ECC Report 134	Analysis of potential impact of mobile Vehicle Radars (VR) on Radar Speed Meters (RSM) operating at 24 GHz
ECC Report 135	Inductive limits in the frequency range 9 kHz to 148.5 kHz
ECC Report 139	Impact of Level Probing Radars (LPR), using Ultra-Wideband Technology on radiocommunications services
ECC Report 149	Compatibility of LP-AMI applications within 2360-3400 MHz, in particular for the band 2483.5-2500 MHz, with incumbent services
ECC Report 164	Compatibility between Wide Band Low Activity Mode (WLAM) automotive radars in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 24.5 GHz, and other radiocommunication systems/services
ECC Report 170	Specific UWB applications in the bands 3.4-4.8 GHz and 6-8.5 GHz Location Tracking Applications for Emergency Services (LAES), location tracking applications type 2 (LT2) and location tracking and sensor applications for automotive and transportation environments (LTA)
ECC Report 175	Co-existence study considering UWB applications inside aircraft and existing radio services in the frequency bands from 3.1 GHz to 4.8 GHz and from 6.0 GHz to 8.5 GHz
ECC Report 176	The impact of non-specific SRDs on radio services in the band 57-66 GHz
ECC Report 181	Improving spectrum efficiency in SRD bands
ECC Report 182	Survey about the use of the frequency band 863-870 MHz
ECC Report 189	Future Spectrum Demand for Short Range Devices in the UHF Frequency Bands
ECC Report 190	Compatibility between Short-Range Devices (SRD) and EESS (passive) in the 122 to 122.25 GHz band
ECC Report 200	Co-existence studies for proposed SRD and RFID applications in 870 to 876 MHz and 915 to 921 MHz

ECC Report 201	Compatibility study between MBANS operating in the 2400 - 2483.5 MHz and 2483.5 - 2500 MHz bands and other systems in the same bands or in adjacent bands
ECC Report 204	Spectrum use and future requirements for PMSE
ECC Report 206	Compatibility studies in the band 5725-5875 MHz between SRD equipment for wireless industrial applications and other systems
ECC Report 207	Adjacent band co-existence of SRDs in the band 863-870 MHz with LTE usage below 862 MHz
ECC Report 208	Impact of RFID devices on radio services in the band 13.56 MHz
ECC Report 222	The impact of Surveillance Radar equipment operating in the 76 to 79 GHz range for helicopter application on radio systems
ECC Report 228	Compatibility studies between ITS in the band 5855-5925 MHz and other systems in adjacent bands
ECC Report 230	Harmonisation Possibilities for Assistive Listening Devices in the Band 174-216 MHz
ECC Report 234	Analyses of LDC UWB mitigation techniques with respect to incumbent radiocommunication services within the band 3.1 to 3.4 GHz
ECC Report 246	Wideband and Higher DC Short Range Devices in 870-875.8 MHz and 915.2-920.8 MHz (companion to ECC Report 200)
ECC Report 250	Compatibility studies between TTT/DSRC in the band 5805-5815 MHz and other systems
ECC Report 251	The impact of UWB applications on board aircraft in the band 6-8.5 GHz on FS links used around airports and on EESS earth stations
ECC Report 253	Compatibility studies for audio PMSE at 1492-1518 MHz and 1518-1525 MHz
ECC Report 261	Short Range Devices in the frequency range 862-870 MHz
ECC Report 262	Studies related to surveillance radar equipment operating in the 76 to 77 GHz range for fixed transport infrastructure
ECC Report 267	Coexistence of Wideband Ultra-Low Power Wireless Medical Capsule Endoscopy Application operating in the frequency band 430-440 MHz
ECC Report 268	Technical and Regulatory Aspects and the Needs for Spectrum Regulation for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)
ECC Report 270	Sharing studies between Telecoil Replacement Systems (TRS) and Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) in the frequency range 1656.5-1660.5 MHz
ECC Report 277	Use of SRD applications in cars in the band 5725-5875 MHz
ECC Report 278	Specific UWB applications in the bands 3.4-4.8 GHz and 6.0-8.5 GHz: Location tracking and sensor applications (LTA) for vehicular access systems
ECC Report 284	Feasibility studies of Person detection and collision avoidance applications in the 446-457.1 kHz range
ECC Report 288	Conditions for the coexistence between Fixed Service and other envisaged outdoor uses/applications in the 57-66 GHz range
ERC Report 001	Harmonisation of frequency bands to be designated for Radio Local Area Networks (RLANs)
ERC Report 003	Harmonisation of frequency bands to be designated for road transport information systems (RTTT)

ERC Report 005	ERC Report on frequency bands for Low Power Devices
ERC Report 008	General methodology for assessing compatibility between Radio Local Area Networks (RLANs) and the fixed Service
ERC Report 014	Co-existence of radio local area networks with the microwave landing system
ERC Report 015	Compatibility study between radar and RLANs operating at frequencies around 5.5 GHz
ERC Report 042	Handbook on radio equipment and systems radio microphones and simple wide band audio links
ERC Report 044	Sharing inductive systems and radiocommunication systems in the band 9-135 kHz
ERC Report 047	Compatibility fixed services and motion sensors at 10.5 GHz
ERC Report 062	Compatibility analysis regarding possible sharing between the UIC system and radio microphones in the frequency ranges 876-880 MHz and 921-925 MHz
ERC Report 063	Radio microphone applications in the frequency range 1785-1800 MHz
ERC Report 067	Study of the Frequency sharing between HIPERLANs and MSS feeder links in the 5 GHz band
ERC Report 069	Propagation model and interference range calculation for inductive systems in 10 kHz - 30 MHz
ERC Report 072	Compatibility studies related to the possible extension band for HIPERLANs at 5 GHz
ERC Report 074	RFID and the radio astronomy services at 13 MHz
ERC Report 088	Compatibility and sharing analysis between DVB-T and radio microphones in bands IV and V
ERC Report 092	Sharing inductive Short Range Devices and radio communication systems in 10.2-11 MHz
ERC Report 095	The use of 3155-3400 kHz for general inductive applications
ERC Report 096	The use of 290-300 kHz and 500-510 kHz for general inductive applications
ERC Report 098	Compatibility of Short Range Devices at 900 MHz with adjacent services
ERC Report 109	Compatibility of Bluetooth with other existing and proposed radiocommunication systems in the 2.45 GHz frequency band

**Table 17: ETSI Harmonised European Standards: Generic Standards**

Generic standards	
EN 300 220-2	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 25 MHz to 1000 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW

Generic standards	
EN 300 330	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment in the frequency range 9 kHz to 25 MHz and inductive loop systems in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz
EN 300 440	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short range devices; Radio equipment to be used in the 1 GHz to 40 GHz frequency range
EN 302 065-1	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Requirements for Generic UWB applications
EN 303 660	Radio equipment to be used in the frequency range below 9kHz; Harmonized Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive for 2014/53/EU
EN 305 550	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 40 GHz to 246 GHz frequency range

Table 18: ETSI Harmonised European Standards: Specific Standards

Specific standards	
EN 300 220-3-1	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Low duty cycle high reliability equipment, social alarms equipment operating on designated frequencies (869.2 MHz to 869.25 MHz)
EN 300 220-3-2	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Wireless alarms operating in designated LDC/HR frequency bands 868.60 MHz to 868.70 MHz, 869.25 MHz to 869.40 MHz, 869.65 MHz to 869.70 MHz
EN 300 220-4	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Metering devices operating in designated band 169.4 MHz to 169.475 MHz
EN 300 328	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wideband Transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2.4 GHz ISM band and using spread spectrum modulation techniques
EN 300 422-1	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Audio PMSE up to 3 GHz; Class A Receivers
EN 300 422-2	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Audio PMSE up to 3 GHz; Class B Receivers
EN 300 422-3	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Audio PMSE up to 3 GHz; Class C Receivers
EN 300 422-4	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Audio PMSE up to 3 GHz; Assistive Listening Devices including personal sound amplifiers and inductive systems up to 3 GHz
EN 300 433	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Citizens' Band (CB) radio equipment
EN 300 674-2-1	Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC) transmission equipment (500 kbit/s / 250 kbit/s) operating in the 5 795 MHz to 5 815 MHz frequency band; Road Side Units (RSU)

Specific standards	
EN 300 674-2-2	Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC) transmission equipment (500 kbit/s / 250 kbit/s) operating in the 5 795 MHz to 5 815 MHz frequency band; On-Board Units (OBU)
EN 300 718	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum matters (ERM); Avalanche Beacons; Transmitter-receiver systems
EN 301 091-1	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Radar equipment operating in the 76 GHz to 77 GHz range; Ground based vehicular radar
EN 301 091-2	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Radar equipment operating in the 76 GHz to 77 GHz range; Fixed infrastructure radar equipment
EN 301 091-3	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Radar equipment operating in the 76 GHz to 77 GHz range; Railway/Road Crossings obstacle detection system applications
EN 301 357	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Analogue cordless wideband audio devices using integral antennas operating in the CEPT recommended 863 MHz to 865 MHz frequency range
EN 301 406	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT)
EN 301 559	Low Power Active Medical Implants (LP-AMI) operating in the frequency range 2 483,5 MHz to 2 500 MHz
EN 301 893	Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); 5 GHz high performance RLAN
EN 302 065-2	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Requirements for UWB location tracking
EN 302 065-3	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Requirements for UWB devices for ground based vehicular applications
EN 302 065-4	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Material Sensing devices using UWB technology below 10.6 GHz
EN 302 065-5	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Devices using UWB technology onboard aircraft
EN 302 066	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Ground- and Wall- Probing Radar applications (GPR/WPR) imaging systems
EN 302 195	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Radio equipment in the frequency range 9 kHz to 315 kHz for Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implants (ULP-AMI) and accessories
EN 302 208	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Radio Frequency Identification Equipment operating in the band 865 MHz to 868 MHz with power levels up to 2 W

Specific standards	
EN 302 264	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Short Range Radar equipment operating in the 77 GHz to 81 GHz band
EN 302 288	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Short range radar equipment operating in the 24 GHz range
EN 302 372	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Equipment for Detection and Movement; Tanks Level Probing Radar (TLPR) operating in the frequency bands 5.8 GHz, 10 GHz, 25 GHz, 61 GHz and 77 GHz
EN 302 500	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra WideBand (UWB) technology; Location Tracking equipment operating in the frequency range from 6 GHz to 8.5 GHz
EN 302 510	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Radio equipment in the frequency range 30 MHz to 37,5 MHz for Ultra Low Power Active Medical Membrane Implants and Accessories
EN 302 536	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment in the frequency range 315 kHz to 600 kHz
EN 302 537	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Ultra Low Power Medical Data Service Systems operating in the frequency range 401 MHz to 402 MHz and 405 MHz to 406 MHz
EN 302 567	Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); 60 GHz Multiple-Gigabit WAS/RLAN Systems
EN 302 571	Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Radiocommunications equipment operating in the 5 855 MHz to 5 925 MHz frequency band
EN 302 608	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment for Eurobalise railway systems
EN 302 609	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment for Euroloop railway systems
EN 302 686	Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Radiocommunications equipment operating in the 63 GHz to 64 GHz frequency band
EN 302 858	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Short range radar equipment operating in the 24.05 GHz to 24.25 GHz frequency range for automotive applications
EN 303 203	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Medical Body Area Network Systems (MBANSs) operating in the 2483,5 MHz to 2500 MHz range
EN 303 204	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Network Based Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 870 MHz to 876 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW
EN 303 258	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wireless industrial automation; Radio equipment to be used in the 5,725 GHz to 5,875 GHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 400 mW
EN 303 360	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); EN for Obstacle Detection Radar equipment operating in the 76 GHz to 77 GHz range



Specific standards	
EN 303 405	Land Mobile Service; Analogue and Digital PMR446 Equipment
EN 303 447	Short Range Devices (SRD); Inductive loop systems for robotic mowers in the frequency range 0 Hz to 148,5 kHz; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU
EN 303 454	Short Range Devices (SRD); Metal and object detection sensors in the frequency range 1 kHz to 148,5 kHz; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU
EN 303 520	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Ultra Low Power (ULP) wireless medical capsule endoscopy devices operating in the band 430 MHz to 440 MHz

Table 19: EC Decisions

EC Decision	
2004/545/EC	The harmonisation of radio spectrum in the 79 GHz range for the use of Automotive Short-Range Radar equipment in the community
2005/50/EC	The harmonisation of the 24 GHz range radio spectrum band for the time-limited use by Automotive Short-Range Radar equipment in the community
2005/513/EU	The harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5 GHz frequency band for the implementation of wireless access systems including radio local area networks (WAS/RLANs)
2006/771/EC	Harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short-range devices
2006/804/EC	Harmonisation of the radio spectrum for radio frequency identification (RFID) devices operating in the ultra high frequency (UHF) band
2007/131/EC	Allowing the use of the radio spectrum for equipment using Ultra-wideband technology in a harmonised manner in the community
2007/346/EC	Granting a derogation requested by France pursuant to Decision 2006/804/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) devices operating in the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band
2007/90/EC	Amending Decision 2005/513/EC on the harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5 GHz frequency band for the implementation of Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks (WAS/RLANs)
2008/432/EC	Amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short-range devices
2008/671/EC	The harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5 875-5 905 MHz frequency band for safety-related applications of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)
2009/343/EC	Amending the Decision 2007/131/EC on the harmonised use of the radio spectrum for equipment using UWB technology
2009/381/EC	Amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by SRD
2010/368/EU	Amending the Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by SRD

EC Decision	
2011/485/EU	Harmonisation of the 24 GHz range radio spectrum band for the time-limited use by automotive SRR equipment in the Community
2011/829/EU	Amending Decision 2006/771/EC on the harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by SRD
2013/752/EU	Amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short-range devices and repealing Decision 2005/928/EC
2014/641/EU	Harmonised technical conditions of spectrum use by programme making and special events equipment in the Union
2014/702/EU	Amending 2007/131/EC on allowing the use of the radio spectrum for equipment using ultra-wideband technology in a harmonised manner in the Community
2017/1438/EU	Amending Decision 2007/131/EC on allowing the use of the radio spectrum for equipment using ultra-wideband technology in a harmonised manner in the Community
2017/1483/EU	Amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by SRD and repealing Decision 2006/804/EC
2018/1538/EU	Commission Implementing Decision 2018/1538/EU of 11 October 2018 on the harmonisation of radio spectrum for use by short-range devices within the 874-876 and 915-921 MHz frequency bands
91/287/EEC	Council Directive 91/287/EEC of 3 June 1991 on the frequency band to be designated for the coordinated introduction of digital European cordless telecommunications (DECT) into the Community

**APPENDIX 3: NATIONAL RESTRICTIONS**

“Appendix 3 lists national restrictions. The first section contains general comments from administrations and these apply to all annexes in this Recommendation. The second section contains comments from administrations and these are on specific frequency bands contained within this Recommendation. These indicate where administrations are not able to implement frequency allocations or where implementation is incomplete. For consistency, one of the following four standard positions should be used:

- a. Implemented: If the Appendix entry is blank then Recommendation 70-03 has been fully implemented.
- b. Limited implementation: A short explanation can be provided. If under study or planned, then a date should be given.
- c. Not implemented: A short explanation can be provided. If under study or planned, then a date should be given.
- d. No information: No information has yet been provided by the administration.”

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>All annexes</b>	Albania		Frequencies covered by ERC/REC 70-03 are implemented through the notes of the National Frequency Table, for each band mentioned in 70-03
	Germany		Clarification of the terms contained in the table reference to the German Telecommunications Act of 22 June 2004: The use of frequencies or frequency bands for the operation of transmitting equipment requires "frequency assignment". There are two types of frequency assignments: individual frequency assignments are granted upon application and correspond to "individual license required" within the meaning of ERC/REC 70-03; general frequency assignments are granted ex officio by administrative act, published in the Federal Network Agency's Official Gazette and correspond to "individual license not required" within the meaning of ERC/REC 70-03
	France		France does not recognise the former marking CEPT SRD Aa Y and CEPT RLAN Y recommended by T/R 01-04 and T/R 10-01 respectively. The free circulation and use of products bearing these old markings must then be confined to existing equipments and to countries which have already adopted these markings. The marking CEPT SRD Aa Y proposed by ERC/REC 70-03 will not be recognised in France. In any case in France marking issues are in line with the R&TTE Directive
	Lithuania		The radio frequencies may be used without an individual authorisation in case the relevant radio frequency or radio frequencies band is included in the List of Radio Frequencies, which may be used without an Individual Authorisation, approved by Order No. 1V-893 of 9 September 2010 of the Director of the Communications Regulatory Authority (Official Gazette Valstybes zinios, Nr. 108-5577, 2010). Radio equipment must conform to the requirements of the List

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
	Moldova		<p>Telecommunication equipment and cables are imported commercialized only on basis of conformity certificates issued by the Telecommunication Products Certification Body of Moldova and must be marked in Moldova. It is not permitted to utilise non-certificated and non-marked telecommunication equipment and cables. Subject to the above all SRD frequency bands with technical parameters indicated in ERC REC 70-03 are permitted on secondary basis.</p> <p>In accordance with Law of Telecommunications of Republic of Moldova. Decision Nr. 126 dated 02.06.2009 of the Administrative Council of the National Regulatory Agency for electronic Communications and Information Technology of the Republic of Moldova, owners of short range radiocommunication devices have the right to use several categories of frequencies in compliance with the ERC/REC 70-03 without obtaining a license for the use of radio frequencies/channels or a technical permit</p>
	Norway		The Regulations do not apply to frequencies in the range of 2 GHz–32 GHz in the geographic area within a 20 km radius of the centre of Ny-Ålesund at Svalbard. All licence exempt use prohibited in this area within this frequency band
	Russian Federation		In accordance with the current National Frequency Allocation Table, different communication services, including special applications operate in frequency bands designated for SRD applications. All radiocommunication systems require individual license and authorisation for using certain radio frequencies, which is granted after conformity assessment procedures. All types of radio equipment require national approval based on the national standard system (GOST) and issue of conformity certificate. Only equipment with national mark can be placed on the market in the Russian Federation
	Turkey		The short range and low powered devices under the scope of SRD By-law (entered into force 11 September 2012) may be used without licence, permission for use of radio or frequency assignment and registration in case when devices meet the requirements in the By-law and are conformable with the technical regulations done by the Authority. SRDs should be used within any natural person's or legal entity's property under his/its own use, not exceeding any property's borders, upon exclusively individual or organizational needs, not for providing any electronic communications services to third parties (except ISPs), providing without any commercial intention and not publicly available
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES Band E 138.2-138.45 MHz</b>	France	Not implemented	Military use. The use of this band by SRDs is not planned in France
	Germany	Not implemented	Defence systems
	Hungary	Not implemented	Aeronautical mobile applications operate in the band

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
	Italy	Not implemented	Military application
	Latvia	Not implemented	Exclusive defence systems
	Netherlands	Not implemented	Exclusive defence systems
	Poland	Not implemented	Military application
	Slovakia	Not implemented	Not available
	Spain	Not implemented	Military application
	Switzerland	Not implemented	Exclusive defence systems
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band G1</b> <b>433.05-434.79 MHz</b>	Portugal	Implemented	Analogue audio applications other than voice are excluded. Analogue video applications are excluded
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	10 mW; 433.075-434.75 MHz for any purpose
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band G2</b> <b>433.05-434.79 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	10 mW; 433.075-434.75 MHz for any purpose
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band G3</b> <b>434.04-434.79 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	10 mW; 433.075-434.75 MHz for any purpose
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band H2</b> <b>870-874.4 MHz</b> <b>(note 6)</b>	Finland	Planned	Limited to 870-873 MHz
	Germany	Not implemented	not available
	Hungary	Implemented	With ER-GSM protection
	Liechtenstein	Limited implementation	limited to 870-873 MHz: ER-GSM protection
	Switzerland	Limited implementation	Limited to 870 - 873 MHz: ER-GSM protection
	United Kingdom	Implemented	The Additional restrictions to protect ER-GSM apply in the UK

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band H3</b> <b>915-919.4 MHz</b> <b>(note 7)</b>	France	Under study	For 918-921 MHz
	Germany	Not implemented	not available
	Hungary	Implemented	With ER-GSM protection
	Liechtenstein	Limited implementation	limited to 915.2 - 918 MHz: ER-GSM protection
	Switzerland	Limited implementation	Limited to 915.2 - 918 MHz: ER-GSM protection
	United Kingdom	Implemented	The Additional restrictions to protect ER-GSM apply in the UK
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band I</b> <b>2400-2483.5 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Implemented	Bluetooth
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band J</b> <b>5725-5875 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Duty cycle 0.1% or LBT. Antenna height should not exceed 5 m, with max e.r.p. 25 mW

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band K2</b> <b>6000-9000 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	In accordance with National restrictions For Indoor applications: 1. Prohibited to use outside buildings 2. Prohibited to use onboard aircraft while arriving and departure 3. Prohibited to use in freight terminals in airports. Power spectral density limits: 2850-3375 MHz: -57 dBm/MHz 3375-3950 MHz: -61.5 dBm/MHz 3950-4425 MHz: -54.5 dB/MHz 4425-5470 MHz: -50 dB/MHz 5470-6000 MHz: -62.5 dBm/MHz 6000-8100 MHz: -47 dBm/MHz 8100-8625 MHz: -65 dBm/MHz 8625-9150 MHz: -47 dB/MHz 9150-10600 MHz: -45 dBm/MHz For Outdoor applications: Power spectral density limits: 2850-3375 MHz: -57 dBm/MHz 3375-4800 MHz: -76 dBm/MHz 4800-5475 MHz: -50 dBm/MHz 5475-6000 MHz: -62.5 dBm/MHz 6000-7250 MHz: -47 dBm/MHz 7250-7750 MHz: -73 dBm/MHz 7750-8625 MHz: -69 dBm/MHz 8625-9150 MHz: -47 dBm/MHz 9150-10600 MHz: -45 dBm/MHz
	Ukraine	Under study	Under study for 3.1-4.8 GHz
<b>ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES</b> <b>Band M</b> <b>24-24.25 GHz</b>	France	Limited implementation	Power limited to 0.1 mW e.i.r.p.in frequency band 24.10-24.15 GHz. MilitaryRadiolocation use. Operation by police forces of radar speed meters
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	Only 24.150-24.250 GHz to protect police speed meters
<b>ANNEX 2: TRACKING, TRACING AND DATA AQUISION</b> <b>Band A2</b> <b>456.9-457.1 kHz</b>	Ukraine	Limited implementation	The maximal strength of magnetic field is 7 dBμA/m on distance of 10 m from a construction where the radiator is placed

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 2: TRACKING, TRACING AND DATA ACQUISITION</b> <b>Band C2</b> <b>870-874.4 MHz</b> <b>(note 5)</b>	Finland	Limited implementation	Limited to 870-873 MHz
	France	Under study	For 874-876 MHz
	Germany	Not implemented	not available
	Hungary	Implemented	With ER-GSM protection
	Liechtenstein	Planned	Planned with ER-GSM protection
	Switzerland	Limited implementation	870-873 MHz
	United Kingdom	Implemented	The Additional restrictions to protect ER-GSM apply in the UK. Planned implementation of network relay points with a duty cycle of up to 10%
<b>ANNEX 3: WIDEBAND DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS</b> <b>Band A2</b> <b>915.8-919.4 MHz</b>	Bulgaria	Limited implementation	Licence required. Only 917.4 to 919.4 MHz.
<b>ANNEX 3: WIDEBAND DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS</b> <b>Band B</b> <b>2400-2483.5 MHz</b>	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	No license needed if used indoor and power not exceeding 30 mW
	Italy	Implemented	The public use is subject to general authorisation by the respective service provider
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	1. SRD with FHSS modulation 1.1. Maximum 2.5 mW e.i.r.p. 1.2. Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. Permitted for use SRD for outdoor applications without restriction on installation height only for purposes of gathering telemetry information for automated monitoring and resources accounting systems. Permitted to use SRD for other purposes for outdoor applications only when the installation height is not exceeding 10 m above the ground surface. 1.3. Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. Indoor applications 2. SRD with DSSS and other than FHSS wideband modulation 2.1. Maximum mean e.i.r.p. density is 2 mW/MHz. Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. 2.2. Maximum mean e.i.r.p. density is 20 mW/MHz. Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. It is permitted to use SRD for outdoor applications only for purposes of gathering telemetry information for automated monitoring and resources accounting systems or security systems. 2.3. Maximum mean e.i.r.p. density is 10 mW/MHz. Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. Indoor applications
	San Marino	Implemented	The public use is subject to general authorisation by the respective service provider



Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	e.i.r.p. =100 mW with built-in antenna with amplification factor up to 6 dBi
<b>ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT) Band A 5795-5805 MHz</b>	France	Implemented	Limited to automatic toll collection. Power limited to 2 W e.i.r.p. Military Radiolocation and Meteorological use
	Ireland	Implemented	8W system not implemented
	Liechtenstein	Limited implementation	Annex has two power levels. Lower level with 2 W e.i.r.p. is implemented.
	Malta	Implemented	Power limited to 2 W e.i.r.p. as per the lower limit of the Annex
	Norway	Implemented	Limited to 2 W e.i.r.p. for License exempt
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	200 mW e.r.p. An authorisation for using radio frequencies or channels should too be obtained in established order
	Switzerland	Limited implementation	Annex has two power levels. Lower level with 2 W e.i.r.p. is implemented to protect defence systems
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	2 Watts only permitted
<b>ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT) Band B 5805-5815 MHz</b>	Belarus	Implemented	Individual license required
	Ireland	Implemented	8W system not implemented
	Liechtenstein	Limited implementation	Annex has two power levels. Lower level with 2 W e.i.r.p. is implemented. For road toll systems only.
	Malta	Implemented	Power limited to 2 W e.i.r.p. as per the lower limit of the Annex
	Norway	Limited implementation	Limited to 2 W e.i.r.p. for License exempt
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	200 mW e.r.p. An authorisation for using radio frequencies or channels should too be obtained in established order
	Switzerland	Limited implementation	Annex has two power levels. Lower level with 2 W e.i.r.p. is implemented. For road toll systems only
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	2 Watts only permitted

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT) Band C1 21.65-26.65 GHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	22 - 26.65 GHz, limited spectral density, protection areas, automatic deactivation
<b>ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT) Band C2 24.25-26.65 GHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	22 - 26.65 GHz, limited spectral density, protection areas, automatic deactivation
<b>ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT) Band D2 24.075-24.15 GHz</b>	Liechtenstein	Implemented	100 mW and no dwell time restrictions
	Switzerland	Implemented	100 mW and no dwell time restrictions
<b>ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT) Band D3 24.075-24.15 GHz</b>	Liechtenstein	Implemented	100 mW and no dwell time restrictions
	Switzerland	Implemented	100 mW and no dwell time restrictions
<b>ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT) Band D4 24.075-24.15 GHz</b>	Liechtenstein	Implemented	100 mW and no dwell time restrictions
	Switzerland	Implemented	100 mW and no dwell time restrictions
<b>ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT) Band E1 76-77 GHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	1W (30 dBm)
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS Band A 30 MHz-12.4 GHz</b>	Germany	Limited implementation	Upon a licence application, the conditions stipulated in the Decision (06)08 will be applied
	Sweden	Implemented	Upon a licence application, the conditions stipulated in the Decision (06)08 will be applied
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	Devices are limited to GPR only. Full implementation planned
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS Band B 2200-8000 MHz</b>	Austria	Limited implementation	Implementation according to Sub-class 57c
	Lithuania	Limited implementation	only parameters set in 2009/343/EC are allowed
	San Marino	Limited implementation	According to Commission Decision 2009/343/EC

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
	Spain	Limited implementation	According to Commission Decision 2009/343/EC
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band C</b> <b>2400-2483.5 MHz</b>	Ukraine	Implemented	e.i.r.p. =100 mW
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band F3</b> <b>24.05-27 GHz</b>	Ukraine	Limited implementation	Limited to 24.05-24.25 GHz
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band F5</b> <b>75-85 GHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	In the band 76-77 GHz with max e.i.r.p. 30 dBm for automotive radars with continuous radiation with frequency modulation FM CW / in the band 77-81 GHz with max. e.i.r.p. spectral density -3 dBm/MHz for UWB automotive radars (channel bandwidth > 500 MHz)
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	76-77 GHz with average e.i.r.p. 23.5 dBm
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band G1</b> <b>6000-8500 MHz</b>	United Kingdom	Implemented	Exclusion Zones to protect RAS sites apply. See ECC/DEC/(11)02
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band G2</b> <b>24.05-26.5 GHz</b>	United Kingdom	Implemented	Exclusion Zones to protect RAS sites apply. See ECC/DEC/(11)02
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band H</b> <b>9200-9500 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	e.i.r.p. 13 dBm
	Spain	Not implemented	Military application
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	May be used for Radar Level Gauges only
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band I</b> <b>9500-9975 MHz</b>	France	Limited implementation	Limited to 9.88-9.92 with max e.i.r.p. 50 mW
	Germany	Not implemented	Defence systems
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	e.i.r.p. 13 dBm
	Slovakia	Not implemented	Defence systems
	Spain	Not implemented	Military application

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	May be used for Radar Level Gauges only
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band J</b> <b>10.5-10.6 GHz</b>	Austria	Not implemented	Fixed Service
	Estonia	Not implemented	FWA
	France	Limited implementation	Limited to 10.57-10.61 with max e.i.r.p. 20 mW
	Germany	Not implemented	ENG/OB video links equipment
	Hungary	Limited implementation	e.i.r.p. 25 mW. ENG/OB systems are protected
	Ireland	Limited implementation	Max power limitation of 25 mW to protect Fixed Wireless Access Local Area Service operating in the 10.5 GHz band
	Luxembourg	Limited implementation	Limited to 25 mW, to avoid interference with other services
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	e.i.r.p. 10 mW, may be used for Radar Level Gauges only. In the band 10.54-10.56 GHz with max e.i.r.p. 20 dBm, may be used on river and sea vessels only
	Slovakia	Not implemented	Fixed Service
	Sweden	Limited implementation	Limited to 10.51-10.58 GHz
	Turkey	Not implemented	Fixed Service and radiolocation
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	Limited to 10.51-10.54 GHz
United Kingdom	Limited implementation	Limited to 10.575-10.600 GHz. Band may also be used for Radar Level Gauges	
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band K</b> <b>13.4-14 GHz</b>	Spain	Not implemented	Due to lack of demand
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band L</b> <b>17.1-17.3 GHz</b>	Georgia	Not implemented	Lack of demand
	Serbia	Limited implementation	According to the Frequency Plan this part of the spectrum is aimed for WLL and RLANs

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS</b> <b>Band M</b> <b>24.05-24.25 GHz</b>	France	Limited implementation	No restriction for fixed applications. Power limited otherwise to 0.1 mW e.i.r.p. in frequency band 24.10-24.15 GHz. Alternatively for FMCW modulation, the following conditions are also allowed: power limited to 20 mW (+13 dBm) mean e.i.r.p. and 50 mW (+17 dBm) peak e.i.r.p. with a minimum frequency sweep speed of 5 MHz per millisecond. Military Radiolocation use. Operation by police forces of Radar Speed Meters
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Vehicle radars : Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. No restrictions if emission bandwidth is not less than 9 MHz. If emission bandwidth is less than 9 MHz then the requirement should be 0.14 μs/60 kHz maximum dwell time every 3ms Fixed radars: Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. 1. The equipment for detecting movement should be installed along roads at 4 m distance from controlled part of road. 2. The installation of equipment for detecting movement should be performed perpendicularly to movement direction of one- or multilane road with permissible deviation up to 15 degrees. 3. The installation height of equipment for detecting movement should not exceed 5m above a road. 4. The tilt angle of the main beam to horizon should be minus 20 degrees or less
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	To protect police speed meters devices operating in 24.05-24.15 GHz must employ a minimum sweep rate of 2 MHz/mS
<b>ANNEX 8: MODEL CONTROL</b> <b>Band A1</b> <b>26990-27000 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Power limited to 10 mW. Maximum antenna gain is 3 dB, channel spacing 50 kHz
<b>ANNEX 8: MODEL CONTROL</b> <b>Band A2</b> <b>27040-27050 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Power limited to 10 mW. Maximum antenna gain is 3 dB, channel spacing 50 kHz
<b>ANNEX 8: MODEL CONTROL</b> <b>Band A3</b> <b>27090-27100 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Power limited to 10 mW. Maximum antenna gain is 3 dB, channel spacing 50 kHz
<b>ANNEX 8: MODEL CONTROL</b> <b>Band A4</b> <b>27140-27150 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Power limited to 10 mW. Maximum antenna gain is 3 dB, channel spacing 50 kHz
<b>ANNEX 8: MODEL CONTROL</b> <b>Band A5</b> <b>27190-27200 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Power limited to 10 mW. Maximum antenna gain is 3 dB, channel spacing 50 kHz

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 8: MODEL CONTROL Band B 34.995-35.225 MHz</b>	France	Limited implementation	Limited to 34.995-35.055 MHz. Dedicated networks for Ministry of transport
	Germany	Implemented	Limited to 35.005-35.205 MHz. Emergency services
<b>ANNEX 9: INDUCTIVE APPLICATIONS Band A1 9-90 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	9-59.75 kHz: Maximum magnetic field strength is +72 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m. In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed. Field strength level descending 3 dB/octave at 30 kHz. 59.75-60.25 kHz: Maximum magnetic field strength is +42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m. In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed. 60.25-70 kHz: Maximum magnetic field strength is +69 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m. In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed. Field strength level descending 3dB/octave at 30 kHz. 70-90 kHz: Maximum magnetic field strength is +42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m. In case of external antennas only loop coil antennas may be employed
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	The maximal strength of magnetic field on the distance of 10 m from a construction where the radiator is placed in the band 9-59.75 kHz is 72 dB $\mu$ A/m, in the band 59.75-60.25 kHz is 42 dB $\mu$ A/m, in the band 60.250-70 kHz is 69 dB $\mu$ A/m, in the band 70-119 kHz is 42 dB $\mu$ A/m
<b>ANNEX 9: INDUCTIVE APPLICATIONS Band F 6765-6795 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Implemented	Maximum magnetic field strength is +42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m
<b>ANNEX 9: INDUCTIVE APPLICATIONS Band G 7400-8800 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Implemented	Maximum magnetic field strength is +9 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m
	Spain	Implemented	Frequency band 7350-8800 kHz
<b>ANNEX 9: INDUCTIVE APPLICATIONS Band H 10200-11000 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Maximum magnetic field strength is -4 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m
<b>ANNEX 9: INDUCTIVE APPLICATIONS Band J 13553-13567 kHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Maximum magnetic field strength is +42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	The maximal strength of magnetic field on the distance of 10 m from a construction where the radiator is placed is 42 dB $\mu$ A/m

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> <b>Band A1</b> <b>29.7-47 MHz</b>	Austria	Limited implementation	Only the frequencies 36.8, 36.85, 37.45, 37.50-37.55 MHz for narrow band and 36.7-37.1-44.55-45.0 MHz for broadband radio microphones are available
	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Belarus	Limited implementation	Limited to 33.175-40 MHz / 40.025-48.5 MHz
	Croatia	Not implemented	Defence systems
	Czech Republic	Limited implementation	Only four sub-bands allowed: 27.415-27.915 MHz 10 mW e.r.p. channel max 50 kHz. 36.4-36.65 MHz 10 mW e.r.p. channel max 50 kHz. 36.65-38.0 MHz 2 mW e.r.p. channel max 50 kHz. 38.0-38.5 MHz 10 mW e.r.p. channel max 200 kHz
	Estonia	Limited implementation	Only 37.6-38.6 MHz, max. 10 mW e.i.r.p., ch. BW 50 kHz. See Regulation of Ministry of Communication and Economical Affairs 07.10.2011 No 96. Usage of other parts of this band for PMR, control and governmental use.
	Finland	Limited implementation	only 31.1, 32.1, 32.9, 33.5, 36.7, 37.1 and 42.4-43.6 MHz with max 200 kHz channels
	France	Limited implementation	to 32.8, 36.4, 39.2 MHz 1 mW e.r.p. and 200 kHz
	Georgia	Limited implementation	Limited parts of the band available, individual licence required
	Germany	Limited implementation	to 32.4-38.2 MHz. Permitted channel spacing 10 kHz below 36 MHz and 40 kHz above 36 MHz
	Greece	Limited implementation	Limited to 30.00 MHz, 30.50 MHz, 31.00 MHz, 35.00 MHz, 36.50 MHz, 36.70 MHz, 37.00 MHz, 37.10 MHz, 37.50 MHz
	Hungary	Limited implementation	Limited to 34.9-38.5 MHz band is allocated
	Italy	Limited implementation	Military application
	Liechtenstein	Limited implementation	Limited to 10 channels in the band 31.4-39.6 MHz.
	Lithuania	Limited implementation	only 30.01-30.3 MHz, 30.5-32.15 MHz, and 32.45-37.5 MHz are allowed
	Luxembourg	Limited implementation	Excluding the use of the band 34.995-35.225 MHz
	Malta	Limited implementation	Limited to 29.7-34.9 and 37.5-40.98 MHz

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
	Norway	Limited implementation	Limited to 41.0-43.6 MHz max channel spacing 10 kHz. Max 100 mW e.r.p. AM not allowed
	Portugal	Not implemented	Defence systems
	Romania	Limited implementation	Only sub-bands: 29.7-30.3 MHz; 30.5-32.15 MHz; 32.45- 33.1 MHz; 33.6-34.975 MHz; 37.5- 40.02 MHz; 40.66- 41.015 MHz; 44.5- 45.2 MHz are allowed
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Hearing and speech training radio devices for persons with speech defects. Power limited to 10 mW Fixed frequencies in the bands 33.175-40MHz and 40.025-48.5 MHz: 33.2, 33.35, 33.45, 33.55, 33.575, 33.6, 33.75, 33.85, 33.875, 33.9, 34.05, 34.15, 34.175, 34.2, 34.3, 34.375, 34.4, 34.975, 35.025, 35.15, 35.225, 35.375, 35.55, 35.65, 35.95, 35.975, 36.025, 36.075, 36.125, 36.175, 36.225, 36.275, 36.325, 36.375, 36.425, 36.475, 36.525, 36.575, 36.625, 36.675, 36.725, 36.775, 36.825, 36.875, 36.925, 36.975, 37.025, 37.075, 37.125, 37.175, 37.225, 37.275, 37.325, 37.375, 37.425, 37.475, 37.525, 37.575, 37.625, 37.675, 37.725, 37.775, 37.825, 37.875, 37.925, 37.975, 38.025, 38.075, 38.125, 38.175, 38.225, 38.275, 38.325, 38.375, 38.425, 38.475, 38.525, 38.575, 38.625, 38.675, 38.725, 38.775, 39.025, 39.225, 39.400, 39.6, 39.75, 39.85, 39.925, 39.975, 40.05, 40.15, 40.25, 40.325, 40.425, 40.65, 40.825, 41.3, 41.325, 41.35, 41.375, 41.4, 41.5, 41.6, 41.625, 41.65, 41.675, 41.7, 41.75, 41.8, 41.9, 41.95, 42.1, 42.15, 42.2, 42.25, 42.35, 42.45, 42.475, 42.5, 42.525, 42.55, 42.575, 42.6, 42.625, 42.65, 42.675, 42.7, 42.725, 42.75, 42.8, 42.85, 42.95, 42.975, 43, 43.15, 43.175, 43.2, 43.225, 43.25, 43.4, 43.5, 43.7, 43.725, 43.75, 43.8, 44, 44.25, 44.4, 44.475, 44.5, 44.65, 44.75, 44.975, 45, 45.25, 45.45, 45.475, 45.5, 45.65, 45.75, 45.8, 45.95, 45.975, 46, 46.125, 46.175, 46.225, 46.425, 46.45, 46.475, 46.55, 46.575, 46.6, 46.65, 46.675, 46.7, 46.775, 46.8, 46.825, 46.85, 46.875, 46.925, 46.95, 46.975, 47, 47.075, 47.125, 47.25 MHz
	Slovakia	Limited implementation	Limited to 27.75-27.9 and 36.4-38.5 MHz. Defence systems in the rest of the band
	Spain	Limited implementation	Limited to 31.500, 31.750, 37.850, 38.300 and 38.550 MHz
	Sweden	Limited implementation	Limited to 41.0-43.6 MHz - Land Mobile
	Switzerland	Limited implementation	Limited to 10 channels in the band 31.4-39.6 MHz. Main use by defence systems.
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	In the band 30.01-47 MHz maximal transmitter power is 10 mW



Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> <b>Band A2</b> <b>87.5-108 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Maximum e.i.r.p. -43 dBm (50 nW). No spacing. Omnidirectional antenna. Permitted to use inside cars and other vehicles, and also inside of the closed premises
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	Limited to 87.5-92 MHz; 100-108 MHz; (e.i.r.p. =50*10-9W); 89.9-90.2 MHz (the maximal transmitter power is 10 mW)
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> <b>Band B</b> <b>169.4-174 MHz</b>	Austria	Not implemented	Implementation depends on market demand
	Bulgaria	Not implemented	The band is used for national security needs
	Czech Republic	Limited implementation	Only two parts of the band allowed above 169.5875 MHz 173.3 MHz: 50 mW e.r.p. max 75 kHz. 173.965-174.015 MHz: 2 mW e.r.p. channel spacing max 50 kHz. Other services in the rest of the band
	Hungary	Not implemented	Not planned. Governmental use in the band
	Italy	Limited implementation	Limited to 169.815 MHz
	Liechtenstein	Not implemented	Occupied with mobile services
	Portugal	Not implemented	Land Mobile
	San Marino	Limited implementation	Limited to 169.815 MHz
	Serbia	Not implemented	In the Frequency Plan in this part of the spectrum there are not available frequency slots for the radio microphones
	Spain	Limited implementation	Channel plan for 169.4-169.8 MHz according ECC/DEC/(05)02
	Switzerland	Not implemented	Occupied with mobile services
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	Implemented in 173.325-174.000 MHz and at 2 mW only

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> <b>Band D</b> <b>173.965-216 MHz</b>	Serbia	Limited implementation	173.965-174.015 MHz
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> <b>Band E</b> <b>174-216 MHz</b>	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Denmark	Limited implementation	Tuning range
	France	Limited implementation	For professional users. 175.5-178.5 and 183.5-186.5 MHz also authorised for consumer products with 10 mW e.r.p. and 200 kHz channel spacing
	Georgia	Limited implementation	Limited parts of the band available, individual licence required
	Malta	Limited implementation	Only parts available, individual licence required
	Portugal	Implemented	The upper limit is up to 223 MHz
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	174-230 MHz: Power limited to 5 mW. Maximum antenna gain is 3 dB. Channel spacing is 200 kHz
	Spain	Limited implementation	Limited to 174.100, 174.300, 175.500, 176.300, 179.300, 188.100, 188.500, 189.100, 191.900 and 194.500 MHz
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	Under condition of not causing interference to other stations working in this band. In bands of 174.4-174.6 MHz and 174.9-175.1 MHz the maximal transmitter power is 10 mW
United Kingdom	Implemented	The tuning range in the UK is 173.7 to 175.1 MHz	

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band F1 470-786 MHz	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Belarus	Limited implementation	Limited to 470-638 MHz (5 mW). Limited to 774-782 MHz
	Estonia	Limited implementation	Only 470-694 MHz, Max. 50 mW e.r.p. See Regulation of Ministry of Communication and Economical Affairs 07.10.2011 No 96. Usage of other parts of this band for new Technologies.
	Finland	Limited implementation	Regional restrictions. Radiomicrophones in the frequency band 694-786 MHz allowed until the end of year 2020
	France	Limited implementation	For professional users
	Greece	Limited implementation	10 mW e.r.p. max
	Lithuania	Limited implementation	In all 470-862 MHz band 50 mW e.r.p. Only for radio microphones. Individual registrations required
	Norway	Limited implementation	Limited to 510 MHz - 790 MHz Licence exempt limited to frequencies not individually licensed.
	Poland	Limited implementation	Radio Microphones and Assistive Listening Devices are allowed in the whole band 470-862 MHz until introduction of MFCN networks in Poland. After that frequency band will be limited to the band 470-786 MHz. Individual licensing under study
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	470-638 MHz: Power limited to 5 mW. Maximum antenna gain is 3 dB. Channel spacing is 200 kHz. 710-726 MHz: Power limited to 5 mW. Maximum antenna gain is 3 dB. Channel spacing is 200 kHz
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band F2 786-789 MHz	Austria	Limited implementation	Currently old regulation (470-862 MHz; 50 mW e.r.p.; 200 kHz channel spacing) is in force
	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Finland	Limited implementation	Regional restrictions. Radio microphones in the frequency band 694-786 MHz allowed until the end of year 2020
	France	Limited implementation	For professional users
	Greece	Limited implementation	10 mW e.r.p. max

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
	Lithuania	Limited implementation	In all 470-862 MHz band 50 mW e.r.p. Only for radio microphones. Individual registrations required
	Poland	Limited implementation	With technical parameters for the "old" band E. Full implementation and individual licensing under study
	Spain	Not implemented	Only broadcasting TV in this band
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band F3 823-826 MHz	Austria	Limited implementation	Currently old regulation (470-862 MHz; 50 mW e.r.p.; 200 kHz channel spacing) is in force
	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	France	Limited implementation	For professional users. Limited to 50 mW e.r.p.
	Georgia	Limited implementation	Limited parts of the band available
	Latvia	Implemented	Individual licence required
	Lithuania	Limited implementation	In all 470-862 MHz band 50 mW e.r.p. Only for radio microphones. Individual registrations required
	Poland	Limited implementation	With technical parameters for the "old" band E. Full implementation and individual licensing under study
	Sweden	Limited implementation	Licence exemption 10 mW e.r.p. handheld equipment Licence exemption 50 mW e.r.p. bodyworn equipment
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band F4 826-832 MHz	Austria	Limited implementation	Currently old regulation (470-862 MHz; 50 mW e.r.p.; 200 kHz channel spacing) is in force
	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	France	Limited implementation	For professional users. Limited to 826-830 MHz with 50 mW max e.r.p.
	Georgia	Limited implementation	Limited parts of the band available
	Latvia	Implemented	Individual licence required
	Lithuania	Limited implementation	In all 470-862 MHz band 50 mW e.r.p. Only for radio microphones. Individual registrations required

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
	Poland	Limited implementation	With technical parameters for the "old" band E. Full implementation and individual licensing under study
	Sweden	Limited implementation	Licence exemption 50 mW e.r.p.
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band G 863-865 MHz	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Georgia	Limited implementation	Limited parts of the band available
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band H1 1350-1400 MHz	Austria	Limited implementation	Individual licence required, a licence is only granted for events, max. 100 mW e.i.r. p. body worn otherwise 20 mW eirp.; 200 kHz channels
	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	France	Limited implementation	Individual licence required, temporary licences, coordination required between assigning authorities in 1350-1375 MHz
	Lithuania	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Luxembourg	Not implemented	Used by fixed service and defense systems)
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band H2 1492-1518 MHz	Norway	Implemented	Licence exempt
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	Limited PMSE operation allowed in 1517-1518 MHz subject to individual authorisation
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band H3 1518-1525 MHz	Austria	Limited implementation	Max. 50 mW e.i.r.p.; 200 kHz channels; a licence is only granted for events
	Finland	Limited implementation	1519.2 - 1524.8 MHz, Sound program transmission, Fixed radio links and mobile transmitters for one-way sound program transmission

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band J1 1785-1795 MHz	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Georgia	Limited implementation	Limited parts of the band available
	Ireland	Implemented	All-island WAPECS in Operation
	Latvia	Implemented	Individual licence required
	Netherlands	Implemented	max 50 mW e.r.p. Channel spacing 600 kHz
	Norway	Implemented	Licence exempt
	Slovakia	Implemented	Fixed Service
	United Kingdom	Implemented	Individual licence required
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band J2 1795-1800 MHz	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Croatia	Implemented	Individual licence required
	Finland	Implemented	Individual license required
	Georgia	Limited implementation	Limited parts of the band available
	Ireland	Implemented	All-island WAPECS in Operation
	Latvia	Implemented	Individual licence required
	Netherlands	Implemented	max 50 mW e.r.p. Channel spacing 600 kHz
	Slovakia	Implemented	Fixed Service
	United Kingdom	Implemented	Individual licence required
<b>ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS</b> Band J3 1800-1804.8 MHz	Azerbaijan	Limited implementation	Whole band available, individual licence required
	Georgia	Limited implementation	Limited parts of the band available
	Latvia	Implemented	Individual licence required
	Norway	Implemented	Licence exempt

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX 11: RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION APPLICATIONS Band A2 865.6-867.6 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	866.6-867.4 MHz with e.r.p. 100 mW. The assignment of radio frequencies or channels is not required in when: a) LBT is applied b) equipment is used at the airport 866.0-867.6 MHz with e.r.p 2 W. The assignment of radio frequencies or channels should too be performed in established order
<b>ANNEX 11: RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION APPLICATIONS Band A3 867.6-868 MHz</b>	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	866-868 MHz. The assignment of radio frequencies or channels should too be performed in established order
<b>ANNEX 11: RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION APPLICATIONS Band B 915-921 MHz</b>	Hungary	Implemented	With ER-GSM protection
	Liechtenstein	Limited implementation	Limited to the 2 channels below 918 MHz: ER-GSM protection
	Switzerland	Limited implementation	Limited to the 2 channels below 918 MHz: ER-GSM protection.
	United Kingdom	Implemented	The Additional restrictions to protect ER-GSM apply in the UK
<b>ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION Band A 26960-27410 kHz</b>	Netherlands	Implemented	In The Netherlands CB Radio is currently allowed on the basis of "non-interference, non protection". SRDs operate in the same band. So, both have the same rights
	Poland	Implemented	5 kHz channel centre frequency offset
	Romania	Limited implementation	See RO-IR 14-01
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	5 kHz channel centre frequency offset
	United Kingdom	Limited implementation	Only angle modulation with up to 4W
<b>ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION Band C 446-446.2 MHz</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Limited implementation	Analogue: 446.0-446.1 MHz. Digital: 446.1-446.2 MHz
	Montenegro	Implemented	Analogue: 446.0-446.1 MHz. Digital: 446.1-446.2 MHz
	Russian Federation	Limited implementation	Analogue: only 446.0-446.1 MHz
	Serbia	Limited implementation	Analogue: 446.0-446.1 MHz. Digital: 446.1-446.2 MHz
	Turkey	Limited implementation	Analogue: 446.0-446.1 MHz. Digital: 446.1-446.2 MHz
	Ukraine	Limited implementation	Analogue: only 446.0-446.1 MHz

Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION Band D 1880-1900 MHz</b>	Belgium	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Cyprus	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Czech Republic	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Germany	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Liechtenstein	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Malta	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Netherlands	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Norway	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Romania	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Russian Federation	Implemented	Implemented except decides 3 and 4 of ERC/DEC/(94)03
	Slovakia	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Spain	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
	Switzerland	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing
United Kingdom	Implemented	DECT equipment with a radiated output power of up to 250 mW e.i.r.p. has been exempted from individual licensing	



Frequency Band	Country	Implementation	Reason/remarks
<b>ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION</b> <b>Band E1</b> <b>5150-5350 MHz</b>	Azerbaijan	Implemented	No licence needed if used indoor and power not exceeding 30 mW
<b>ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION</b> <b>Band E2</b> <b>5470-5725 MHz</b>	Azerbaijan	Implemented	No licence needed if used indoor and power not exceeding 30 mW
<b>ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION</b> <b>Band F</b> <b>5875-5905 MHz</b>	Poland	Implemented	ITS installations need individual licences

**APPENDIX 4: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS****Table 20: List of abbreviations as used in this document**

AFA	Adaptive Frequency Agility
ALD	Assistive Listening Devices
AVI	Automatic Vehicle Identification for Railways
BMA	Building Material Analysis
CB	Citizens' Band
CEPT	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations
DAA	Detect and Avoid
DECT	Digital European Cordless Telecommunications
EAS	Electronic Article Surveillance
ECC	Electronic Communications Committee
ECO	European Communications Office
EFIS	ECO Frequency Information System
ENG/OB	Electronic News Gathering / Outside Broadcasting
ER-GSM	Extended spectrum for GSM for Railways
ERC	European Radiocommunications Committee
ERM	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standard Institute
FHSS	Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum
FHSS	Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum
FMCW	Frequency Modulated Continuous Wave

GBSAR	Ground Based Synthetic Aperture Radar
GPR/WPR	Ground- and Wall Probing Radars
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical applications
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
LAES	Location Application for Emergency Services
LBT	Listen Before Talk
LP-AMI	Low Power Active Medical Implant
LT2	Location Tracking Type 2
MBANS	Medical Body Area Network Systems
NFC	Near Field Communications
PMR	Professional Mobile Radio / Private Mobile Radio
PMSE	Programme Making Special Events
R&TTE	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
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RLAN	Radio Local Area Networks
SRD	Short Range Devices
SRR	Short Range Radar
TLPR	Tank Level Probing Radar
TRS	Telecoil Replacement Systems
TTT	Transport & Traffic Telematics
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft Systems
ULP-AID	Ultra Low Power Animal Implant Devices
ULP-AIP	Ultra Low Power Animal Implantable

ULP-AMI	Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implants
UWB	Ultra WideBand
WAS	Wireless Access Systems
WIA	Wireless Industrial Applications
WLL	Wireless Local Loop
WMCE	Wireless Medical Capsule Endoscopy

**APPENDIX 5: DUTY CYCLE CATEGORIES**

For the purposes of this Recommendation the duty cycle is defined as the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of  $\Sigma(\text{Ton})/(\text{Tobs})$  where Ton is the 'on' time of a single transmitter device and Tobs is the observation period. Ton is measured in an observation frequency band (Fobs). Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Annex, Tobs is a continuous one hour period and Fobs is the applicable frequency band in the Annex of this Recommendation.

For pre-programmed devices the maximum transmitter 'on' time limits are given in Table 20. These limits are advisory with a view to facilitating sharing between systems in the same frequency band.

**Table 21: Duty Cycle Categories (when specified over one hour)**

Name	Transmitting time / Full cycle	Maximum transmitter "on" time (seconds)	Explanation
Very Low	$\leq 0.1\%$	0.72	For example, 5 transmissions of 0.72 seconds within one hour
Low	$\leq 1.0\%$	3.6	For example, 100 transmissions of 360 milliseconds within one hour
High	$\leq 10\%$	36	For example, 100 transmissions of 3.6 seconds within one hour
Very High	Up to 100%	-	Typically continuous transmission but also those with a duty cycle greater than 10%

## DOCUMENT HISTORY

Table 22: Document History

Text	Page	Edition
ERC Recommendation 70-03	1	June 2019
ANNEX 1: NON-SPECIFIC SHORT RANGE DEVICES	7	June 2019
ANNEX 2: TRACKING, TRACING AND DATA ACQUISITION	12	June 2019
ANNEX 3: WIDEBAND DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS	15	June 2019
ANNEX 4: RAILWAY APPLICATIONS	17	September 2015
ANNEX 5: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC TELEMATICS (TTT)	19	February 2019
ANNEX 6: RADIODETERMINATION APPLICATIONS	22	June 2019
ANNEX 7: ALARMS	25	September 2015
ANNEX 8: MODEL CONTROL	26	September 2015
ANNEX 9: INDUCTIVE APPLICATIONS	27	February 2019
ANNEX 10: RADIO MICROPHONE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALD), WIRELESS AUDIO AND MULTIMEDIA STREAMING SYSTEMS	31	February 2019
ANNEX 11: RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION APPLICATIONS	35	June 2019
ANNEX 12: ACTIVE MEDICAL IMPLANTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED PERIPHERALS	38	October 2017
ANNEX 13: MEDICAL DATA ACQUISITION	39	October 2018
ANNEX A: INFORMATIVE ANNEX COVERING THE APPLICATIONS OPERATING UNDER GENERAL AUTHORISATION REGIME WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE ANNEXES 1 TO 13 OF THIS RECOMMENDATION	41	October 2018
APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION	44	February 2019
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF RELEVANT ECC/ERC DECISIONS, REPORTS, EC DECISIONS AND ETSI HARMONISED EUROPEAN STANDARDS	49	February 2019
APPENDIX 3: NATIONAL RESTRICTIONS	59	October 2018
APPENDIX 4: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	82	May 2018
APPENDIX 5: DUTY CYCLE CATEGORIES	85	October 2017