



# News Letter

## 1. 关于SDoC的一些说明和我们怎么样确定responsible party。

**Question:** When will the new FCC Supplier's Declaration of Conformity be effective, and how do we identify the Responsible Party?

**Answer:** The new Supplier's Declaration of Conformity (SDoC) rules went into effect November 2, 2017 upon publication of [ET Docket No. 15-170; FCC 17-93](#) in the Federal Register. There is a one year transition period ending November 2, 2018 for authorization of approved radio equipment under either the verification or Declaration of Conformity procedures.

For equipment that meets the **FCC SDoC rules, the Responsible Party is the manufacturer, who must be located in the United States.**

Other SDoC Responsible Parties could be:

- Assembler – if the equipment is assembled from individual component parts and the end product is subject to authorization.
- Importer – if the equipment by itself, or an end product assembled from individual parts, results in a system subject to SDoC, and is imported.

The Responsible Party is not required to file an equipment authorization application with the FCC or a TCB, and equipment authorized under the SDoC procedure is not listed in an FCC database. However, upon request by the FCC, the Responsible Party, or any other party marketing the equipment, must provide a test report and other information demonstrating compliance with the FCC rules. The Responsible Party has the option to use the certification procedure in place of the SDoC procedure. For equipment that requires a grant of certification, the Responsible Party is the Grantee. If a party other than the Grantee modifies the radio frequency device without authorization from the Grantee, the unauthorized party is now a Responsible Party, and must ensure that the modified radio frequency device is in compliance with the certification, and continues to meet the applicable FCC rules and regulations.

If the equipment or end-product is subject to both certification and SDoC, e.g. a composite system, the requirements of both authorization procedures apply.

The FCC also defines when a new party becomes a new Responsible Party:

- Retailers or original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) can enter into an agreement with a Responsible Party to assume the Responsible Party's responsibilities for current and continued compliance of the radio frequency product.
- If radio frequency equipment is modified by a party not authorized by the Responsible Party, the unauthorized party is now a Responsible Party if located within the U.S. If not located within the U.S., the Responsible Party is now the importer who is importing the equipment post-modifications.
- If the new Responsible Party does not complete a new equipment authorization following the modifications, the modified equipment must be labeled with the following statement: "This product has been modified by [insert name, address and telephone number or internet contact information of the party performing the modifications]."

As has always been the case, in instances of transfer of control of radio frequency products, e.g. the sale or merger of the Responsible Party, the new controlling entity must bear the responsibility of continued compliance of the radio frequency products.



# News Letter

## 2. FCC对于KDB971168 D02作出相应的更新，以下为更新的内容。

**10/27/2017:** 971168 D02 Misc OOB License Digital Systems v01 is replaced by 971168 D02 Misc Rev Approv License Devices v02.

- Filename and corresponding reference in document footer changed.
- Page-view document title changed from “EXAMPLE EMISSION MEASUREMENTS GUIDANCE FOR SPECIFIC SERVICE RULES” to “MISCELLANEOUS AND BASIC REVIEW AND APPROVAL ITEMS FOR TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT USED IN LICENSED RADIO SERVICES.”
- Clause III) is revised to apply bandwidth scaling to measured results rather than limits (limits are fixed). The obsolete last paragraph of Clause III) is omitted.
- Values in Table 1 of Clause IV) is corrected at rows 1-4 and columns 10 and 12 to apply (5 to X) rather than (5 + X).
- Clause V) is added to reiterate policies on emission measurements, maximum bandwidth, and detector function for 4940-4990 MHz band devices.
- Clause VI) is added to reiterate policies on application filings for Public Safety 700 MHz devices.
- Clause VII) is added to clarify power measurement methods for Part 22 Subpart H devices further to the FCC-17-27 Report and Order.
- Clause VIII) is added to reiterate policies on EMC/radio-parameter testing where emission signals span across two rule parts, e.g., LTE band 26.

**11/03/2017:** 971168 D02 Misc OOB License Digital Systems v02 is replaced by 971168 D02 Misc Rev Approv License Devices v02r01.

- Page numbering corrected.

## 3. 美国FCC正在谋求在3.5G频段的意见。

USA – FCC Seeks Comment on Promoting Investment in the 3.5 GHz Band

On October 24, 2017, the FCC proposed revisions to its rules in the 3.5 GHz band to promote investment, keep up with technological advancements, and maintain U.S. leadership in the deployment of next-generation services. The FCC seeks comment on changes to the rules governing the second service tier, known as Priority Access Licenses, of the band’s novel three-tier framework which includes longer license terms with the possibility of renewal; larger geographic license areas; and modifications to the rules governing license auctions, secondary market transactions, and certain technical criteria.

The goal of the proposed changes to the licensing and technical rules in the band is to help increase incentives for investment, encourage more efficient spectrum use, and promote robust network deployments in both urban and rural communities. It is believed the 3.5 GHz band will become a core component of 5G network deployments, with several countries moving forward with policies that will make this band available for such services. The FCC’s proposed rule changes will facilitate the implementation of 5G networks in this band and will accelerate deployment of a promising new generation of wireless technologies in the United States. Click [here](#) for more information.



# News Letter

## 4. 在RED中，“设备可以在至少一个成员国运行”是什么意思呢？

**Question:** Within the RED, what is the meaning of the statement “equipment can operate in at least one Member State”?

**Answer:** To place equipment on the EU market, Article 10.2 of the RED requires that manufacturers ensure that the radio equipment can be operated in at least one Member State without infringing upon the use of the radio spectrum. Placing equipment in one Member State does not imply that equipment can be put into service or operated in all Member States.

Each EU Member State has its own national frequency allocation plan and by default, the requirements for the use of its radio spectrum are managed by its spectrum authorities. Manufacturers need to verify the applicable requirements for the use of the radio spectrum in all EU Member States in which they intend to distribute their products. In accordance with Article 10.10, Member States shall provide the necessary information if there are restrictions on the use of equipment. Also per Article 10.10, if usage restrictions are applicable to the equipment, this important information shall be provided with the equipment. Manufacturers can contact the various EU spectrum management authorities by clicking on this [link](#); page down to “Contact points” and click on “Spectrum authorities” to download a copy of “Radio Equipment Directive 2014\_53\_EU - Spectrum Authorities”.

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 8 of the RED, Member States are required to report radio interfaces which they intend to regulate. This information provides guidance to manufacturers regarding national spectrum plans and restrictions. The European Communications Office (ECO) maintains a Frequency Information System (EFIS) with information regarding spectrum use in Europe. You can access EFIS at: <https://www.efis.dk/>.

## 5. EU部分标准更新。

[ETSI EN 303 276 V1.1.1](#) - (November 2017) - Maritime Broadband Radiolink operating within the bands 5 852 MHz to 5 872 MHz and/or 5 880 MHz to 5 900 MHz for ships and off-shore installations engaged in coordinated activities; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

[ETSI EN 300 338-1 V1.4.2](#) - (November 2017) - Technical characteristics and methods of measurement for equipment for generation, transmission and reception of Digital Selective Calling (DSC) in the maritime MF, MF/HF and/or VHF mobile service; Part 1: Common requirements

[EN 61000-2-2:2002/A1:2017](#) - (10/27/2017) - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 2-2: Environment - Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public low-voltage power supply systems

[EN 62920:2017](#) - (10/13/2017) - Photovoltaic power generating systems - EMC requirements and test methods for power conversion equipment