



# News Letter

## 1. R&TTE指令转换成RED指令，改变了些什么？

**Question:** What has changed since the R&TTED ?

**Answer:** The RED applies to equipment that is placed on the market (this contrasts with the R&TTED, which also applied to “relevant components” of radio equipment).

- The RED applies to equipment which intentionally transmits or receives radio waves for communications or radiodetermination, regardless of its primary function. For example, a “connected” device that uses an embedded radio module for communications or to determine its position has to meet the same radio requirements as a purpose-built radio equipment.
- Wired telecommunications terminal equipment that does not function using radio is not covered by the RED.
- Radio equipment covered by the RED is not subject to the Low-Voltage Directive (LVD) or the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMCD): the essential requirements of those Directives are covered by the essential requirements of the RED, with certain modifications.
- The RED places additional emphasis on efficient and effective use of the spectrum. In particular radio equipment needs to demonstrate the performance of its receiver part, as well as its transmitter, as both are considered to affect the efficient and effective use of the spectrum.
- The RED applies to radio equipment operating at frequencies below 3 000 GHz, including radio equipment operating below 9 kHz that is not covered by the R&TTED or by National frequency regulations.
- The RED also applies to radiodetermination equipment: equipment that uses the propagation qualities of radio waves to determine its position.
- The R&TTED specifically excluded Broadcast TV & radio receivers from its scope. These are now specifically included in the scope of the RED.



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## 2. 在主机中的非模块批准的设备是否需要额外的测试或认证?

**Question:** We are an OEM and would like to manufacture a product that contains an embedded computer with USB ports, to which we want to add wireless connectivity using a Wi-Fi USB dongle which would be inaccessible to the end user. This USB dongle has FCC certification, but is not certified as a module. Does the Wi-Fi USB dongle require additional testing and/or certification?

**Answer:** The answer would have been “yes”. Previously, the FCC would have required that the USB dongle be certified as a module, or be accessible to the user.

But two months ago, the FCC released new guidance that will allow use of the USB dongle as-is. The FCC now allows some non-modularly certified devices to be contained within hosts and not be accessible to the end user (under some conditions).

Specifically, the non-modularly approved device (transmitter) must also be a computer peripheral approved via certification or the DoC procedure, be unmodified, and use only the antennas originally approved with the transmitter.

## 3. IC认证法规中，针对设备软件的安全性要求。

在RSS-247 issue 1 section 6.4(4):

### *Device Security:*

All LE-LAN devices must contain security features to protect against modification of software by unauthorized parties.

Manufacturers must implement security features in any digitally modulated devices capable of operating in any of the frequency ranges within the 5 GHz band, so that third parties are not able to reprogram the device to operate outside the parameters for which the device was certified. The software must prevent the user from operating the transmitter with operating frequencies, output power, modulation types or other radio frequency parameters outside those that were approved for the device. Manufacturers may use various means, including the use of a private network that allows only authenticated users to download software, electronic signatures in software or coding in hardware that is decoded by software to verify that new software can be legally loaded into a device to meet these requirements and must describe the methods in their application for equipment certification.



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### 3. 有关于复合式设备做变更认证时候的规程是什么？

**Question :** What are the authorization procedures when changes are made to a previously approved composite device (device subject to multiple rule parts) that is subject to both certification and Declaration of Conformity (DoC)?

**Answer :** Changes to certified equipment are subject to the permissive change requirements in § 2.1043, which lists three types of permissive changes.

- ◆ Class I – Equipment changes that do not degrade the data reported to the Commission.
- ◆ Class II – Equipment changes that do degrade the data reported to the Commission.
- ◆ Class III – Changes in software for Software Defined Radio Equipment.

Except for minor cosmetic changes, most changes to certified equipment require testing to determine whether the change is a Class I, Class II or Class III permissive change. Class II and Class III permissive changes must be reported to the Commission.

The requirements for modification of equipment approved under the DoC procedure are contained in § 2.1073(d). The device is required to be retested if any modifications or changes are made that could adversely affect the emanation characteristics of the equipment. These results are not required to be submitted to the Commission.

### 4. CE部分法规的更新。

- ◆ [ETSI EN 301 489-15 V2.1.1](#) - (November 2016) - ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 15: Specific conditions for commercially available amateur radio equipment; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of the Directive 2014/53/EU
- ◆ [ETSI EN 301 489-31 V2.1.1](#) - (November 2016) - ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 31: Specific conditions for equipment in the 9 kHz to 315 kHz band for Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implants (ULP-AMI) and related peripheral devices (ULP-AMI-P); Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of the Directive 2014/53/EU
- ◆ [ETSI EN 301 489-51 V1.1.1](#) - (November 2016) - ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 51: Specific conditions for Automotive, Ground based Vehicles and Surveillance Radar Devices using 24,05 GHz to 24,25 GHz, 24,05 GHz to 24,5 GHz, 76 GHz to 77 GHz and 77 GHz to 81 GHz; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1b of Directive 2014/53/EU
- ◆ [ETSI EN 302 248 V2.1.1](#) - (November 2016) - Navigation radar for use on non-SOLAS vessels; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU