

г ()
) 1 .

2001 . 12 . 31 .

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1. :
 2. : 2001.1.1 2001.12.31
 3. :
 - 4.
- 가.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
o														
-														
-														
-														
()														
o ITU-R SG 1														
- APG2003-2 가														
- SG1 가														
- ITU-R 1														
-														
		25			50			75		100				

·
o

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-
· ()

-
-
o ITU-R SG1

- ITU-R TG1/7 1 (2001.4) SG1 (2001.11) 가
· WRC-2003
·

- APG2003-2(2001.6) 가
· WRC-2003

- ITU-R 1 (2)

- 2001 ITU-R
· 2 APG2003-2 가 (TTA)

o ()

- () (93449-68, 2001.2.28)

- DSRC () (ITS/DSRC 2
2001. 4.13)

- () (93449-143, 2001.5.24)

- IMT-2000 ()

- () : PLC (2001.6.23)

- ITS

- 가 PCS ()

(2001-22 , 2001.4.10)

- (2)

5.

가.

1)

2)

3)

. ITU-R SG 1

1)

- ITU-R SM. 1538

- ITU-R SM. 2012

2)

APG2003-2

3) 2003

WRC

APT

가

4) 2003

1)

2 (2001 8)

2)

2 (2001 10)

6.

가.

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.

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7.

가.

- 1) PC 2 CD-RW
- 2) 1
- 3) HP LJ8000N 1

.

- 1) ITU-R
INTERNET
- 2)
- 3)

8.

가.

- 1)
 - o
 - o
 - o 가 (MRA)
- 2) (ITU-R 1
2002)
 - o 2003 WRC
 - o APG2003 가 2000 2003 SG 1

SUMMARY

Technical criteria is the administrative regulation of technical specification with which radio equipments is charged for effective managements of radio spectrum resources, developments of relative industry, and protection of people from misuse of radio equipments, etc. In case of planned use of radio spectrum, technical criteria is a elements which should be considered as basic condition like needs for radiocommunication service, radio environments of certain spectrum band as well as harmonizing with international and domestic spectrum use. And in case of unplanned use of radio spectrum, technical criteria is a condition by which existing spectrum order includes it.

Korean management system of short range radio device has been properly operated but, recently the demands on the short range radio device has been highly increasing, with the advantage of its mobility and improvement of its reliability which has been ensured by development of digital communication techniques. Therefore, this results new problems on existing technical criteria and management system. This paper suggests the direction for the improvement of the national regulations in the technical, administrative and regulatory aspects, discussing the present situation of the regulations. While suggesting to launch the study on spectrum source and RF environments, we expect that several proposals in this paper will give a satisfaction on the development of strategy for spectrum management, development of radio technology and booming the short range radio communication.

1 .	87
2 .	89
1 .	89
1.	89
2.	78
3.	90
4.	91
5.	93
6.	93
2 .	93
1.	93
2.	94
3 .	95
1.	96
2. WTO/TBT	96
3. WTO/TBT	96
4. TBT	99
3 .	101
1 .	101
1.	101
2.	103
3.	104
2 .	105
3 .	108
4 .	110

4	113
1	113
1. 가	113
2.	113
3.	114
2	116
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< 8> TECHNICAL AND OPERATING PARAMETERS AND SPECTRUM REQUIREMENTS FOR SHORT-RANGE		

	RADIOCOMMUNICATION DEVICES IN KOREA	155
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1.		101
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4.	SRD	109

1.	()	90
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3. UWB	93
4. UWB	93
5. LAN	94
6.	103
7.	104
8.	106
9.	107
10.	107
11.	111
12.	EMI	115

1

가

가

(interoperability)

가

(compliance)

(compatibility)

(cellular), (PCS),
(TRS), 가가

가

, LAN, ,
가 가
가

가

가

가

가

가

.

2

1

가

.

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1.

가

가

. (ISM : Industrial · Scientific · Medical)

. , ISM

, ISM

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ISM

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,

ISM

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가

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ISM

2.4 GHz

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2.

()

1

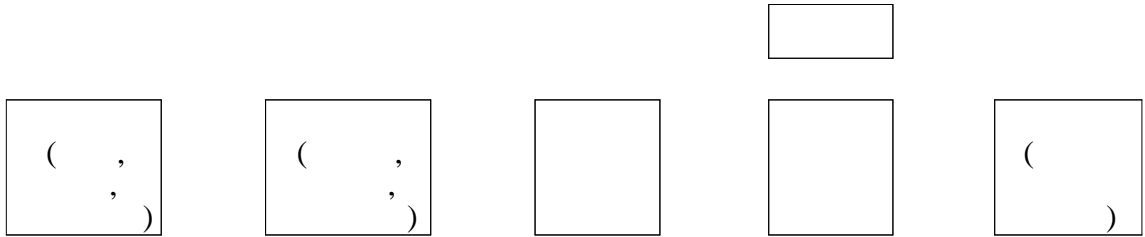
.

,

(continuous signal) .

가

·
(discrete) (symbol)



1. ()

가

· ,
· ,
· ·
· ,
가

·
(compliance)

(compatibility) (interoperability)

3.

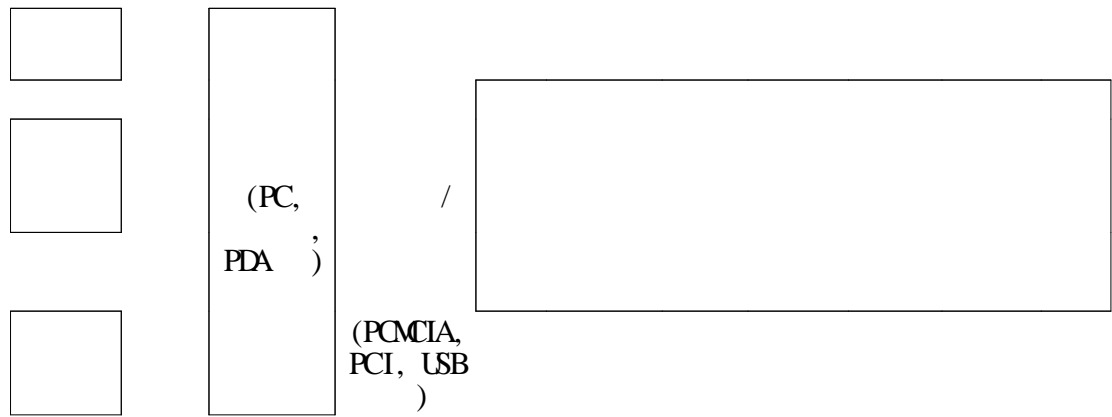
·
· , , ,
· , , 가
· , 가
· , 가
· ,

HomeRF

·
· , 1 Mbps 가 ,
· ,
· 가
·
· , · (ISM)
ISM
· (SS : Spread Spectrum)

4.

·
가 ,
LAN 가
RF · ,
·
가
· RF
800 MHz - 5 GHz RF ,
·
RF
가 가 ,
RF
1GHz
RF 가
·
RF
가 LAN, PCS
PCMCIA ,



2.

5.

GHz

가

(Software Defined Radio)

SDR

(Ultra Wide Band)

(SS : Spread Spectrum)

0.01 0.25

0.25

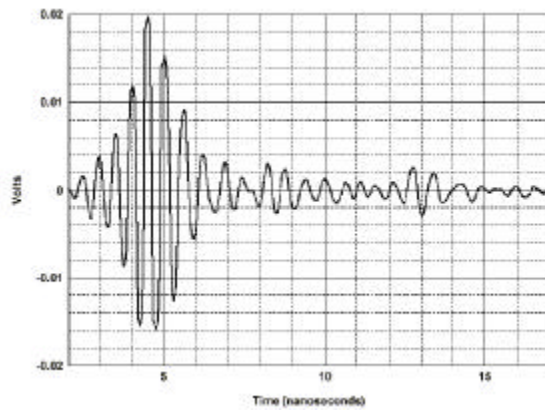
가

3 4

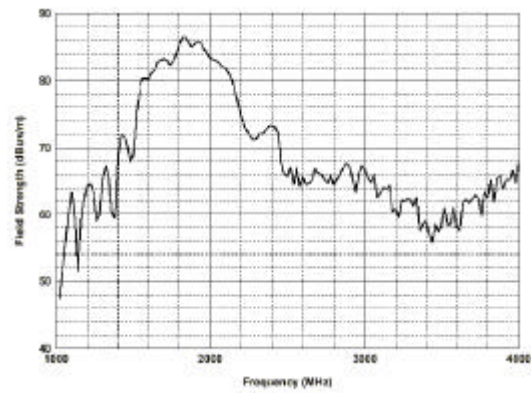
UWB

(SDR UWB)

2001



3. UWB



4. UWB

6.

가 가 . 가 ,

2

1.

1980 가 , 가 km

. , 가

, ,

.

1990

km

. , (, LAN)
LAN
(AP : Access Point)

2.

LAN

2.4 GHz

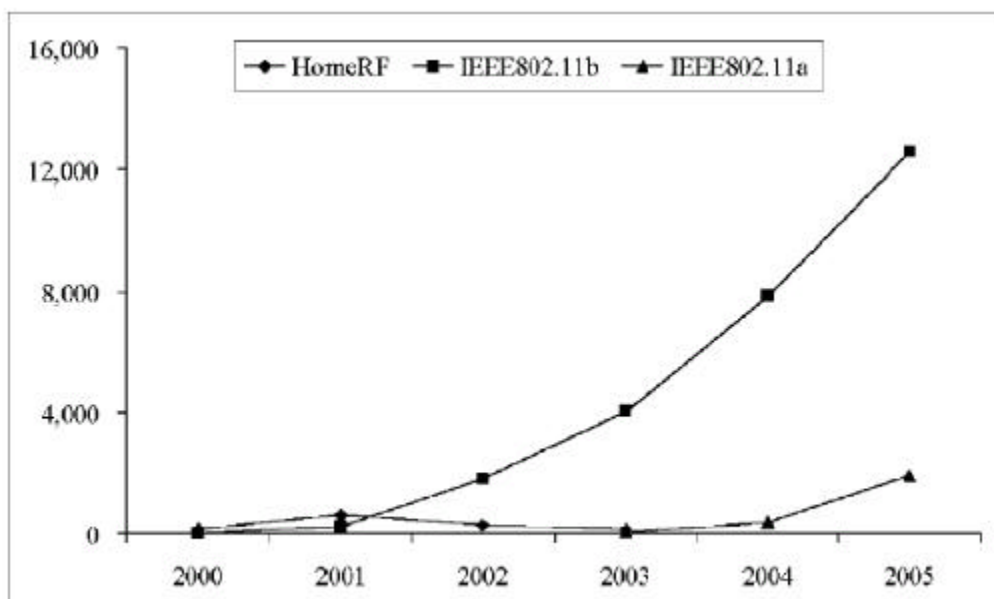
(2.4 - 2.4835 GHz) LAN
, IEEE 802.11b 11 Mbps
LAN AP

km

. IEEE 802 LAN

2.4 GHz LAN 5

LAN 2000



자료: IDC(2001)

5. LAN

LAN 가 5 GHz
 . IEEE 802.11a HyperLAN 54 Mbps
 ADSL
 가 . , , ,

. (ITU-R
 5 GHz 2001)
 가가

. 가
 가 . 2.4 GHz
 ,
 . 5 GHz ,
 . ,
 가 가
 .

3

가
 . 가
 가
 가 가

가 가 ,
가

가 가 WTO(World
Trade Organization)/TBT (Technical Barriers to Trade) .

1.

o (TBT :Technical Barriers to Trade) ,
(Standard), (Technical Regulation),
(Certification Procedure), (Inspection System) ,
 ,
 .
 - 가가 , , 가 ,
 .

2. WTO/TBT

o GATT
'79.4.12 GATT/TBT ('80.1.1).
가 가 , , 38 가 '80.10.2
가 .

o '86~'94 GATT 가 WTO
WTO/TBT '99.5
WTO/TBT 가 (WTO) 134 .

3. WTO/TBT

가. (Technical Regulation)



가

가

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가

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_____가_____

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WTO

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-

가

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가

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가 가

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-

가

가

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WTO

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1

(Enquiry Point)

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WTO

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가

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가

가

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(Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade)

(Working Parties), 가 (Technical Experts Group),
(Panel) .



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- 가 ,

30

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가 ,

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, 가 가
4 .



30 , ,

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4. TBT

가 WTO TBT (ITU)

, (RR : Radio Regulation)

. TBT 가 ,

ITU 가 .

ITU TBT ,

TBT

가

가

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TBT

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3 .

1

1.

가.

3가 1 .

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(ITU)

() ,

ITU .

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1.

2	
	가

가 가 . 11 가

12

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2.

가	11	
	12	

()

가

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가

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가

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가()

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가

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가

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가

가

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가

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가

가

2.

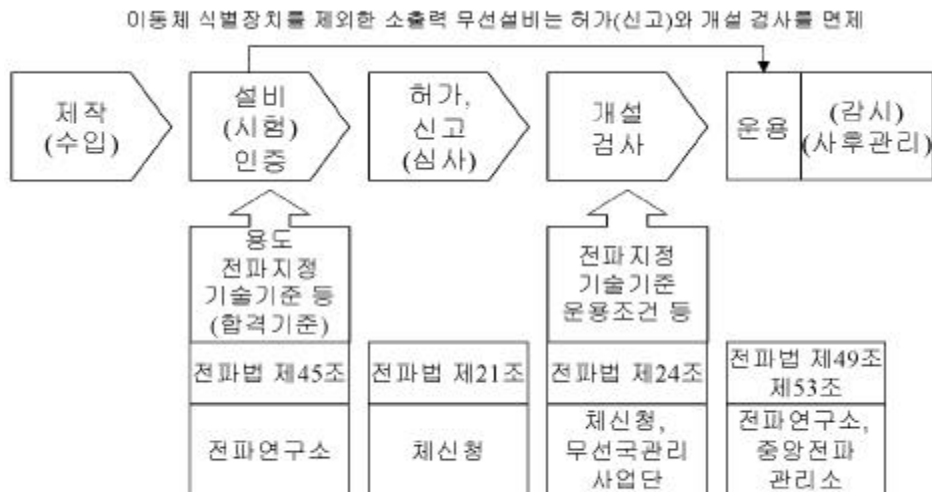
6



가()

가

()



무선국의 개설

6.

가

29 (가

)

가

가

19 (

)

(

IMT - 2000

28 (

)

.)

10

30 (

) 8

LAN

- (),
- o 8:
 - PCS, 10 mW
 - ()
- o 3: -
- o 7: -
- o 2, 4, 5, 6: - 가
, ()

2

(47CFR2)
 Part 가, 가
 , 가 가
 , 47CFR15(가
) 47CFR90()
 . 8 .
 ,
 , 가 , 13MHz
 ,
 ,
 ,
 .

47 CFR Part 15	가	(47CFR15 Subpart B)	(47CFR15.211)
		(47CFR15 Subpart C)	(47CFR15.213)
		가 PCS (47CFR15 Subpart D)	(47CFR15.214)
		가 (47CFR15 Subpart E)	가 (47CFR) 15.217 160- 190kHz. 15.219 510- 1705kHz. 15.221 525- 1705 kHz. 15.223 1.705- 10 MHz. 15.225 13.553- 13.567 MHz. 15.227 26.96- 27.28MHz. 15.229 40.66- 40.70MHz. 15.231 40.66- 40.70MHz 70MHz 15.233 43.71- 44.49MHz, 46.60- 46.98MHz, 48.75- 49.51MHz 49.66- 50.0MHz. 15.235 49.82- 49.90MHz. 15.237 72.0- 73.0MHz, 74.6- 74.8MHz 75.2- 76.0MHz. 15.239 88- 108MHz. 15.241 174- 216MHz. 15.242 174- 216 MHz 470- 668MHz. 15.243 890- 940MHz. 15.245 902- 928MHz, 2435- 2465MHz, 5785- 5815MHz, 10500- 10550 MHz 24075- 24175MHz. 15.247 902- 928MHz, 2400- 2483.5MHz 5725- 5850MHz. 15.249 902- 928MHz, 2400- 2483.5MHz, 5725- 5875MHz 24.0- 24.25GHz. 15.251 2.9- 3.26GHz, 3.267- 3.332GHz, 3.339- 3.3458GHz 3.358- 3.6GHz. 15.253 46.7- 46.9GHz 76.0- 77.0GHz. 15.255 59.0- 64.0GHz
		가 (FRS) (47CFR95 Subpart B)	
		(47CFR95 Subpart C)	
		(47CFR95 Subpart D)	

8.

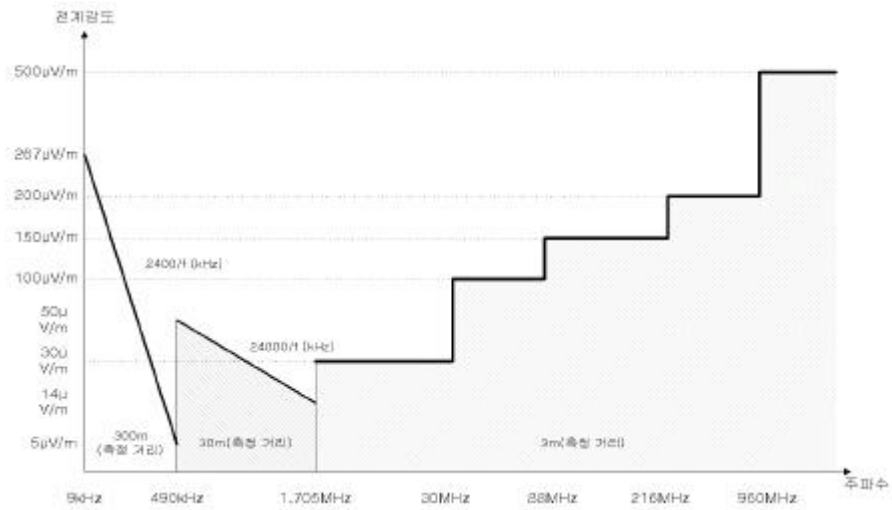
(30 1)

B

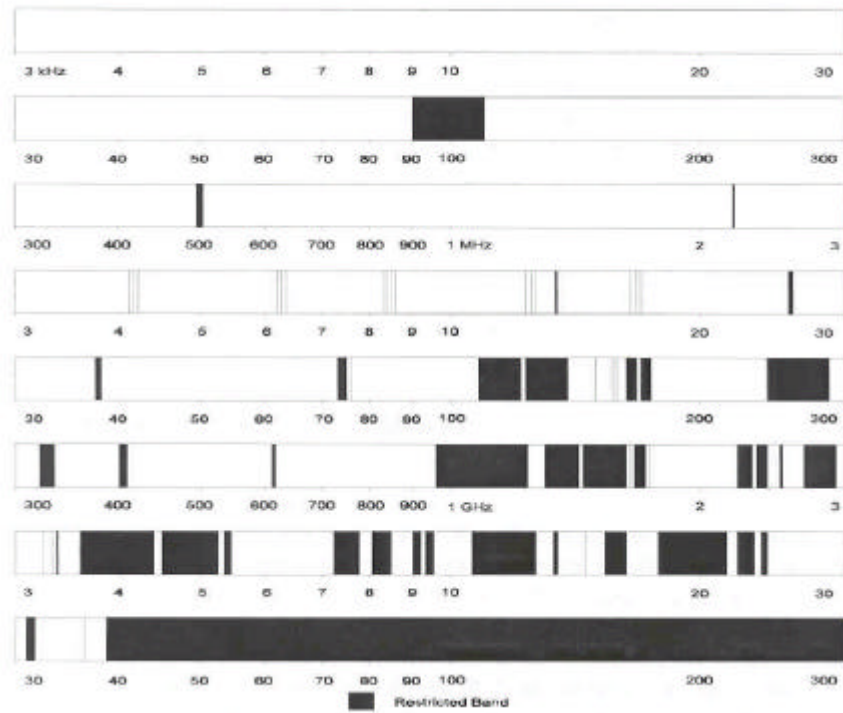
가
EMI

가 (

.) .



9.



10.

9 10

(periodic transmissions) · (intermittent control signals) GHz

- 가 ,
- 가 .
-
-
- o
- o
- , ·
- o 가 가 (47CFR15)
- 가
- o ,

3

CEPT ()
SRD() .
o ,
o
o 가
o CEPT ETSI
SRD SRD 3 , 4
·

3. SRD

1	(Non- specific SRD)
2	(Equipment for Detecting Avalanche Victims)
3	(LAN, RLAN and HIPERLANs)
4	(Automatic Vehicle Identification for Railways)
5	(Road Transport & Traffic Telematique)
6	(Equipment for Detecting Movement and Equipment for Alert)
7	(Alarms)
8	(Model Control)
9	(Inductive Application)
10	(Radio microphone)
11	RF- ID(RF Identification) System
12	(Ultra Low power Active Medical Implants)
13	(Wireless Audio Application)

4. SRD

457 kHz	7 dB μ A @ 10 metres
2275 Hz 59.750- 60.250 kHz 70- 119 kHz 6765- 6795 kHz 13.553- 13.567 MHz 26.957- 27.283 MHz	42 dB μ A/m @ 10 metres
9.0- 59.75 kHz 60.25- 70.0 kHz 119- 135 kHz	72dB μ A/m @ 10 metres (at 30 kHz descending 3.5dB/octave)
7400- 8800 kHz	9dB μ A/m at 10 metres
402- 405 MHz	25 μ W
173.965- 174.015 kHz	2mW
869.700- 870.000 MHz	5mW
26.957- 27.283 MHz 40.660- 40.700 MHz 138.2- 138.45 MHz 433.050- 434.790 MHz 863- 865 MHz 868.600- 868.700 MHz 869.200- 869.300 MHz 2400- 2483.5 MHz	10mW

868.000- 868.600 MHz 868.700- 869.200 MHz 869.650- 869.700 MHz 2400- 2483.5 MHz 5725- 5875 MHz 9200- 9975 MHz	25mW
2400- 2483.5MHz (for RLANs only) 17.1- 17.3 GHz 24.00- 24.25 GHz 61.0- 61.5 GHz 122- 123 GHz 244- 246 GHz	100 mW
5150- 5350 MHz (indoor useonly)	200 mW
869.400- 869.650 MHz 2446- 2454 MHz (railway applications only)	500mW
5470- 5725 MHz	1W
5795- 5815 MHz(for specific licensed applications only)	2W
5795- 5815 MHz(for specific licensed applications only)	8W
76- 77 GHz	55dBm peak power 50dBm average power 23.5dBm average power (pulsed radar only)

1GHz (e.i.r.p) 1GHz 가

o

가

o

o

가 (CEPT ET SI)

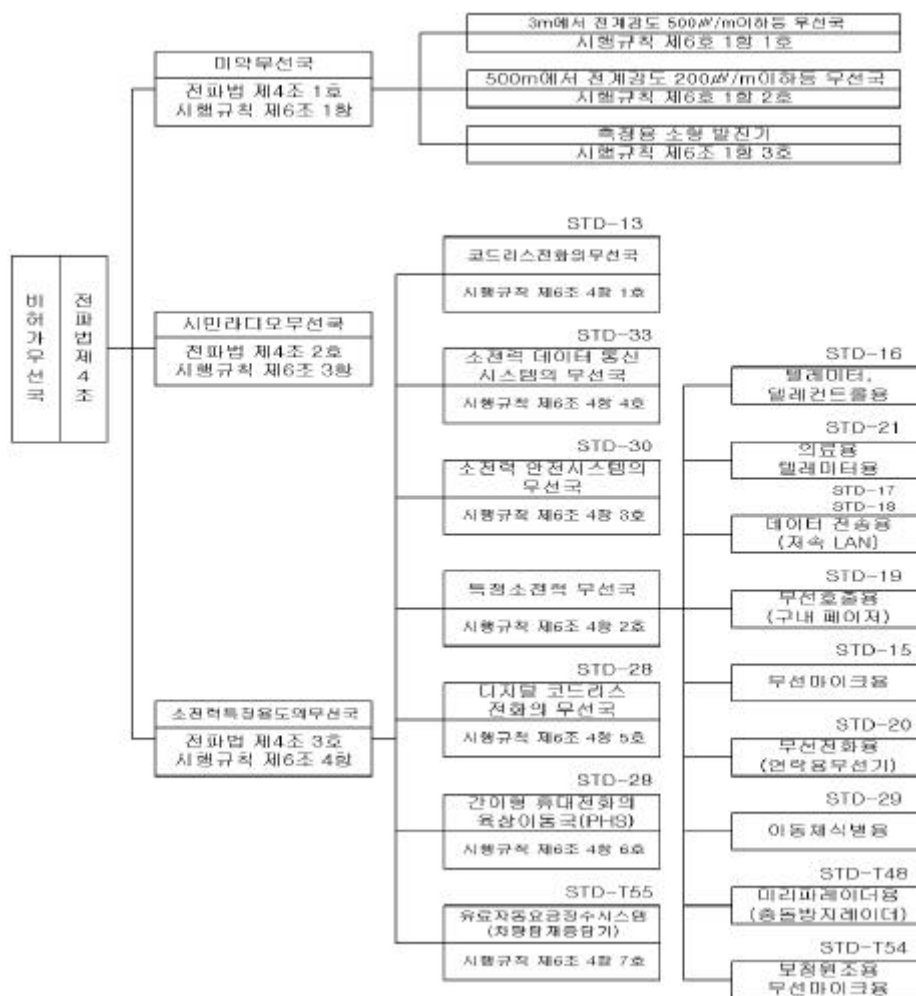
4

11

(ARIB)

- o
- o
- o
- o MRA

ITU-R



11.

- o
- o

o

o

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가

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o

o

MRA

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4

1

1. 가

가

가 .

o 가

가

o

o 가

o

o 가

o

2.

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o

o

o

가 ,

o 가

o

- , 가

- 가 ()
- o ()
- 가 .
- 가
- 가 .
- .
- .
- .
-) (FM- CW)

3.

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3m

12 , (CISPR) 1GHz

. 322 1000MHz

.

,

,

10 ,

가

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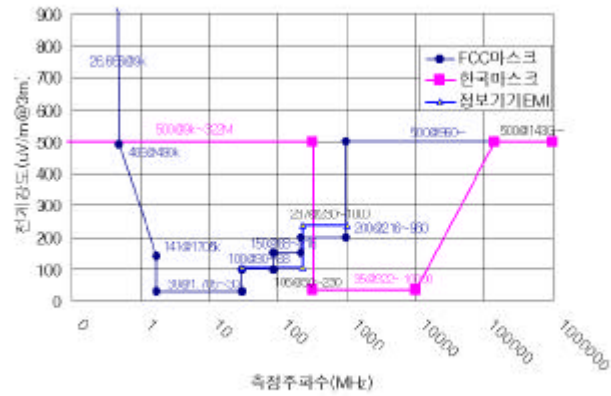
가 , 30

322MHz 20

.

,

40.5dB μ V/m (106 μ V/m)@30 230MHz
 47.5dB μ V/m (237 μ V/m)@230 1000MHz



12. EMI

, 1GHz

GPS

46MHz 920MHz

10mW

910MHz ,

860MHz

402 405MHz (25kHz) 25 W

420 450 MHz(12.5, 25, 50, 100kHz

) 0.001 W

· ,
·
, , ,
49MHz
가 , 315MHz 433MHz
,
가 .

2

가 .

,

·

2001 .

1.

가

27 MHz 가

40 MHz
(RF ID)

·

,

, 300 MHz 18 GHz

가 . ,

·

2. 가

311 MHz(315 MHz 가),

447 MHz , 2.4 GHz

. 311 MHz 315 MHz

RF 가 ,
 .
 433 MHz RF 315 MHz 가
 , RF-ID ,
 .

3.
 DSRC 가
 .
 , 가 DSRC
 가 , 2.4 GHz
 RF-ID .
 , 13.553 13.567MHz, 26.957
 27.283MHz, 40.656 40.704MHz 75.620 75.790MHz
 가 , 46MHz 920MHz
 가 .

4.
 2.4GHz 5.8GHz , 24GHz , 61GHz , 122GHz ,
 245GHz ISM

.
 ITU-R
 2000 11
 가 ,
 2001 11 ITU-R Study Group 1

5. 2001

2001

가.

1) : 2001 2 3

2)

-

가

-

-

3)

-

: 52

,

5

-

:

3kHz, 5kHz

15kHz

,

가

37

-

: 1996 1997

(GMDSS;

Global Maritime Distress and Safety System)

(SOLAS)

IMO

, 2001 2 1

- :

- :

- : 가

, F3E, G3E

F1D, G1D, F2D, G2D

. 가

1)

- PCS

2

가

- 가

2) (1)

- 2

PCS

(

)

- 가

가

.

1)

-

■

■

2) (2)

-

•

1)

-

가

2)

(3)

-

,

- 13.552 13.568 MHz

•

1)

- 2.4 GHz

, HomeRF

2)

(4)

-

· · ·

(

)

-

(FH : Frequency Hopping)

LAN

•

2

1)

-

(125 kHz)

1

2)

(5)

-

-

•

1)

-

가

가

2) (6)

- , ,

-

•

1)

- (TRS)

2) (7)

- TRS , 20 kHz
21 kHz ,

. ITU-R SG1

1)

- ITU-R
가 ITU-R

2) (8, 9)

- 28 30

ITU-R 가

5

1. PCS WLL ()

PCS

PCS
가
, 2
(SPB) 가 , 2001 3
PCS 3
O (1999- 86) PCS

O : 1999- 86 (1999. 10. 7)
2 4 가
PCS

2 . 1840 1850MHz, 1850 1860MHz, 1860 1870MHz 1840 1870MHz(,
)

4 가.
(1) 1750 1760MHz(), 1840 1850MHz()
(2) 1760 1770MHz(), 1850 1860MHz()
(3) 1770 1780MHz(), 1860 1870MHz()
(4) 1750 1780MHz(), 1840 1870MHz(). (,

)

○ 2

- _____

- 가 _____

_____, 3

○

·

·

_____ 2000 - 21 (2000. 3. 21) :

4.

가.

824.025MHz	835.095MHz(), 869.025MHz	880.095MHz()
845.295MHz	848.985MHz(), 890.295MHz	893.985MHz()
835.275MHz	845.115MHz(), 880.275MHz	890.115MHz()
824.025MHz	848.985MHz(), 869.025MHz	893.985MHz().

(, _____)

○ (KIF), (KIM, LG

(LGT) 3

- PCS 3

	FA			
	- 1.25MHz	+ 1.25MHz	- 2.25MHz	+ 2.25MHz
KIF / KIM/ LGT ON	- 21.69dBm	- 20.5dBm	- 13.48dBm	- 14.69dBm
KIF / KIM ON	- 31.6dBm	- 20.6dBm	- 15.33dBm	- 15.07dBm
KIM/ LGT ON	- 22.59dBm	- 32.53dBm	- 15.55dBm	- 13.49dBm
KIF ON	- 14.16dBm	- 23.14dBm	- 15.12dBm	- 14.58dBm
LGT ON	- 32.8dBm	- 24.73dBm	- 15.76dBm	- 15.69dBm
KIMON	- 33.99dBm	- 33.66dBm	- 14.95dBm	- 14.62dBm

- PCS 2 (KIF, KIM) SPB

	FA			
	- 1.25MHz	+ 1.25MHz	- 2.25MHz	+ 2.25MHz
KIF ON	- 29.75dBm	- 25.84dBm	- 21.39dBm	- 19.58dBm
KIMON	- 28.3dBm	- 29.59dBm	- 18.83dBm	- 22.22dBm

o

가 가 .
 - 가 () 가
 가
 3 1
 가
 o PCS (1999- 86)
 ()
 () 가
 (2001. 3. 9)

o

가

B- WLL

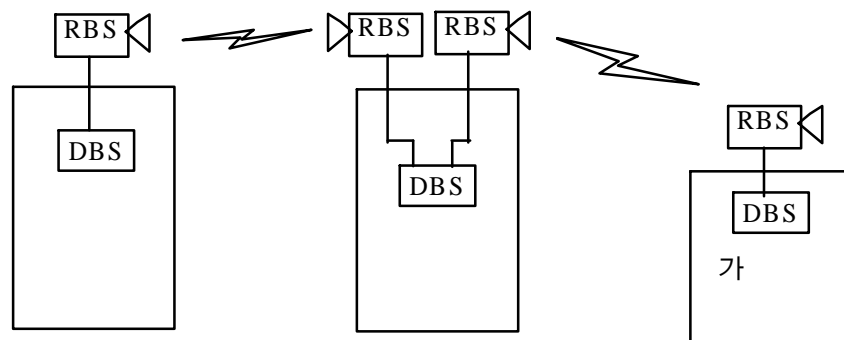
(가)

가 (B-WL)

0 ()

B- WLL (2000.5) 가 ,
가

o B-WL



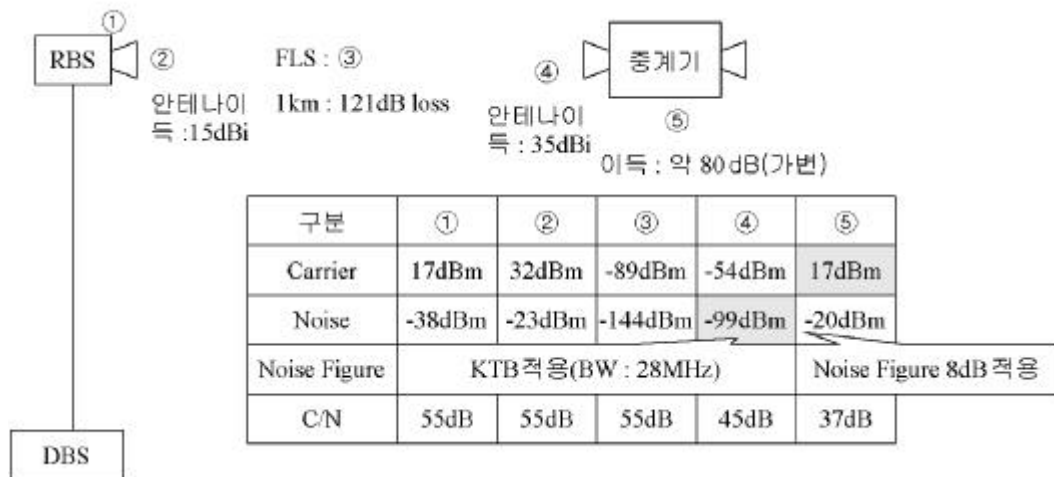
O

- : 17dBm

- : 28MHz
- (BER) : 10^{-7} , SES% : 0.01
- : 80dB
- 3km 20dB
가
- B- WLL

o

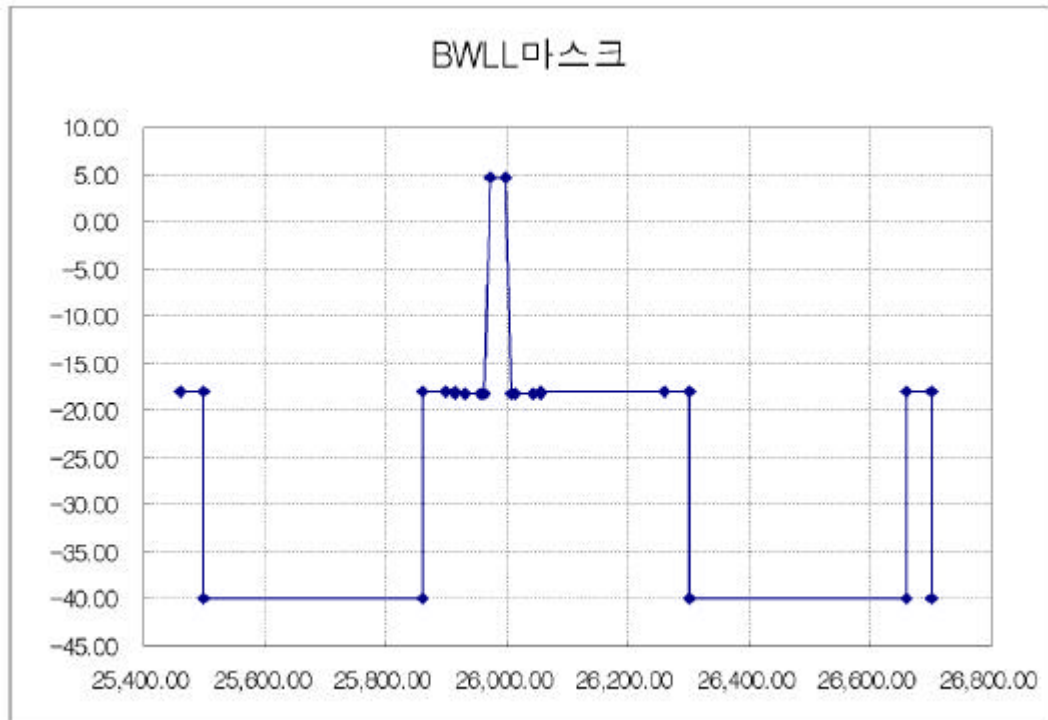
- (C/N)가
- 37dB (1km 가 , 30dB)
(- 45dB)
(- 30dBm/ 1MHz)



o B- WLL 320MHz
 (/)
 , 가
 가
 -45dB - 30dBm/MHz , 가
 - 18dBm

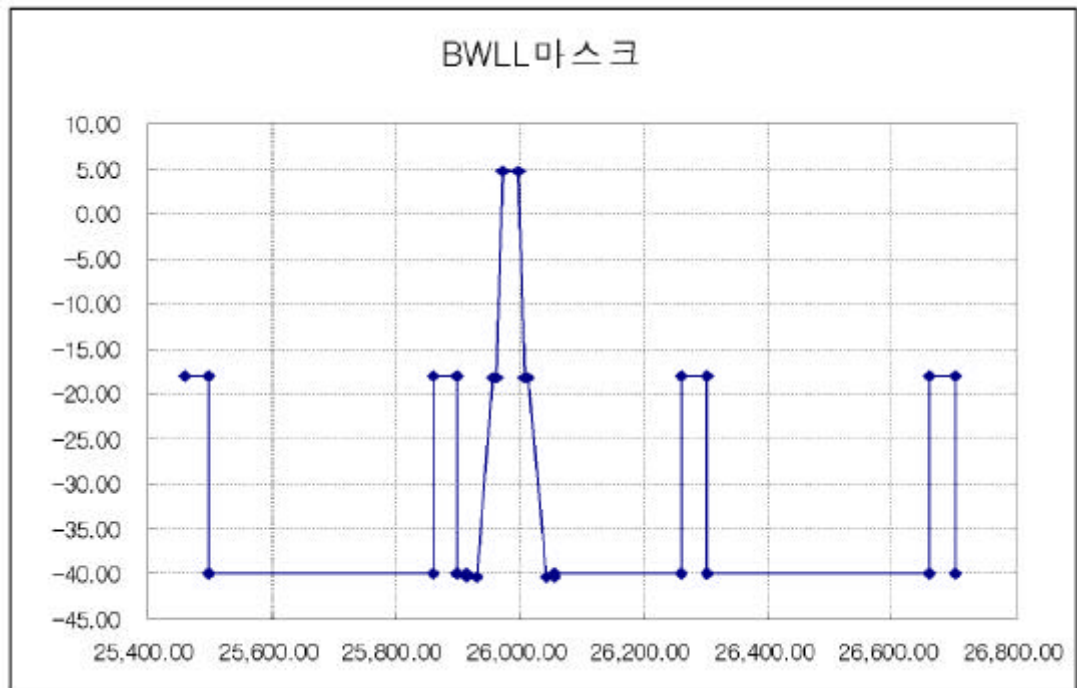
<

>



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2.

1

1.

(108 , 2001. 2. 8)

(2000- 73 :

2000. 6. 2) _____ ,

_____ .

2.

가. _____ 『
』 『 _____ 』
· _____ , _____
_____ (1
)
· _____
_____ (2)
· _____
(3)
· _____
(4)
· ■ , ■ , " " _____
_____ (4)

· _____ ()

(2 (4))

· _____

_____ (2 (2))

· _____

(2)

· _____ (±) 10%

_____ (4 (2))

· 가

(4 (5))

· 가 _____

_____ (4

(9))

3.

()

o , IC
() ,
(),

o 6,183 , 20,799 가
1,386 가
,

o .

ISO 14443 가 1.5A/m 7.5A/m(RMS)

100,000 μ V/m@3m 100dB μ V/m@3m

()가
30 1 (500 μ V/m@3m) 2 (200 μ V
/m@500m)
30 가

o :
- IC , ,
가

o : A 1A, A 1B, A 1D, A 2A, A 2B, A 2D, F 1A, F 1B, F 2B,

F2D, G1A, G1B, G1D, G2A, G2B, G2D
 - A 1A, A 1B, A 1D, A 2A, A 2B, A 2D
 가 F 1A, F 1B,
 F2B, F2D, G1A, G1B, G1D, G2A, G2B, G2D 가

o : 13.553 13.567MHz
 - ISM (RR S5.150) 13.553 13.567MHz

o :
 - 가 10 가 90dB
 $\mu\text{V/m}$

(CISPR)
 10m
 ISO 14443 가 1.5A/m 7.5A/m
 IC 10cm
 100,000 $\mu\text{V/m}$ @3m 90dB $\mu\text{V/m}$ @ 10m

- 30 6

o :
 - 9kHz 322MHz 44dB $\mu\text{V/m}$
 30 1
 , 322MHz 1GHz (EMI)
47dB $\mu\text{V/m}$
 - 2002 1 1

o 1 (01. 3. 6)

- :

- : (), ()

- : 62 92.9dB μ V/m (3m)

· 1 8.5cm

o 2 (01. 3. 8)

- : () , ()

- : 84.3dB μ V/m (3m)

· 7cm

o 3 (01. 3. 21)

- : C&C ()

- : 81.8dB μ V/m (3m)

· 8.5cm

o (93457- 131 01.5.2)

-

- ISO 14443

-

o (93449- 143 01.5.7)

- : , , , , ,

- :

- :

4.

<2GHz

>

o 가 ■
SIG(Bluetooth Special Interest Group) ■ 2.4GHz ISM

SIG IEEE 802.15

o LAN

LG SIG (2001. 1)
60 가 SIG , RAPA 4
Bluetooth Quality System

o : HomeRF, OFDM
■ ■ ■
_____ 2GHz

OFDM(Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)

o : 가
D7W, F7W, G7W 가

o : 2,400 2,480MHz 2,400 2,483.5MHz
 - ISM (RR S5.150) 2,400 2,500MHz
 ITU (RR S5.402)
(K 105A) 2,483.5 2,500MHz
2,400 2,483.5MHz
 (IEEE 802.11) (IEEE 802.15) 2,402MHz
 2,480MHz 1MHz 79

o : 10mW
 10mW 1MHz 100
 mW 100kHz
 - 30 6
10mW
 , IEEE 802.11 IEEE 802.15
 가 10mW/ MHz,
100mW/ 100kHz
 1W(6dBi) 가 100mW
 가 IEEE 802.11 IEEE 802.15
 가

o : 6dBi
 - 20dBi 10mW
 가 1W
 가
 - 가 10mW/ MHz 100mW/ 100kHz
 100 200mW 20dBi
 가 10 20W가
 가

o :

-

o () (2000 .1 2,)

- 14

- 2000 가

: , ETRI , LG , LG , , ,
, , MMC ,

o 2.4GHz (2000 .1, IEEE 802.11)

-

o ■ (2000 .2, 30)

- BT , 3 .

- 4 5

o (2000 .5, RAPA)

- 가 , 2.4GHz , 5GHz .

- 3 6

o (2000 .9,)

- 가

-

- 5GHz

o (2000 .12 .8)

o (2001 .1 .30,)

- 가 . 가 10mW
-
- , 가 10mW/ 1MHz, 100mW/ 100kHz 10mW
- RF 가
- o (2001.2.1,)
- EN 300 328 1.0 RF
- () (LG)
- o (2001. 2,)
- (, ETRI), 20dBi 6dBi
- ()

5.

2

1.

, (2001-75 ,
2001.3.12) .

2.

가. _____ (14)

. _____ **EMC** _____ ,
(5)

-

. _____
(6)

-

- (13.56MHz 125kHz
)

. 가

_____ (11)

. 가 _____ (14)

6.

I.

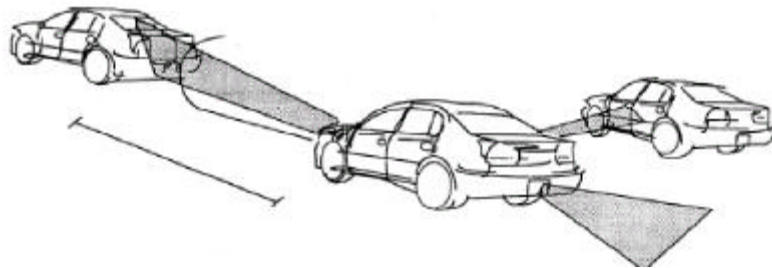
?

o

_____ ,

o

(vehicle collision alarm and avoidance system) (field disturbance sensor)



o

(2003)

, (2010)

_____ 11

,

(5)

o

가

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• •

■

<

>

1. ITU-R ISO

o ITU-R ITU-R M.1452 (2000.5)

- : 60 61GHz, 76 77GHz
- : 10mW ()
- : FM-CW, PM, Two-Freq, DSSS
- : 1.0GHz

o ISO TC204 WG14

- ,
가
:
,
,
,
,
,
가

2. , ()

o 1996 40GHz

- 46.7-46.9GHz 76-77GHz
_____(Part 15.253)

o 1997 CEPT/ERC Rec. 70-03
 - 63-64GHz 76-77GHz
 - ETSI ETS 300 091

o 1997 12 76GHz
 - 60-61GHz(1995) 76-77GHz
 (49 14)

3.

o (9)
 - :
 - : 76GHz 77GHz(1GHz)
 - :
 - (2001-21 , 2001.4.7)

o ()
 - (1) :
 40GHz : 5,000ppm()
 - (2) :
 500MHz
 - (3)
 . 17.7GHz 40dB
 - (4)
 . : 20% , 50%
 - :

1. , ,

o , SCEC-Plessesy, TEMIC/DASA,
Celsius 2001 5

,

o TRW, Hughes, Rockwell, Vorad
1998 RF ,

o , , , 1999
RF

o

Benz()	S-Class	ADC()	,	
BMW()	7-Series	Bosch()		
Nissan()	Cima	ADC()		
Nissan()	Skyline	ADC()		
Jaguar()	XKR	Delphi()	,	

2.

o

- 1998 G7 LG , , ,

- DASA

.

DASA 가

- 2003

,

o LG

- G7

- RF , RF

, 2

o NRD Tech

- RF

가 Nissan, Toyota

- ()

- 2

o , ,

•

o 2000. : IT S
(RAPA)

o 2001.4.7 :
()

o 2001.7. :
()

o 2001.8. : ()

o _____
-
- 가

o _____
- (76GHz) , ,

0

- , FM-CW ,

, _____

;

가

0

가 50dBm

- 10mW, 40dBi

- 150m ,

가

0

-

가

,

.(3 26)

0

500MHz

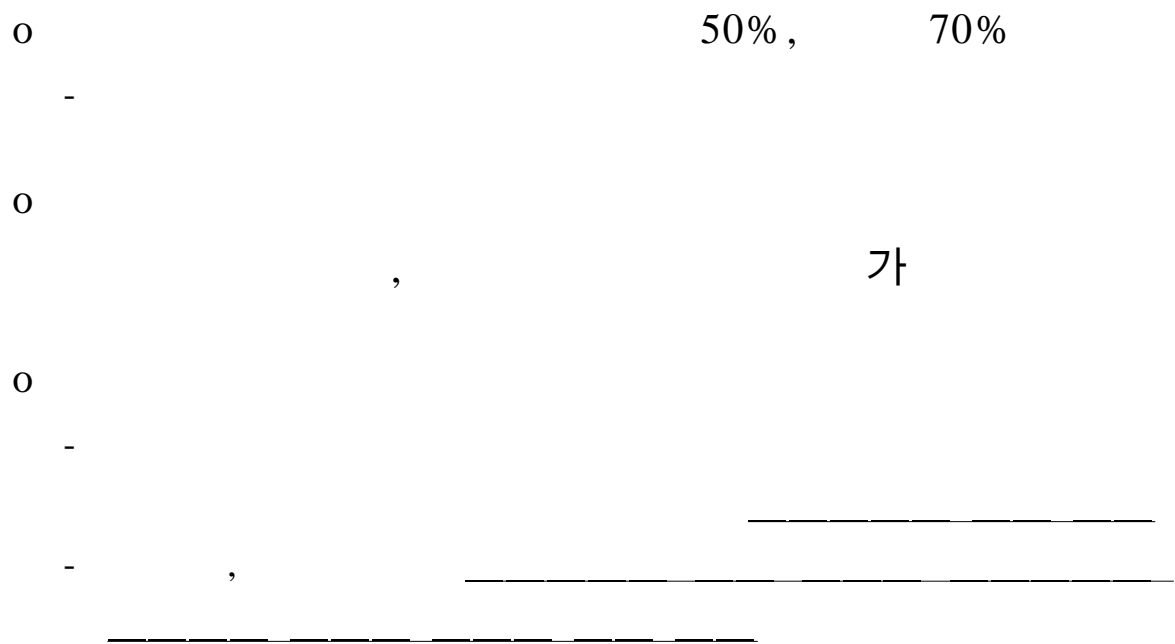
-

2

0

ITU가

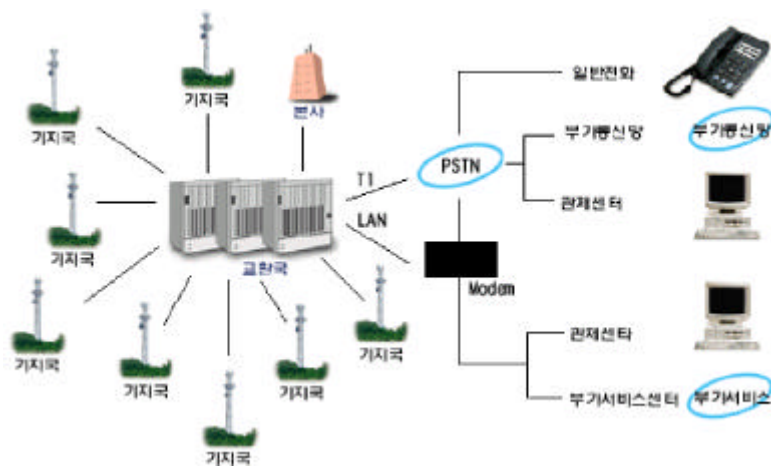
(ITU-R SM.329-9 Category B)



7. TRS ()

o TRS
 , 58 가
 (2000. 12)
 o 4 (, , ,
) () TRS
 .
 o .
 800MHz

1. TRS



2. TETRA

o IP

o

- : 300 900MHz
- : 25kHz
- : /4 DQPSK
- : 21kHz(25dB- BW 23kHz)
- : , ITU-R
- : 3dB, -4dB

3.

o Ambulance ,
911

o , , , ,

o (), , LG-EDS
(Ericson), (Simoco)

- ,

4.

o (20kHz)

.

o (20%, 50%)

.

1. (1. TRS)

o 21kHz (20kHz)

- ITU-R , ETSI(EN 300 392-2)

-

가 .

· ETSI : 55dBc

· ACPR : - 60dBc

· ACPR : - 61.1 - 66dBc

o TRS

가 .

-

.

2. (2. TRS)

o .

- 20kHz 21kHz

-

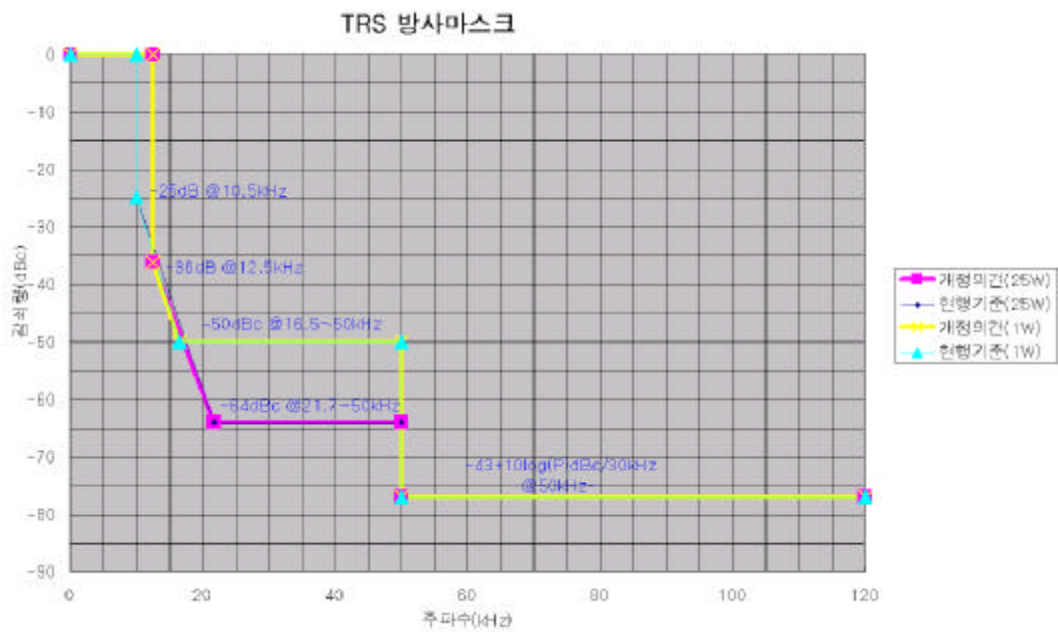
.

0

(+20 -50% +50 -50%)

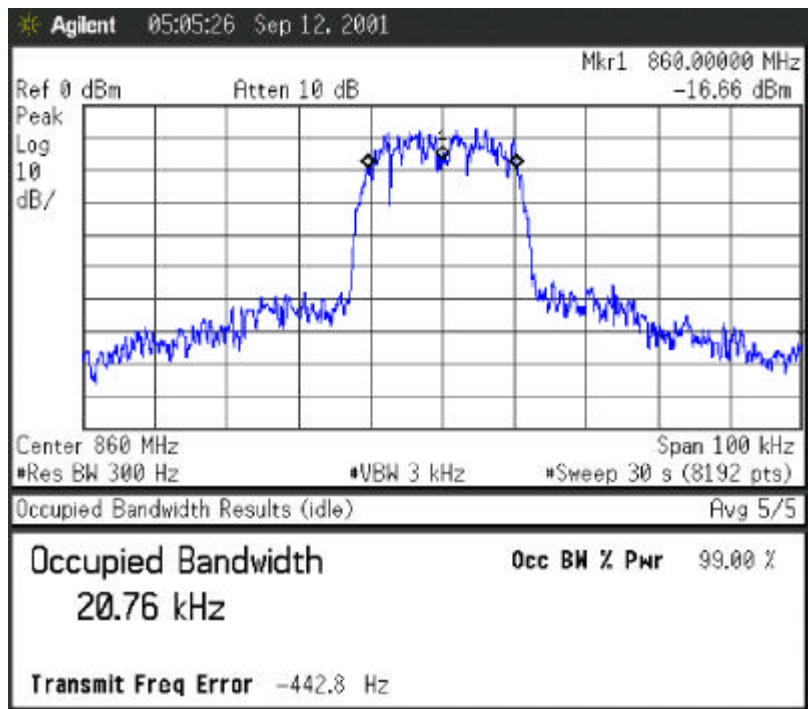
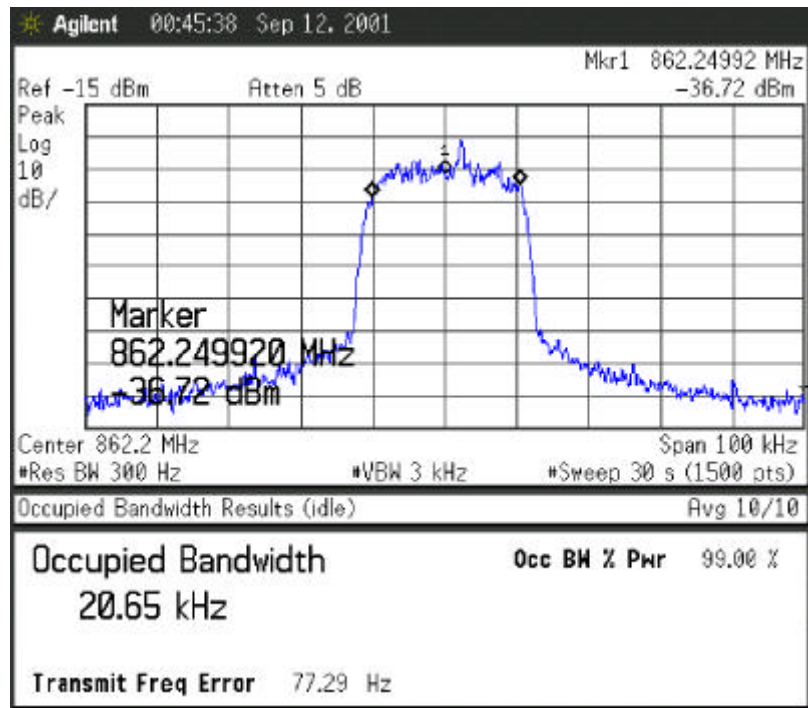
< 1> TRS

1.



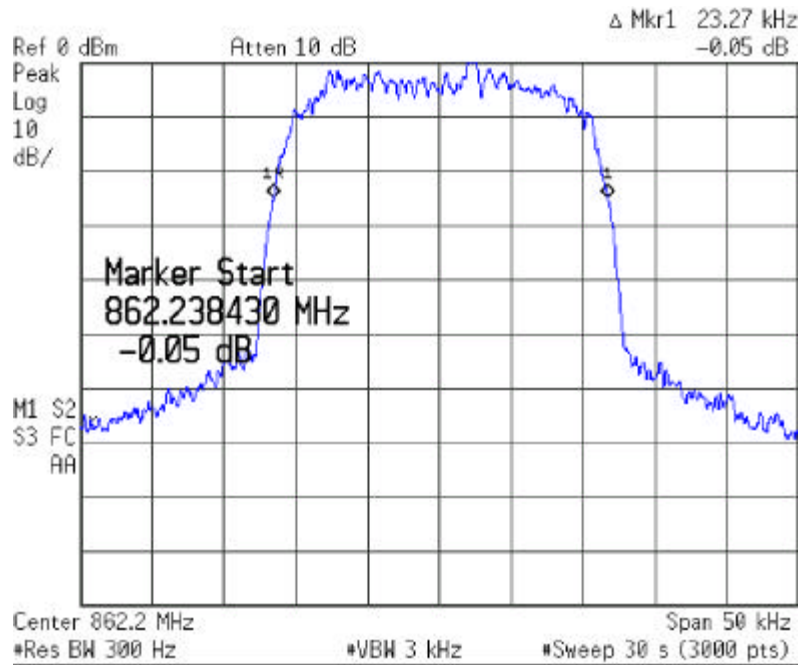
2.

가.

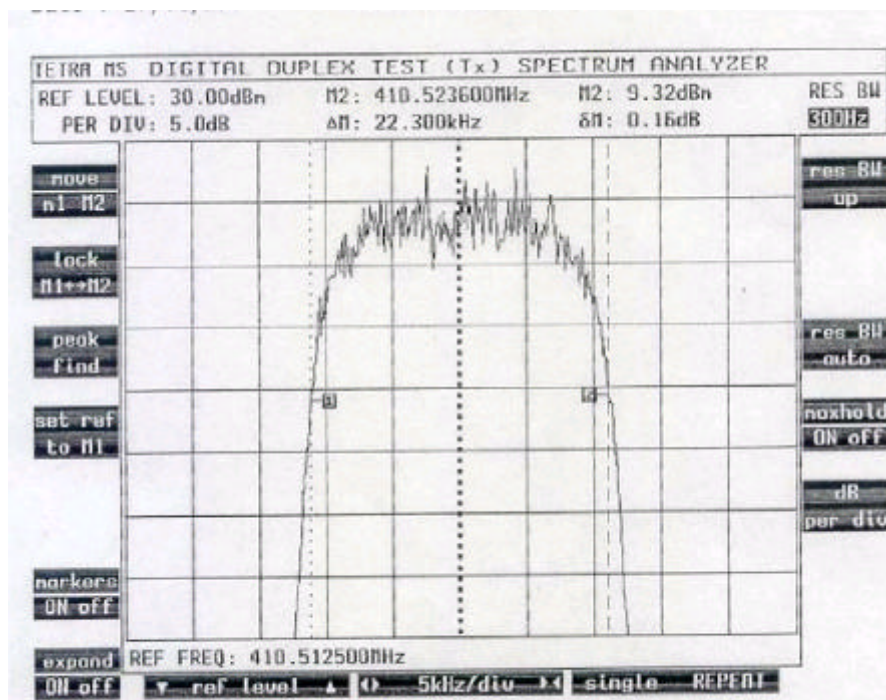


3. 25dB-

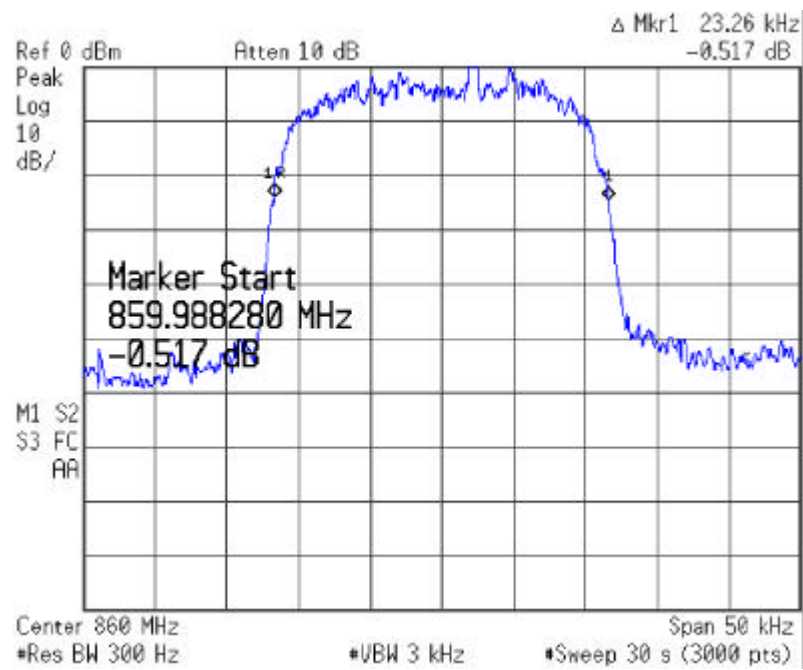
가. (800MHz)



. (400MHz)



The measured Occupied Bandwidth of the SRP1000TZ TETRA portable was 22.30KHz



<

2>

TRS

	(2001-22)	TETRA (EN 300-392)	
	6 ± 3 5 $20\% (0.8\text{dB})$ $50\% (-3\text{dB})$	$100\% (3\text{dB})$ $60\% (-4\text{dB})$ $100\% (3\text{dB})$ $60\% (-4\text{dB})$	
	20kHz ()		23kHz (FH)
	100kHz $10\text{kHz} \sim 50\text{kHz}$ $116 \log_{10}(F/6.1) \text{dBc}/300\text{Hz},$ $50 + 10 \log_{10}(P) - 70 \text{dBc}$ $F > 50\text{kHz}$ $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P) / 1\text{MHz}$	100kHz ITU-R SM.329-8 Category - B $9\text{kHz} \sim 1\text{GHz} : -36 \text{dBm}$ $\text{RBW} = 1\text{kHz} (9\text{kHz} \sim 150\text{kHz})$ $= 10\text{kHz} (150\text{kHz} \sim 30\text{MHz})$ $= 100\text{kHz} (30\text{MHz} \sim 1\text{GHz})$ $1\text{GHz} \sim 12.75\text{GHz} : -30 \text{dBm} / 1\text{MHz}$	100kHz $F = 12.5\text{kHz} \sim 50\text{kHz}$ $116 \log_{10}(F/6.1) \text{dBc},$ $50 + 10 \log_{10}(P) - 70 \text{dBc}/300\text{Hz}$ $F > 50\text{kHz}$ $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P) / 1\text{MHz}$
	-	$f = 25\text{kHz} : -55 \text{dBc}$ $f = 50\text{kHz} : -65 \text{dBc}$ $f = 75\text{kHz} : -65 \text{dBc}$	$f = 25\text{kHz} : -55 \text{dBc}$ $f = 50\text{kHz} : -65 \text{dBc}$ $f = 75\text{kHz} : -65 \text{dBc}$



Received: 30 October 2001

Subject: Question ITU-R 213/1

Korea (Republic of)

TECHNICAL AND OPERATING PARAMETERS AND SPECTRUM REQUIREMENTS FOR SHORT-RANGE RADIOCOMMUNICATION DEVICES IN KOREA

Introduction

ITU-R has studied technical parameters and spectrum requirements for short-range devices (SRD) and developed draft new recommendation (DNR) on them in October 2000. The DNR containing the general requirements and some specific requirement proposed by some administration as the Annex has enforced as the Recommendation ITU-R SM.1538. At the last meeting, the Study Group 1 decided to adopt the DNR with the latest information available at that time and encourage the other administration to inform their specific requirements for SRD. The Republic of Korea has supported the approach on the study of SG1 to make a progressive step forward to global access of SRD without harmful interference to other services. It would be first step to get the information about the national criteria on the SRDs. The Republic of Korea has long experiences with the unique regulatory system for SRD. This document includes information on technical parameters and spectrum requirements for low power radio stations in Korea.

Proposals

As the Question ITU-R 213/1 urges that the study should be completed by 2001, the Republic of Korea proposes to add the national specific requirements on the SRD as an Attachment to the Recommendation ITU-R SM.1538 Draft new Recommendation ITU-R SM.[Doc. 1/19] - Technical and operating parameters and spectrum requirements for short-range radiocommunication devices - (Question ITU-R 213/1). The draft text for the Attachment is shown on the Annex to this proposal.

* This document has also been published as Documents 1A/58 and 1-6-8-9/31

ANNEX

~~The Republic of Korea~~(Republic of)

Technical parameters and spectrum requirements for low power radio stations in Korea

1 Introduction

The radio stations ~~that can be~~ operated without individual license are listed on the Article 30 of Presidential Decree of Radio Law and classified into 8 categories as below;

The stations with:

- 1 Type registered extremely low power devices (LPD Class 1)
- 2 Type registered low power devices (LPD Class 2)
- 3 Type registered cordless phone
- 4 Type registered citizen-band transceiver
- 5 Type registered specified low power devices
- 6 Measurement instruments
- 7 Only receiver
- 8 Type registered radio equipment intending to communication service relaying to the blanket area such as indoor, underground or tunnel.

2 Technical parameters and spectrum requirements for each categories

2.1 Extremely low power devices (LPD Class 1)

The ~~radio equipment of which the~~ electric field strength of radio equipment in this class shall comply with measured at the distance of 3m from the device is less than the limits indicated on the following table when it is measured at the distance of 3m.

The limit of Electric Field Strength of the LPD Class 1

Frequency Band	Electric Field Strength (μV/m)
$F \leq 322 \text{ MHz}$	500 ^{Note 1)}
$322 \text{ MHz} < f \leq 10 \text{ GHz}$	35
$F \geq 10 \text{ GHz}$	$3.5 \times f^{(*1)}$, but not greater than 500
(*1) Frequency in GHz	

Note 1) The near field measurement compensation factor $20\log(\text{wavelength}/18.85)$ should be applied for the frequency of less than 15 MHz

2.2 Low power devices (LPD Class 2)

The ~~low power devices are the stations of which the~~ electric field strength of the low power devices in this class shall be measured at the distance of 500 m from the device is less than 200 $\mu\text{V/m}$ when it is measured at the distance of 500 m. The low power devices should also comply with the requirement described on the following table. The ~~technical parameters and~~ spectrum requirements and the technical criteria are established in the Presidential Decree of the Radio Law and the Notification of the Ministry of the Information and Communication-(MIC Notification) ~~Notification 2001-68, as below:~~

Application	Frequency (MHz)	Class of Emission	Occupied BW
Radio Controller for Model car or Model boat	26.995, 27.045, 27.095, 27.145, 27.195	A1D, A2D, F1D, F2D, G1D, G2D.	16kHz
	40.255, 40.275, 40.295, 40.315, 40.335 40.355, 40.375, 40.395, 40.415, 40.435 40.455, 40.475, 40.495		
	75.630, 76.650, 75.670, 75.690, 75.710 75.730, 75.750, 75.770, 75.790		
Radio Controller for Model aircraft	40.715, 40.735, 40.755, 40.775, 40.795 40.815, 40.835, 40.855, 40.875, 40.895 40.915, 40.935, 40.955, 40.975, 40.995		
	72.630, 72.650, 72.670, 72.690, 72.710 72.730, 72.750, 72.770, 72.790, 72.810 72.830, 72.850, 72.870, 72.890, 72.910 72.930, 72.950, 72.970, 72.990		
Radio controller for Toy, Security Alarm, Telecommand	13.552~13.568 26.958~27.282 40.656~40.704	A1A, A1B, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2D, F1A, F1B, F2B, F2D, G1A, G1B, G1D, G2A, G2B, G2D.	Less than each frequency band
RF-ID <u>system</u>	13.552~13.568	A1A, A1B, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2D, F1A, F1B, F2B, F2D, G1A, G1B, G1D, G2A, G2B, G2D.	Less than each frequency band
Radio Repeater installed for service relay into the tunnel of underground space(<u>allow</u> LCX antenna only)	Same as the frequency assigned to the corresponding service station (Broadcasting, Fixed or Base station)	-	-

2.3 ~~Code~~Cordless phone

The ~~code~~cordless phone shall comply with the related ~~technical parameters and~~ spectrum requirements and technical criteria described on the following table ~~in MIC notification 2001-67~~ according to MIC Notification.

Class	Frequency (MHz) for Base (Mobile) Station ^{Note 1)}	Class of Emission	Power supplied to the Antenna system(<u>Antenna Power</u>)	Occupied BW
I	46.510(49.695) 46.530(49.710) 46.550(49.725) 46.570(49.740) 46.590(49.755) 46.610(49.670) 46.630(49.845) 46.670(49.860) 46.710(49.770) 46.730(49.875) 46.770(49.830) 46.830(49.890) 46.870(49.930) 46.930(49.990) 46.970(49.970)	F2A/F3E, F2B/F3E, G2A/G3E, G2B/G3E	$\leq 3\text{mW}$	$\leq 16\text{kHz}$
II	914.0125(959.0125) 914.0375(959.0375) 914.0625(959.0625) 914.0875(959.0875) 914.1125(959.1125) 914.1375(959.1357) 914.1625(959.1625) 914.1875(959.1825) 914.2125(959.2125) 914.2375(959.2375) 914.2625(959.2625) 914.2875(959.2825) 914.3125(959.3125) 914.3375(959.3375) 914.3625(959.3625) 914.3875(959.3875) 914.4125(959.4125) 914.4375(959.4375) 914.4625(959.4625) 914.4875(959.4875) 914.5125(959.5125) 914.5375(959.5375) 914.5625(959.5625) 914.5875(959.5875) 914.6125(959.6125) 914.6375(959.6375) 914.6625(959.6625) 914.6875(959.6875) 914.7125(959.7125) 914.7375(959.7375) 914.7625(959.7625) 914.7875(959.7875) 914.8125(959.8125) 914.8375(959.8375) 914.8625(959.8625) 914.8875(959.8875) 914.9125(959.9125) 914.9375(959.9375) 914.9625(959.9625) 914.9875(959.9875)	F2A/F3E, F2B/F3E, G2A/G3E, G2B/G3E	$\leq 10\text{mW}$	

Note : The direct communication between the mobile stations are prohibited.

2.4 Citizen band transceiver

The Transceivers using the citizen bands shall comply with the following table and related technical parameters and spectrum requirements and the technical criteria for codeless phone are established in according to the MIC notification 2001-67 as below:-

Frequency Band		Frequencies (MHz)	Class of Emission	Occupied BW	RemarksAntenna Power
27 MHz Band		26.965 26.975 26.985 27.005 27.015 27.025 27.035 27.055 27.065 ¹⁾ 27.075 27.085 27.105 27.115 27.125 27.135 27.155 27.165 27.175 27.185 ²⁾ 27.205 27.215 27.225 27.235 27.245 27.255 27.265 27.275 27.285 27.295 27.305 27.315 27.325 27.335 27.345 27.355 27.365 27.375 27.385 27.395 27.405	A3E, H3E, J3E, F3E	≤ 16 kHz	≤ 3W
400 MHz Band	Simplex	448.7375 ³⁾ 448.7500 448.7625 448.7750 448.7875 448.8000 448.8125 448.8250 448.8375 448.8500 448.8625 448.8750 448.8875 448.9000 448.9125 448.9250 449.1500 449.1625 449.1750 449.1875 449.2000 449.2125 449.2250 449.2375 449.2500 449.2625	F3E/G3E	≤ 8.5kHz	≤ 0.5W
	Duplex	424.1375(449.1375) ³⁾ 424.1500(449.1500) 424.1625(449.1625) 424.1750(449.1750) 424.1875(449.1875) 424.2000(449.2000) 424.2125(449.2125) 424.2250(449.2250) 424.2375(449.2375) 424.2500(449.2500) 424.2625(449.2625)			

Note 1) for Emergency Communication (Fire alarm, etc),
2) for meteorological, medical, traffic guide, etc,
3) for channel control.

2.5 Specified low power radio station

The specified low power radio stations in Korea are classified into 9 applications as follow:

- 1 Data transmission.
- 2 Radio paging.
- 3 Vehicle identification system (a kinds of RF identification system).
- 4 Data communication and wireless LAN.
- 5 Wireless microphone.
- 6 Radio control and safety system.
- 7 Video transmission.
- 8 Inducement of visually handicapped person.
- 9 Dedicated short-range communications.

The ~~technical parameter and~~ spectrum requirements and the technical criteria for the specified low power radio stations for these applications are established in MIC Notification ~~2001-67~~ as follows:

2.5.1 For Data transmission

Frequency Band (MHz)	Type of Emission	Antenna Power	Occupied Bandwidth
219.000(224.000) 219.025(224.025) 219.050(224.050) 219.075(224.075) 219.100(224.100) 219.125(224.125)	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 10 mW	≤ 16 kHz
424.7000 424.7125 424.7250 424.7375 424.7500 424.7625 424.7750 424.7875 424.8000 424.8125 424.8250 424.8375 424.8500 424.8625 424.8750 424.8875 424.9000 424.9125 424.9250 424.9375 424.9500	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 10 mW	≤ 8.5 kHz

Note 1 The frequency of 219.000 (224.000) MHz and 424.7000 MHz shall be used for the channel control.

Note 2 The frequencies in parentheses are the corresponding frequencies in case of full-duplex or semi-duplex operation.

The frequency tolerance :

- for the equipment using the frequency band of 200 MHz : $\pm 7 \times 10^{-6}$, and
- for the equipment using the frequency band of 400 MHz : $\pm 4 \times 10^{-6}$.

~~The permissible average power of spurious emission should be 40 dB lower than the average power of the fundamental emission.~~

The adjacent channel power ratio shall be 40 dB or greater.

The antenna gain should be equal to or less than 2.14 dBi.

The equipment should be designed to ensure the continuous transmission time to be no longer than 40 seconds, the pause time to be longer than one second between the transmissions, and occupation of frequency for channel control to be no longer than 0.2 seconds.

~~The equipment In case of receiving a radio signal more of which the received voltage is higher than 2 μ V, the equipment should not transmit with the same radio frequency (and its corresponding frequency in case of full duplex or semi duplex operation).~~

In case of receiving the radio signal at a specific frequency from other specified low power radio stations with more than 2 μ V, the equipment should not transmit signal with the same radio frequency.

The specified low power ~~wireless radio~~ equipment for data transmission should be equipped with code identification memory device ~~per equipment~~ in order to prevent malfunction to the other equipments and to immune against the interference signal from other equipments.

~~As the wireless equipments of specified low power radio station using the frequency band of 200 MHz, the equipments, which do not have to be taken in a cabinet, are as follows:~~

~~Indicator, which displays the operational status of transmitter and receiver.~~

~~Volume controller and squelch controller.~~

~~Transmitter and receiver.~~

~~Frequency switching device.~~

~~Attached device for data transmission and radio paging.~~

2.5.2 Radio paging

Frequency Band (MHz)	Type of Emission	Antenna Power	Occupied Bandwidth
219.150 219.175 219.200 219.225	F(G)1B(D) F(G)2B(D) F(G)3E F(G)9W	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	$\leq 16 \text{ kHz}$

The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 7×10^{-6} .

2.5.3 Vehicle identification system

Frequency Band (MHz)	Type of Emission	Antenna Power
2,440(2,427-2,453) 2,445(2,434-2,465) 2,455(2,439-2,470)	NON AID AXN	$\leq 300 \text{ mW}$

Note: The frequency bands in parenthesis are bands of the assigned frequencies.

2.5.4 Data communication and wireless LAN

Frequency (MHz)	Class of Emission	Power supplied to the Antenna system <u>Power</u>		Remarks
2,400 ~ 2,480	F(D,G)1(2,7)C(D,E,F,W) F(G)2D F(G)7W	FHSS	3mW(peak power divided by hopping bandwidth (MHz))	<u>Note 1) Only Radio equipments using the spread spectrum technology are allowed.</u> Wireless LAN only
		ETC ¹⁾	10mW/MHz	
5,725 ~ 5,825 [→]	F(G)1D F(G)2D	FHSS	3mW(peak power divided by hopping bandwidth (MHz))	Wireless LAN only
		ETC ¹⁾	10mW/MHz	
17,705 17,715 17,725 17,735 19,265 19,275 19,285 19,295	F(G)1D F(G)2D	10mW		

The radio equipment wireless LAN using direct spread-spectrum technique in the frequency band of 2,400-2,483.5 MHz and 5,725-5,825 MHz ~~should be suitable~~ shall comply with the following conditions:

- The absolute gain of transmitting antenna ~~should~~ shall be equal to or less than 6dBi(20 dBi for fixed point-to-point application).
- The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 50×10^{-6} .
- The antenna power should be equal to or less than 10 mW/~~per~~ 1-MHz.
- The occupied bandwidth should be equal to or less than 26 MHz.

~~The permissible value of spurious emission should be as follows;~~

~~It should be equal or less than $25 \mu W$ for (Center frequency - 26 MHz) $\leq F <$ (Center frequency - 13 MHz) or (Center frequency + 13 MHz) $\leq F <$ (Center frequency + 26 MHz).~~

~~It should be equal and less than $2.5 \mu W$ for (Center frequency - 26 MHz) $> F >$ (Center frequency + 26 MHz).~~

The radio equipment using frequency hopping spread-spectrum technique in the frequency band of 2,400-2,483.5 MHz and 5,725-5,825 MHz shall comply with the following conditions:

- The absolute gain of transmitting antenna shall be equal to or less than 6dBi(20 dBi for fixed point-to-point application).
- The antenna power should be equal to or less than 10 mW/1 MHz.
- The occupied bandwidth should be equal to or less than 5 MHz/channel.

The wireless radio equipments for wireless LAN applications using the frequency band of 5,725-5,825 MHz, which do not use the spread spectrum technique, ~~should be suitable to~~ shall comply with the following conditions:

- The center frequency should be 5,775 MHz.
 - The non-directional antenna must be built in.
 - The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 100×10^{-6} .
 - The occupied bandwidth should be equal to or less than 70 MHz.
- ~~The permissible level of spurious emission should be 43 dB lower than average power of the fundamental frequency.~~

The ~~wireless radio~~ equipment for wireless LAN applications used in the frequency band of 17 GHz and 19 GHz should be suitable to the following conditions;

- The non-directional antenna must be built in.
- The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 50×10^{-6} .
- The occupied bandwidth should be equal to or less than 10 MHz.

~~The permissible level of spurious emission should be 40 dB lower than average power of fundamental frequency.~~

~~The radiated power within the frequency band of ± 8.5 MHz which is located at the offset frequency of 20 MHz from the carrier frequency should be 30 dB lower than the power level of the carrier frequency.~~

2.5.5 Wireless microphone

The ~~types of transmission~~class of emission radiated from transmitter should be F(G)3E, F(G)8W or F(G)9W.

The antenna power should be equal to or less than 10 mW.

Frequency band, permissible occupied bandwidth and maximum permissible frequency deviation should be as follows:

Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Maximum Frequency Deviation
72.610-73.910 74.000-74.800 75.620-75.790	60 kHz	± 22 kHz
173.020-173.280 217.250-220.110 223.000-225.000 740.000-752.000 928.000-930.000 950.000-952.000	200 kHz	± 75 kHz

~~The unwanted emission of transmitter should be suitable to the following conditions:~~

~~The unwanted emission should be 25 dB lower than the average power of the carrier frequency, in case of the measurement with resolution bandwidth of 300 Hz at the frequency which is away the half of the permissible occupied bandwidth from carrier frequency.~~

~~The unwanted emission should be 35 dB lower than the average power of the carrier frequency, in case of the measurement with resolution bandwidth of 300 Hz at the frequency which is away the permissible occupied bandwidth from carrier frequency.~~

~~The measured average power with the resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz should be equal or less than -13 dBm at the frequency which is away 2.5 times of the occupied bandwidth from the carrier frequency.~~

~~The measured average power with the resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz should be equal or less than 13 dBm at the out of the frequency band in use.~~

2.5.6 Radio controller and safety security system

Applications			Frequency Band (MHz)	Type of Emission	Antenna Power
Wireless Equipment for Radio Control	Industrial use		173.6250 173.6375 173.6500 173.6625 173.6750 173.6875 173.7000 173.7125 173.7250 173.7275 173.7500 173.7625 173.7750 173.7875	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 10 mW
			447.8625 447.8750 447.8875 447.9000 447.9125 447.9250 447.9375 447.9500 447.9625 447.9750 447.9875	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 10mW
	General use	Automatic door control, Starting device for automobile ect.	173.0250 173.0375 173.0500 173.0625 173.0750 173.0875 173.1000 173.1125 173.1250 173.1375 173.1500 173.1625 173.1750 173.1875 173.2000 173.2125 173.2250 173.2375 173.2500 173.2625 173.2750	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 5 mW
			447.6000 447.6125 447.6250 447.6375 447.6500 447.6625 447.6750 447.6875 447.7000 447.7125 447.7250 447.7375 447.7500 447.7625 447.7750 447.7875 447.8000 447.8125 447.8250 447.8375 447.8500	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 5 mW
		Starting device for automobile	311.0125 311.0250 311.0375 311.0500 311.0625 311.0750 311.0875 311.1000 311.1125 311.1250	A1D A2D F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 5 mW
			Wireless Equipment for <u>Safety Security</u> System (burglar, fire warning system ect.)		447.2625 447.2750 447.2875 447.3000 447.3125 447.3250 447.3375 447.3500 447.3625 447.3750 447.3875 447.4000 447.4125 447.4250 447.4375 447.4500 447.4625 447.4750 447.4875 447.5000 447.5125 447.5250 447.5375 447.5500 447.5625

The frequency tolerance shall be equal to or less than 7×10^{-6} .

The wireless equipments for radio control and safety system should be equipped with code identification memory device in order to prevent malfunction from the signal of other equipments and to affect to the malfunction of other equipment.

2.5.7 Video transmission

Frequency Band (MHz)	Type of Emission	Antenna Power	Occupied Bandwidth
2410.0	A2F	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	$\leq 16 \text{ MHz}$
2430.0	F2F		
2450.0	A9W		
2470.0	F9W		

The transmitting antenna should use the directional or nondirectional antenna.

The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 50×10^{-6} .

~~The permissible level of spurious emission should be 40 dB lower than average power of fundamental frequency.~~

2.5.8 Inducement of visually handicapped person

Applications		Frequency Band (MHz)	Type of Emission	Antenna Power	Occupied Bandwidth
Wireless Equipment for the inducement visually Handicapped person	Fixed Equipment	235.3000	F(G)2D F(G)3E	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	$\leq 8.5 \text{ kHz}$
		235.3125			
		235.3250			
		235.3375			
	Mobile Equipment	358.5000	F(G)2D	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	$\leq 8.5 \text{ kHz}$
		358.5125			
		358.5250			
		358.5375			

The frequency deviation should be within $\pm 2.5 \text{ kHz}$ of carrier frequency for the unmodulation.

The frequency tolerance of emission should be equal to or less than $\pm 7 \times 10^{-6}$ of the assigned ~~edment~~ frequency.

~~The permissible average power level of spurious emission should be 40 dB lower than average power of fundamental frequency.~~

~~For the The -adjacent channel power ratio of the transmitter, the radiated power within the frequency band of $\pm 4.25 \text{ kHz}$, which is away $\pm 12.5 \text{ kHz}$ from the assignment frequency, should be equal to or greater than 40 dB lower than power of carrier frequency.~~

The absolute gain of transmitting antenna should be equal to or less than 2.14 dB.

The ~~fixed equipment and mobile~~ equipments should be equipped with code identification memory device ~~per equipment~~ in order to prevent the malfunction to other equipments and to immune from the interference signal by other equipments.

2.5.9 Dedicated short range communication

Applications	Frequency Band (MHz)	Type of Emission	Antenna Power	Remarks
Dedicated short range communication for self <u>private</u> use (Intelligent Transport System)	5800(5795-5805) 5810(5805-5815)	A7W	<u>≤ Under</u> 10 mW	

2.6 Measurement instruments

This category includes sSuch as a sStandard eElectric fField generator, a sSignal generator, etc.

2.7 ~~Station with only R~~receiver

The stations with Rreceivers installed on board used ship or aircraft for the sake of safety in maritime and aeronautical navigation or the stations with receivers installed for Radio Astronomy/Space Radio Communication services, which are the subject to be reported of registration to the proper the National Authority under according to the Article 28 of "Enforcement the Presidential Decree for Radio Law" were excluded from this category.

2.8 Type registered stations installed indoor, underground or tunnel for terrestrial radiocommunication service

The radio equipment in this category can not be installed without Under the agreement of the communication service provider and with the transmitter of which the antenna power of on each assigned frequency is should be equal to or less than 10mW.

The spectrum requirement and technical criteria shall be same as those of the system, that are applied for the radio equipment for the specific service.



Ref. Doc. 1B/29E

Working Party 1B

REPORT TO THE CHAIRMAN, WORKING PARTY 1B, FROM DRAFTING GROUP 1B2 (ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT)

1 Introduction

At the annual meeting of ITU-R SG 1 in Geneva, July 1997, a new ITU Report was finalized. This Report, Economic Aspects of Spectrum Management, ITU-R SM.2012, was issued by ITU in 1998. Two years later, at the annual meeting of ITU-R SG 1 in Assen, August 1999, the experience of several countries regarding the economic aspects of spectrum management was added to Chapter 5 of the Report. Further revisions to Chapter 5 were made at the next annual meeting of ITU-R SG 1 in Geneva, November 2000. A revised Report, ITU-R SM.2012-1, incorporating all revisions was issued by ITU in January 2001. Reports ITU-R SM.2012 and SM.2012-1 have provided guidance to both developing and developed countries in their development of strategies on economic approaches to effective national spectrum management and the financing of this activity.

2 New contributions and Recommendations

Two parties submitted contributions to the current WP 1B meeting that are directly relevant to ITU-R SM.2012-1. Those contributions were submitted by the Federated Republic of Brazil (1B-21) and the Republic of Korea (1B-29). The contribution of the Federated Republic of Brazil updates Section 5.2.10 of the Report regarding Brazil's experience with spectrum fees, while the contribution of the Republic of Korea is a new submission pertaining to Korea's experience with spectrum fees. These two contributions provide valuable new information regarding spectrum fees and should be included in edited form in the next revision of ITU-R SM.2012-1. The edited versions of these documents are included as Annex A to this report. Because we believe that Annex A and the existing ITU-R SM.2012-1 Report are of interest to the D Sector of ITU, we recommend that the Report, including Annex A, be sent to that Sector.

Five additional contributions that have possible relevance to ITU-R SM.2012-1 were received at the current SG 1 meeting. Three of those contributions were submitted by Thales - Economic Aspects of 3G and IMT-2000/UMTS Networks and Services in Europe: Some Observations on the Current Situation (1B-16); Spectrum Efficiency (1B-17); and Technology Achievement Index (UNDP) (1B-18). The fourth additional contribution was submitted by France - Refarming: A Dynamic and Flexible Method of Spectrum Management (1B-28); and the fifth and final additional contribution was submitted by ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2 - Liaison Statement to ITU-R Study Group 1 and Working Party 1B (1B-38).

The final contribution, 1B-38, invites ITU-R SG 1 to update ITU-R SM.2012-1 to elaborate the different approaches with respect to determining the cost of licences and other charges for spectrum use, if any, for public mobile telephone systems, IMT-2000, private networks, satellite systems, and broadcasting systems. This is a positive recommendation, and consideration should be given to elaborating these approaches in the next revision of ITU-R SM.2012-1, if sufficient information is available at that time. In this regard, the first contribution of Thales, 1B-16, provides information and sets forth observations regarding European approaches to IMT-2000. Accordingly, 1B-38 and 1B-16 are included as Annex B to this report, and portions of 1B-16 should be considered for inclusion in the revised version of ITU-R SM.2012-1, if sufficient information is available at that time to elaborate various alternative approaches to IMT-2000 and the other communications systems listed in 1B-38.

With regard to the other three contributions, 1B-17 and 1B-28 contain valuable information regarding efficient spectrum use and management and 1B-18 proposes an important new method of measuring and comparing countries' technology achievements. However, none of these documents are directly relevant to ITU-R SM.2012-1. In fact, we note that 1B-28 is also covered by Working Party 1B under both "Spectrum Redeployment" and "Regulatory Frameworks" and will be largely, if not entirely, reproduced by those drafting groups for your consideration. Further, the refarming issue that is the subject of 1B-28 will be addressed by the ITU-R Handbook on National Spectrum Management. Finally, 1B-17 and 1B-18 appear to be of wide interest to ITU generally, and to the D Sector in particular. Accordingly, we recommend that those two documents be sent to that Sector.

ANNEX A

Korean experience with spectrum fees

The Korean Administration implemented spectrum fees in 1993 in accordance with Korean Radio Law in order to create revenue for effective spectrum management and radio technology development programs. The assessment and collection of spectrum fees is prescribed in the Presidential Decree of the Radio Law. However, no fees are imposed on radio stations that are:

- used for emergency communications;
- used for experimental communications;
- used for amateur radio communications;
- used for standard radio frequency/time signalling;
- used by the Korean Red Cross Association;
- installed in tunnels and other underground areas and that are used for relaying subscriber-based communications and broadcasting services;
- used for the purpose of disaster prevention (such as flood warnings);
- used by common carriers for *official use*; and
- covered by the criteria in the below table:

Type of Station	Frequency (MHz)	Bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum power supplied to antenna
Ship	2	2.8	50W
	20	2.8	25W
Aircraft	100	6	10W
General Purpose	146	8.5	5W

NOTE - Additionally, in fee categories 2 and 3 below, no fees are imposed in cases in which the calculated fee would be less than 3 000 Won.

Spectrum fees for subscriber-based facilities (except for fixed wireless access (FWA) and microwave links) are based on the number of subscribers (Type 1 Fees). Spectrum fees for subscriber-based FWA and microwave link facilities and for non-subscriber based facilities are based on the frequency band, bandwidth, power, etc., which are used, and fall into one of three additional fee categories:

- 1) subscriber-based FWA and microwave link facilities and non-subscriber-based facilities of common carriers (Type 2 Fees);
- 2) private fixed and land mobile radio facilities (Type 3 Fees);
- 3) other mobile radio facilities (Type 4 Fees).

NOTE - All fees are imposed quarterly.

Assessment criteria of spectrum use fees

Type 1 Fees. Subscriber-based facilities (except for FWA and microwave links):

Spectrum use fees (SUF) are imposed on the operator based on the following equation:

$$(SUF)_{operator} = N_s \times U_c \times \{1 - (C_f + R_f + E_f)\} \quad (1)$$

where N_s is the number of subscribers, U_c the unit price, C_f the common facilities factor, R_f the roaming factor, and E_f the use efficiency factor.

a) Number of subscribers

The average number of subscribers calculated by the following equation:

$$\{(\text{the number of subscribers on the beginning day of a quarter (season)}) + (\text{the number of the subscribers on the ending day of the quarter})\} / 2.$$

b) Unit price

Services	Unit price (Won/subscriber/quarter)
Mobile phone service	2 000
Personal communication system (PCS)	2 000
Radio Pager service	150
Trunked radio service	150
Narrow band radio data service (900 MHz band)	30

NOTE - Exchange rate: US\$ ~ 1 300 Won, 1 EU\$ ~ 1 200 Won as of November 2001.

c) Common facilities and roaming factors

Common facilities ratio and roaming ratio (%)	< 10	10~20	20~30	30~40	40~50	> 50
Common facilities factor	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10
Roaming factor	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30

NOTE 1 - **Common facilities ratio** is the ratio of the number of stations served by an operator that use common radio facilities to the total number of stations served by that operator.

NOTE 2 - **Roaming ratio** is the ratio of the number of stations served by an operator that use roaming technology to the total number of stations served by that operator.

d) Use efficiency factor

Frequency use efficiency (%)	<100	100~150	150~200	200~250	> 250
Frequency use efficiency factor	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05

NOTE 1 - **Frequency use efficiency** is the ratio of the average number of subscribers per frequency assignment (FA) to the basic capacity of the number of subscribers (which is 500 000 subscribers per FA in Korea for mobile phone and personal communication systems).

NOTE 2 - The frequency use efficiency factor does not apply to the radio pager, trunked, and narrow band radio data services.

Type 2 Fees. Subscriber-based FWA and microwave link facilities and non-subscriber-based facilities of common carriers:

The SUF is imposed on the facility according to the equation:

$$(SUF)_{radiostation} = C_B \times U_f \times S_f \times N \quad (2)$$

where C_B is the basic price, U_f the designated spectrum amount, S_f the service factor, and N the number of assigned frequencies, described as follows:

- a) **Basic price (C_B):** 250,000 Won/station
- b) **The designated spectrum amount (U_f):** the value in the cell at the intersection of the column of "amount of designated spectrum" and the row of "frequency bands" in the following table.

Amount of designated spectrum (MHz) Fr. Bands	<0.1	0.1 ~ 0.3	0.3 ~ 1.5	1.5 ~ 4	4 ~ 7	7 ~ 10	10 ~ 15	15 ~ 20	20 ~ 30	30 ~ 40	40 ~ 60	60 ~ 80	80 ~ 110	110 ~ 150	>150
<1 GHz	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15	19	23	28	33	28	44	50
1 GHz~3 GHz	7	1.4	2.1	3.5	4.9	6.3	8.4	10.5	13.3	16.1	19.6	23.1	26.6	30.8	35
3 GHz~15.4 GHz	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.6	4.5	5.7	6.9	8.4	9.9	11.4	13.2	15
>15.4 GHz	0.2	0.4	0.6	1	1.4	1.8	2.4	3	3.8	4.6	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.8	10

NOTE - If analogue technology is used, the fee is tripled.

- c) **Service factor (S_f)**

Radio Stations		Factors
1. Fixed stations	• for microwave link	0.5
	• for local loop	0.25
	• for communications with islands	0.05
	• for other applications	1
2. Other stations	—	1

Type 3 Fees. Private fixed and land mobile radio facilities:

The SUF is imposed on each transmitter, according to the equation;

$$(SUF)_{the other stations} = C_B \times (\sqrt{A_P + B_W}) \times P_f \times T_f \times O_f \quad (3)$$

where C_B is the basic price, A_P the antenna power, B_W the bandwidth, P_f the preference factor, T_f the frequency sharing factor, and O_f the operating purpose factor described as follows:

- a) **Basic price (C_B):** 2 000 Won/designated frequency
- b) **Antenna power (A_P)** in watt units

- c) **Bandwidth** (B_W) in kHz units. The value of 1 kHz is used for a bandwidth of less than 1 kHz at a frequency of less than 960 MHz, and the value of 1 MHz is used for a bandwidth of less than 1 MHz at a frequency above 960 MHz.
- d) **Preference factor**

Frequency bands		Factor
MF/HF	< 28 MHz	1
VHF	28 MHz ~ 300 MHz	1.3
UHF	300 MHz ~ 960 MHz	1.5
Sub microwave	960 MHz ~ 3 GHz	0.1
Microwave	3 GHz ~ 15.4 GHz	0.03
	15.4 GHz ~ 30 GHz	0.02
Millimeter wave	> 30 GHz	0.01

- e) **Frequency sharing factor**

Frequency type	Factor
Exclusive use	1
Common use	0.1

NOTE - **Exclusive use** occurs when an operator uses a frequency exclusively over a country or region and **common use** occurs when an operator uses a frequency non-exclusively over a country or region.

- f) **Operating purpose factor**

Operating purpose	Factor
1. Radio navigation services (radar, transponder, distance estimator, radio altimeter)	0.5
2. Radio telemetry (including detection and beacon) services	0.1
3. Other services	1

Type 4 Fees. Other mobile radio facilities:

The SUF shall be imposed on each mobile station as follows:

Type of mobile stations	SUF(won)
1. Stations installed on vehicles (such as ships and airplanes) and communicating through satellite relay.	20 000
2. Other stations	3 000

Brazilian experience with spectrum fees

Proposed text to be added at the end of Section 5.2.10 of ITU-R SM.2012-1:

Besides the *Public Fees for the Right to Use Radio Frequencies*, there are inspection fees to be paid by all telecommunication service providers and those using radio frequencies:

- Installation Inspection Fee: Fee due by the holder of concessions, permits and authorizations of telecommunication services for the use of radio frequencies, at the moment of the issuance of a license certificate for the operation of each station.
- Operations Inspection Fee: Fee due by the holder of concessions, permits and authorizations of telecommunication services for the use of radio frequencies, to be paid on an annual basis in connection with the operations inspection of stations.

The following are exempt from inspection fees: the National Telecommunications Agency, the Armed Forces, the Federal Police, the Military Police, the Federal Highway Police, the Civil Police, and the Military Fire Brigades.

The value of the Operations Inspection Fee shall be equivalent to 50% (fifty per cent) of the value established for the Installation Inspection Fee.

ANNEX B

Source: Document 1B/38

LIAISON STATEMENT TO ITU-R STUDY GROUP 1 AND WORKING PARTY 1B

ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2 at their meetings in Caracas, Venezuela (3-14 September 2001) considered the draft report from the Joint Group on WTDC-Resolution 9. The following action was taken:

- The ITU-D Study Groups adopted the draft Report, subject to some editorial revisions. The final version (Doc. 1/186(Rev.1)-2/205(Rev.3)) is attached for the consideration of ITU-R Study Group 1.
- The ITU-D Study Groups endorsed a revision of Resolution 9 for submission to WTDC-02. If approved by WTDC-02, this Resolution will enable this valuable work to continue and specifies the frequency range to be reviewed in Stage 2 of the study. A copy of the revised Resolution¹ is attached for information. It is hoped that the excellent co-operation between ITU-R and the ITU-D Study Groups will continue through the Joint Group for Resolution 9.

Additionally, the ITU-D Study Groups invite ITU-R Study Group 1 to consider the following:

- 1) That Report ITU-R SM.2012-1 should be updated to elaborate the different approaches with respect to:
 - determination of the cost of licenses and other charges for spectrum use, if any, for the applications:
 - Public mobile telephone systems
 - IMT-2000
 - Private networks
 - Satellite (e.g. GMPCS)
 - Broadcasting
 - Analytical accounting and or methodology taking into account the principles given in Report ITU-R SM.2012-1

In particular, practical examples from administrations are required. This information perhaps could be obtained through a questionnaire and/or specific contributions from administrations.

The results should be sent to ITU-D Study Group 2 and Joint Group Resolution 9 for consideration.

¹ The revised Resolution has been endorsed by the ITU-D Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) during its meeting in October 2001.

- 2) In accordance with Question ITU-R 223-1 (*further decides* 3), the Administration of France submitted Document 1/182-2/244 ("Guidance on the regulatory framework for national spectrum management") to the ITU-D Study Groups for comment. This document is a preliminary version of a contribution that France will be sending to ITU-R Study Group 1. The ITU-D Study Groups found this document extremely interesting and support its inclusion in the studies on Question ITU-R 223-1.

Source: Document 1B/16

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

3G AND IMT-2000/UMTS NETWORKS AND SERVICES IN EUROPE: SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURRENT SITUATION

1 Background

The deployment and introduction of 3G mobile services has been a subject of intense public and political debate in Europe. 3G mobile services have been identified as key to competitiveness in Europe. Recently, the European Commission issued a Communication on The Introduction of Third Generation Mobile Communications in the European Union: State of Play and the Way Forward. In this document, the Commission confirms its confidence in the potential which 3G communications have for the EU in terms of capitalising on European technology strengths and securing jobs, growth and investment for the future.

It was the desire to leverage European leadership in GSM communications that prompted the UMTS Decision, issued in 1998. This Decision set up a requirement on Member States to facilitate introduction of 3G services by 1 January 2002. Following this Decision, licensing for IMT-2000/UMTS has now been concluded in 11 Member States with the rest soon to follow.

Member States have chosen different methods to select licensees and assign the radio spectrum necessary to operate 3G services. Some have auctioned off spectrum and some have made use of administrative procedures. The amounts paid by licensees so far amount to over 130 billion Euro, according to Commission data. This is far above the framework of the reasonable administrative fees that have been so far associated to radio services licensing. The highest amounts were paid in auctions that were completed before the Internet stock market "bubble" burst in the autumn of 2000.

Subsequent market developments have sent the entire communications sector, both manufacturers, operators, and many Internet-based companies, into a serious slowdown. This is in stark contrast to the extremely favourable conditions that prevailed earlier in 2000.

One of the consequences of the market downturn has been the reluctance of financial markets to fund expansion and investment in many ICT and Internet-related business ventures. For the telecoms sector this has meant that many operators are burdened with extremely high debt and find it difficult to finance among other things build out of 3G networks. Further, many analysts have voiced concern that the 3G "killer application" was yet to be identified. The likely consequence is a delay in the launch of these services.

Given that early launch of 3G services has been identified as a political priority, policy makers now face the question whether the UMTS licensing process has contributed to the current difficulties of the sector and what policy action may be appropriate in this situation. This document seeks to provide European industrial views on what the correct lessons to be learned from the 3G experience are and what the correct policy response may be.

2 Issues and conclusions arising from the 3G experience

2.1 European market

One of the most important conclusions of the 3G process so far is the likely emergence of 15 different national markets for 3G services. The fragmented approach to licensing across the EU - the difference in timing and licensing methods - has provided the basis for a fragmented market for

3G services in Europe. Spectrum allocation is currently a Member State prerogative and there is no legal basis for imposing a European approach. It seems that the difference in licensing methods undermines the explicitly stated goals of creating a single market in electronic communications.

The experience of the 3G licensing process shows the necessity of a strongly co-ordinated approach of electronic communications regulation. It confirms the need to co-ordinate the selection processes for granting licenses for networks which cover the use of radio spectrum and to strengthen the harmonization of the partition of the allocated resource into frequency bands assigned to the operators.

2.2 Managing spectrum resources

The licensing situation for 3G systems in Europe is a result of two things: firstly, a major discrepancy between the amount of business opportunities for 3G services (based on spectrum availability) and industry's demand for it, and secondly, the use of licensing procedures that have resulted in very high spectrum fees. Therefore a fundamental task for governments should be to ensure that additional spectrum is made available, as appropriate, to support the growth of new services. Furthermore, a technology neutral approach is necessary.

Another important task is to ensure that all types of wireless services use the spectrum efficiently. For traditional services and for spectrum used by the state, governments should make sure that spectrum is used and managed efficiently, and take appropriate measures including financial support for spectrum redeployment to release spectrum when the situation demands it.

A large portion of the public and political debate has been focused on the methods being used for allocation of limited resources such as spectrum - spectrum auctions, beauty contests, and mixed models. All models have both advantages and drawbacks associated with them. However, what can be concluded is that when spectrum resources are allocated, the chosen licensing method should reflect a balance of legitimate policy objectives.

In the UMTS case, it should be noted that maximising short term revenue for the state (whether through auction design or administrative pricing) should not be the main objective. Other objectives, such as innovation, competitiveness and service development are equally, if not more, important. The net gain for the government and society as a whole is the growth, investment and employment which result from service deployment - not merely the licensing fees paid. It would be short-sighted and counter productive to consider allocation of scarce resources as merely a revenue opportunity for governments. In some cases, it may be argued that the proceeds from licensing of 3G radio spectrum vastly exceed the costs involved in managing the spectrum.

The difficulty in predicting technology and market developments

As mentioned, the financial markets have shown doubts about the 3G business case and analysts are asking themselves what the "killer application" may turn out to be. At the same time, it is likely that mobile Internet access will be made possible via other and cheaper means than 3G networks. These questions are yet to be clarified.

From a policymaking perspective, the important lesson may be the great difficulties involved in trying to predict market and technological developments. This inherent uncertainty should definitely be born in mind when considering future policy action. In general, policy objectives should not be linked to a particular technology. Rather, policy objectives should be broad enough to encompass a combination of different technologies. For example, while the rapid proliferation of infrastructures enabling broadband Internet access is and should be a key political priority, it should be recognised that there are several different infrastructure options (xDSL, cable modems, wireless local loop, fibre-to-the-home, satellite, and 3G mobile), each of which will be able to serve different market needs.

2.3 Addressing questions relating to rollout of 3G networks

Most of these observations concern the longer term. The question is, whether there are policy actions that can be taken in the shorter term to address the current situation as regards 3G services. The recent Commission Communication on 3G summarizes some of the decisions to be made regarding infrastructure sharing, licensing requirements on infrastructure rollout and measures to facilitate site acquisition. The need to secure a strong competition has of course over-riding importance, but certain forms of infrastructure sharing should be considered and could be a valuable tool in a transition phase to ensure a quick roll-out and a good coverage of suburban and rural areas.

These questions should be considered in a coordinated way in order to ensure similar operating conditions in the European market. In doing so, it is important to avoid market-distorting measures. As stated above, broadband services are likely to be provided over a variety of broadband infrastructures, and it is important to bear in mind that measures taken with regard to one infrastructure will inevitably have consequences for the entire sector.

2.4 Issues

Broadband services will be the prerequisite for 3G success. They shall therefore be encouraged.

The uncertainty regarding the business models and applications for 3G is an important factor contributing to the current difficulties. Essentially, it is for the market to devise these services and applications and package them in a way that will spur demand. What government can do to address demand-side issues in a first step is to ensure that "e-government" services and content will be accessible for 3G users. On the research front, governments can support efforts to develop new services that take advantage of wireless mobility services.

With regard to these topics, studies can be done in the following ways :

- 1) Create a framework for electronic communications regulation that ensures harmonization of market conditions throughout the world. The IMT-2000 licensing process showed the danger of a fragmented approach : Improve the harmonization of methods for granting licenses covering the assignment of relevant frequency bands.
- 2) Avoid spectrum scarcity. Ensuring efficient mechanisms for allocating spectrum where it is needed is fundamentally important. It is therefore important that government services and agencies using spectrum do so efficiently and relinquish it for commercial use when possible.
- 3) Bear in mind the difficulty of predicting market and technology developments. The overall policy objective of bringing affordable broadband should be considered in terms broad enough to encompass a variety of infrastructures.
- 4) Address 3 IMT-2000 rollout questions such as licensing requirements and facility-sharing in a coordinated fashion and avoid measures that would create market distortions.
- 5) Develop e-government applications and content to support demand for IMT-2000 mobile services.



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Korea (Republic of)

PROPOSED REVISION TO REPORT ITU-R SM.2012 ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

1 Introduction

At the annual meeting of ITU-R SG1 in Assen, August 1999, the experiences with spectrum fee was added to Chapter 5 of Report ITU-R SM.2012 (Economic Aspects of Spectrum Management), which has been developed at the annual meeting of ITU-R SG1 in Geneva, July 1997. The revised report that was developed at Assen was titled ITU-R SM.2012-1. Further draft revisions to Chapter 5 of this report were made at the next annual meeting of ITU-R SG1 in Geneva, September 2000(Doc. 1/37). Report ITU-R SM.2012 and ITU-R SM.2012-1 have provided guidance in establishing spectrum fees in order to create effective spectrum resources management and radio technology programs, particularly in the developing countries.

The Republic of Korea developed spectrum fees in 1993. This fee system is based on Korean Radio Law. Korean Radio Law promotes roaming and common use of radio facilities. In addition, Korean Radio Law encourage spectrum operators to use digital rather than analogue technology to increase the efficiency of the frequency use. Korean Radio Law requires spectrum use fee and – to obtain exclusive right to use a frequency band - payment of the contract fees. These general principles are used to determine spectrum fees. The Korean experience with spectrum fees may be more useful to developing countries than the experience of highly developed countries because of the similarity of social and economical condition.

2 Proposal

As it is highly desirable to obtain more information about spectrum fees for administrations interested in developing spectrum fee system, we propose to add our country's experience to Chapter 5 of Report ITU-R SM.2012-1. The proposed text is attached as an Appendix.

APPENDIX

(Proposed addition to Chapter 5 of Report ITU-R SM.2012-1)

Korean experience with spectrum fees

The Korean Administration implemented spectrum fees in 1993 in order to create revenue for effective spectrum management and radio technology development programs. The assessment and collection of spectrum fees is prescribed in the Presidential Decree of the Radio Law. However, no fees are imposed for the radio stations:

- that are used for emergency communication;
- that are used for experimental communication;
- that are used for amateur communication;
- that are used for standard radio frequency/time signalling;
- that are used by Korean Red Cross Association;
- that are installed in tunnel and underground area for relaying the subscribed-basis communication and broadcasting;
- that are used for the purpose of disaster preventing(flood warning, etc.);
- that are installed by common carrier for *official use*; and
- that are included in the following tables

Type of Station	Frequency (MHz)	Bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum Power supplied to Antenna
Ship	2	2.8	50W
	20	2.8	25W
Aircraft	100	6	10W
General purpose	146	8.5	5W

Spectrum use fees for subscriber-based facilities(excluding the facilities for fixed wireless access(FWA)) are based on the number of subscribers(Type 1). Spectrum fees for non-subscriber based facilities are based on the frequency band, bandwidth and power, etc., which are used, and fall into three fee categories:

- 1 Non subscriber-based facilities of common carriers (including subscriber-based facilities for FWA) (Type 2);
- 2 Private facilities (including land mobile facilities communicating with a private base station) (Type 3);
- 3 Other non subscriber-based mobile facilities(Type 4).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA OF SPECTRUM USE FEES

Type 1. Fees. Subscriber-based facilities (excluding facilities for FWA):

Spectrum use fees (SUF) are imposed on the operators based on the following equation:

$$(SUF)_{operator} = N_s \times U_c \times \{1 - (C_f + R_f + E_f)\} \quad (1)$$

where, N_s is the number of subscribers, U_c the unit price, C_f the common facilities factor, R_f the roaming factor, and E_f the use efficiency factor.

a) The Number of subscribers

The average number of subscribers calculated by following equation:

{(the number of subscribers on the beginning day of a quarter(season)) + (the number of the subscribers on the ending day of the quarter)}/2.

b) Unit price

Services	Unit price (Won/subscriber/quarter)
Mobile phone service	2,000
Personal communication system(PCS)	2,000
Radio Pager service	150
Trunked radio service	150
Narrow band radio data service(900MHz Band)	30

* Exchange Rate: US\$ ~ 1,300 Won , 1 EU\$ ~ 1,200 Won.

c) Common facilities and roaming factors

Common facilities ratio ¹⁾ and Roaming ratio ²⁾ (%)	< 10	10~20	20~30	30~40	40~50	> 50
Common facilities factor	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10
Roaming factor	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30

Note 1. **Common facilities ratio** is the ratio of stations served by an operators that use common radio facilities to the total number of stations served by that operator.

Note 2. **Roaming ratio** is the ratio of the number of stations that use roaming technology to the total number of stations served by that operator.

d) Use efficiency factor

Frequency use efficiency (%)	<100	100~150	150~200	200~250	> 250
Frequency use efficiency factor	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05

Note 1. **Frequency use efficiency** is the ratio of the average number of subscribers per frequency assignment (FA) to the basic capacity of the number of subscribers (which is 500,000 subscribers per FA in Korea for mobile phone and personal communication system).

Note 2. The Frequency use efficiency factor does not apply to the radio pager, trunked and narrow band radio data services.

Type 2. Fees. Non-subscriber-based facilities of common carriers (including subscriber-based facilities for FWA);

The SUF is imposed on the facilities according to the equation:

$$(SUF)_{radiostation} = C_B \times U_f \times S_f \quad (2)$$

where C_B is the basic price, U_f the factor of designated spectrum amount, and S_f the service factor described as follows ;

- a) **Basic price (C_B)** : 250,000 Won/station
- b) **The factor of designated spectrum amount (U_f)** : the value in the cell at the intersection of the column “amount of designated spectrum bandwidth” and the row of “frequency bands” in the following table.

Amount of designated spectrum (MHz) Freq. Bands	<0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	4	7	10	15	20	30	40	60	80	110	>150
<0.1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
0.1 ~ 0.3	0.3	1.5	4	7	10	15	20	30	40	60	80	110	150		
<1GHz	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15	19	23	28	33	38	44	50
1GHz ~ 3GHz	7	1.4	2.1	3.5	4.9	6.3	8.4	10.5	13.3	16.1	19.6	23.1	26.6	30.8	35
3GHz ~ 15.4GHz	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.6	4.5	5.7	6.9	8.4	9.9	11.4	13.2	15
>15.4GHz	0.2	0.4	0.6	1	1.4	1.8	2.4	3	3.8	4.6	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.8	10

Note: If analogue technology is used the fee is tripled.

- c) **Service factor (S_f)**

Radio Stations	Factors
1. Fixed stations	<div>- for microwave link</div> <div>- for local loop</div> <div>- for islands communication</div> <div>- for other application</div>
2. Stations other than fixed stations	—

Type 3. Fees. Private facilities (including land mobile facilities communicating with a private base station):

The SUF is imposed on each transmitter according to the equation;

$$(SUF)_{\text{the other stations}} = C_B \times (\sqrt{A_P + B_W}) \times P_f \times T_f \times O_f \quad (3)$$

where C_B is the basic price, A_P the antenna power, B_W the bandwidth, P_f the preference factor, T_f the frequency sharing factor, and O_f the operating purpose factor described as follows:

a) **Basic price (C_B)** : 2,000 Won/designated frequency

b) **Antenna power (A_P)** in watt unit

c) **Bandwidth (B_W)** in kHz unit. The value of 1kHz is used for a bandwidth of less than 1kHz at a frequency of less than 960MHz, and the value of 1MHz for a bandwidth of less than 1MHz at a frequency of above 960MHz.

d) **Preference factor**

Frequency bands		factor
MF/HF	< 28MHz	1
VHF	28MHz ~ 300MHz	1.3
UHF	300MHz ~ 960MHz	1.5
Sub microwave	960MHz ~ 3GHz	0.1
Microwave	3GHz ~ 15.4GHz	0.03
	15.4GHz ~ 30GHz	0.02
Millimeter wave	> 30GHz	0.01

e) **Frequency sharing factor**

Frequency use pattern	Factor
Exclusive use	1
Common use	0.1

Note : **Exclusive use** occurs when an operator uses a frequency exclusively over a country or a region and **Common use** occurs when an operator uses a frequency non-exclusively over a country or region.

f) **Operating purpose factor**

Operating purpose	Factor
1. Radio navigation services (radar, transponder, distance estimator, radio altimeter)	0.5
2. Radio telemetry (including detection and beacon) services	0.1
3. Other services	1

Type 4. Fees. Other non subscriber-based mobile facilities:

The SUF is imposed on the station basis as follows:

Type of mobile stations	SUF(won)
1. Stations installed on the vehicles such as ships and airplanes etc. and communicating through the satellite relay.	20,000
2. Other stations	3,000



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PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISION OF RECOMMENDATION ITU-R SM.1538

Technical parameters and spectrum requirements for short-range radiocommunication devices

- 1 In Annex 2 please replace the low limit 59 GHz by 57 GHz.
- 2 Please ADD the attached new Appendix 5 to the end of the text.

APPENDIX 5

Technical parameters and spectrum requirements for low power radio stations in Korea

1 Introduction

The radio stations operated without individual license are listed in Article 30 of Presidential Decree of Radio Law and classified into 8 categories as below.

The stations with:

- 1) Type registered extremely low power devices (LPD Class 1).
- 2) Type registered low power devices (LPD Class 2).
- 3) Type registered cordless phone.
- 4) Type registered citizen-band transceiver.
- 5) Type registered specified low power devices.
- 6) Measurement instruments.
- 7) Only receiver.
- 8) Type registered radio equipment intending to communication service relaying to the blanket area such as indoor, underground or tunnel.

2 Technical parameters and spectrum requirements for each category

2.1 Extremely low power devices (LPD Class 1)

The electric field strength of radio equipment in this class shall comply with the limits indicated on the following table when it is measured at the distance of 3 m.

The limit of electric field strength of the LPD Class 1

Frequency band	Electric field strength (μV/m)
$F \leq 322 \text{ MHz}$	500 ^{Note 1}
$322 \text{ MHz} < f \leq 10 \text{ GHz}$	35
$F \geq 10 \text{ GHz}$	$3.5 \times f^{(*1)}$, but not greater than 500

(*1) Frequency in GHz

Note 1 - The near field measurement compensation factor $20\log(\text{wavelength}/18.85)$ should be applied for the frequency of less than 15 MHz.

2.2 Low power devices (LPD Class 2)

The electric field strength of the low power devices in this class shall be less than 200 $\mu\text{V/m}$ when it is measured at the distance of 500 m. The spectrum requirements and the technical criteria are established in the Presidential Decree of the Radio Law and the Notification of the Ministry of the Information and Communication (MIC Notification), as below.

Application	Frequency (MHz)	Class of emission	Occupied BW
Radio controller for model car or model boat	26.995, 27.045, 27.095, 27.145, 27.195	A1D, A2D, F1D, F2D, G1D, G2D.	16 kHz
	40.255, 40.275, 40.295, 40.315, 40.335 40.355, 40.375, 40.395, 40.415, 40.435 40.455, 40.475, 40.495		
	75.630, 76.650, 75.670, 75.690, 75.710 75.730, 75.750, 75.770, 75.790		
Radio controller for model aircraft	40.715, 40.735, 40.755, 40.775, 40.795 40.815, 40.835, 40.855, 40.875, 40.895 40.915, 40.935, 40.955, 40.975, 40.995		
	72.630, 72.650, 72.670, 72.690, 72.710 72.730, 72.750, 72.770, 72.790, 72.810 72.830, 72.850, 72.870, 72.890, 72.910 72.930, 72.950, 72.970, 72.990		
Radio controller for Toy, security alarm, telecommand	13.552~13.568 26.958~27.282 40.656~40.704	A1A, A1B, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2D, F1A, F1B, F2B, F2D, G1A, G1B, G1D, G2A, G2B, G2D.	Less than each frequency band
RF-ID system	13.552~13.568	A1A, A1B, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2D, F1A, F1B, F2B, F2D, G1A, G1B, G1D, G2A, G2B, G2D.	Less than each frequency band
Radio repeater installed for service relay into the tunnel of underground space (allow LCX antenna only)	Same as the frequency assigned to the corresponding service station (broadcasting, fixed or base station)	-	-

2.3 Cordless telephone

The cordless telephone shall comply with the related spectrum requirements and technical criteria described on the following table according to MIC Notification.

Class	Frequency (MHz) for base (mobile) station ^{Note 1)}	Class of emission	Power supplied to the antenna system (antenna power)	Occupied BW
I	46.510(49.695) 46.530(49.710) 46.550(49.725) 46.570(49.740) 46.590(49.755) 46.610(49.670) 46.630(49.845) 46.670(49.860) 46.710(49.770) 46.730(49.875) 46.770(49.830) 46.830(49.890) 46.870(49.930) 46.930(49.990) 46.970(49.970)	F2A/F3E, F2B/F3E, G2A/G3E, G2B/G3E	≤ 3 mW	≤ 16kHz
II	914.0125(959.0125) 914.0375(959.0375) 914.0625(959.0625) 914.0875(959.0875) 914.1125(959.1125) 914.1375(959.1357) 914.1625(959.1625) 914.1875(959.1825) 914.2125(959.2125) 914.2375(959.2375) 914.2625(959.2625) 914.2875(959.2825) 914.3125(959.3125) 914.3375(959.3375) 914.3625(959.3625) 914.3875(959.3875) 914.4125(959.4125) 914.4375(959.4375) 914.4625(959.4625) 914.4875(959.4875) 914.5125(959.5125) 914.5375(959.5375) 914.5625(959.5625) 914.5875(959.5875) 914.6125(959.6125) 914.6375(959.6375) 914.6625(959.6625) 914.6875(959.6875) 914.7125(959.7125) 914.7375(959.7375) 914.7625(959.7625) 914.7875(959.7875) 914.8125(959.8125) 914.8375(959.8375) 914.8625(959.8625) 914.8875(959.8875) 914.9125(959.9125) 914.9375(959.9375) 914.9625(959.9625) 914.9875(959.9875)	F2A/F3E, F2B/F3E, G2A/G3E, G2B/G3E	≤ 10 mW	

Note 1 - The direct communication between the mobile stations are prohibited.

2.4 Citizen band transceiver

The transceivers using the citizen bands shall comply with the spectrum requirements and the technical criteria according to the MIC notification as below.

Frequency band		Frequencies (MHz)	Class of emission	Occupied BW	Antenna power
27 MHz band		26.965 26.975 26.985 27.005 27.015 27.025 27.035 27.055 27.065 ¹⁾ 27.075 27.085 27.105 27.115 27.125 27.135 27.155 27.165 27.175 27.185 ²⁾ 27.205 27.215 27.225 27.235 27.245 27.255 27.265 27.275 27.285 27.295 27.305 27.315 27.325 27.335 27.345 27.355 27.365 27.375 27.385 27.395 27.405	A3E, H3E, J3E, F3E	≤ 16 kHz	≤ 3W
400 MHz band	Simplex	448.7375 ³⁾ 448.7500 448.7625 448.7750 448.7875 448.8000 448.8125 448.8250 448.8375 448.8500 448.8625 448.8750 448.8875 448.9000 448.9125 448.9250 449.1500 449.1625 449.1750 449.1875 449.2000 449.2125 449.2250 449.2375 449.2500 449.2625	F3E/G3E	≤ 8.5 kHz	≤ 0.5 W
	Duplex	424.1375(449.1375) ³⁾ 424.1500(449.1500) 424.1625(449.1625) 424.1750(449.1750) 424.1875(449.1875) 424.2000(449.2000) 424.2125(449.2125) 424.2250(449.2250) 424.2375(449.2375) 424.2500(449.2500) 424.2625(449.2625)			

Notes 1) for emergency communication (fire alarm, etc),

2) for meteorological, medical, traffic guide, etc,

3) for channel control.

2.5 Specified low power radio station

The specified low power radio stations are classified into 9 applications as follows:

- 1) Data transmission.
- 2) Radio paging
- 3) Vehicle identification system (a kinds of RF identification system).
- 4) Data communication and wireless LAN.
- 5) Wireless microphone.
- 6) Radio control and safety system.
- 7) Video transmission.
- 8) Inducement of visually handicapped person.
- 9) Dedicated short-range communications.

The spectrum requirements and the technical criteria for the specified low power radio stations for these applications are established in MIC Notification as follows:

2.5.1 For Data transmission

Frequency band (MHz)	Type of emission	Antenna power	Occupied bandwidth
219.000(224.000) 219.025(224.025) 219.050(224.050) 219.075(224.075) 219.100(224.100) 219.125(224.125)	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 10 mW	≤ 16 kHz
424.7000 424.7125 424.7250 424.7375 424.7500 424.7625 424.7750 424.7875 424.8000 424.8125 424.8250 424.8375 424.8500 424.8625 424.8750 424.8875 424.9000 424.9125 424.9250 424.9375 424.9500	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 10 mW	≤ 8.5 kHz

Note 1 - The frequency 219.000 (224.000) MHz and 424.7000 MHz shall be used for the channel control.

Note 2 - The frequencies in parentheses are the corresponding frequencies in case of full-duplex or semi-duplex operation.

The frequency tolerance:

- for the equipment using the frequency band of 200 MHz: $\pm 7 \times 10^{-6}$, and
- for the equipment using the frequency band of 400 MHz: $\pm 4 \times 10^{-6}$.

The adjacent channel power ratio shall be 40 dB or greater.

The antenna gain should be equal to or less than 2.14 dBi.

The equipment should be designed to ensure the continuous transmission time to be no longer than 40 seconds, the pause time to be longer than one second between the transmissions, and occupation of frequency for channel control to be no longer than 0.2 seconds.

In case of receiving the radio signal at a specific frequency from other specified low power radio stations with more than 2 uV, the equipment should not transmit signal with the same radio frequency. The specified low power radio equipment for data transmission should be equipped with code identification memory device in order to prevent malfunction to the other equipments and to immune against the interference signal from other equipments.

2.5.2 Radio paging

Frequency band (MHz)	Type of emission	Antenna power	Occupied bandwidth
219.150 219.175 219.200 219.225	F(G)1B(D) F(G)2B(D) F(G)3E F(G)9W	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	$\leq 16 \text{ kHz}$

The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 7×10^{-6} .

2.5.3 Vehicle identification system

Frequency band (MHz)	Type of emission	Antenna power
2.440(2.427-2.453) 2.445(2.434-2.465) 2.455(2.439-2.470)	NON AID AXN	$\leq 300 \text{ mW}$

Note: The frequency bands in parenthesis are bands of the assigned frequencies.

2.5.4 Data communication and wireless LAN

Frequency (MHz)	Class of emission	Antenna power		Remarks
2.400~2.480	F(D,G)1(2,7) C(D,E,F,W)	FHSS	3 mW (peak power divided by hopping bandwidth (MHz))	Note 1 - Only the spread spectrum technology is allowed.
		ETC ⁽¹⁾	10 mW/MHz	
5.725~5.825	F(G)1D F(G)2D	FHSS	3 mW (peak power divided by hopping bandwidth (MHz))	
		ETC ⁽¹⁾	10 mW/MHz	
17.705 17.715 17.725 17.735 19.265 19.275 19.285 19.295	F(G)1D F(G)2D	10 mW		

The radio equipment using direct spread-spectrum technique in the frequency band of 2.400-2.483.5 MHz and 5.725-5.825 MHz shall comply with the following conditions:

- The absolute gain of transmitting antenna shall be equal to or less than 6 dBi (20 dBi for fixed point-to-point application).
- The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 50×10^{-6} .
- The antenna power should be equal to or less than 10 mW/1MHz.
- The occupied bandwidth should be equal to or less than 26 MHz.

The radio equipment using frequency hopping spread-spectrum technique in the frequency band of 2.400-2.483.5 MHz and 5.725-5.825 MHz shall comply with the following conditions:

- The absolute gain of transmitting antenna shall be equal to or less than 6 dBi (20 dBi for fixed point-to-point application).
- The antenna power should be equal to or less than 10 mW/1 MHz.
- The occupied bandwidth should be equal to or less than 5 MHz/channel.

The radio equipments for wireless LAN applications using the frequency band of 5.725-5.825 MHz, which do not use the spread spectrum technique, shall comply with the following conditions:

- The centre frequency should be 5.775 MHz.
- The non-directional antenna must be built in.
- The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 100×10^{-6} .
- The occupied bandwidth should be equal to or less than 70 MHz.

The radio equipment for wireless LAN applications used in the frequency band of 17 GHz and 19 GHz should be suitable to the following conditions.

- The non-directional antenna must be built in.
- The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 50×10^{-6} .
- The occupied bandwidth should be equal to or less than 10 MHz.

2.5.5 Wireless microphone

The class of emission radiated from transmitter should be F(G)3E, F(G)8W or F(G)9W.

The antenna power should be equal to or less than 10 mW.

Frequency band, permissible occupied bandwidth and maximum permissible frequency deviation should be as follows:

Frequency band (MHz)	Occupied bandwidth	Maximum frequency deviation
72.610-73.910 74.000-74.800 75.620-75.790	60 kHz	± 22 kHz
173.020-173.280 217.250-220.110 223.000-225.000 740.000-752.000 928.000-930.000 950.000-952.000	200 kHz	± 75 kHz

2.5.6 Radio controller and security system

Applications			Frequency band (MHz)	Type of emission	Antenna power	Occupied bandwidth
Wireless Equipment for Radio Control	Industrial use		173.6250 173.6375 173.6500 173.6625 173.6750 173.6875 173.7000 173.7125 173.7250 173.7275 173.7500 173.7625 173.7750 173.7875	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 10 mW	≤ 8.5 kHz
			447.8625 447.8750 447.8875 447.9000 447.9125 447.9250 447.9375 447.9500 447.9625 447.9750 447.9875	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 10 mW	≤ 8.5 kHz
	General use	Automatic door control, Starting device for automobile etc.	173.0250 173.0375 173.0500 173.0625 173.0750 173.0875 173.1000 173.1125 173.1250 173.1375 173.1500 173.1625 173.1750 173.1875 173.2000 173.2125 173.2250 173.2375 173.2500 173.2625 173.2750	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 5 mW	≤ 8.5 kHz
			447.6000 447.6125 447.6250 447.6375 447.6500 447.6625 447.6750 447.6875 447.7000 447.7125 447.7250 447.7375 447.7500 447.7625 447.7750 447.7875 447.8000 447.8125 447.8250 447.8375 447.8500	F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 5 mW	≤ 8.5 kHz
		Starting device for automobile	311.0125 311.0250 311.0375 311.0500 311.0625 311.0750 311.0875 311.1000 311.1125 311.1250	A1D A2D F(G)1D F(G)2D	≤ 5 mW	≤ 8.5 kHz
			Wireless equipment for security system (burglar, fire warning system etc.)		447.2625 447.2750 447.2875 447.3000 447.3125 447.3250 447.3375 447.3500 447.3625 447.3750 447.3875 447.4000 447.4125 447.4250 447.4375 447.4500 447.4625 447.4750 447.4875 447.5000 447.5125 447.5250 447.5375 447.5500 447.5625	F(G)1D F(G)2D

The frequency tolerance shall be equal to or less than 7×10^{-6} .

The wireless equipments for radio control and safety system should be equipped with code identification memory device in order to prevent malfunction from the signal of other equipments and to affect to the malfunction of other equipment.

2.5.7 Video transmission

Frequency band (MHz)	Type of emission	Antenna power	Occupied bandwidth
2 410.0	A2F	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	$\leq 16 \text{ MHz}$
2 430.0	F2F		
2 450.0	A9W		
2 470.0	F9W		

The transmitting antenna should use the directional or non-directional antenna.

The frequency tolerance should be equal to or less than 50×10^{-6} .

2.5.8 Inducement of visually handicapped person

Applications		Frequency band (MHz)	Type of emission	Antenna power	Occupied bandwidth
wireless equipment for the inducement of visually handicapped person	Fixed equipment	235.3000	F(G)2D F(G)3E	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	$\leq 8.5 \text{ kHz}$
		235.3125			
		235.3250			
		235.3375			
	Mobile equipment	358.5000	F(G)2D	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	$\leq 8.5 \text{ kHz}$
		358.5125			
		358.5250			
		358.5375			

The frequency deviation should be within $\pm 2.5 \text{ kHz}$ of carrier frequency for the unmodulation.

The frequency tolerance of emission should be equal to or less than $\pm 7 \times 10^{-6}$ of the assigned frequency.

The adjacent channel power ratio should be equal to or greater than 40 dB.

The absolute gain of transmitting antenna should be equal to or less than 2.14 dB.

The equipments should be equipped with code identification memory device in order to prevent the malfunction to other equipments and to immune from the interference signal by other equipments.

2.5.9 Dedicated short range communication

applications	Frequency band (MHz)	Type of emission	Antenna power	Remarks
Dedicated short range communication for private use (Intelligent transport system)	5 800(5 795-5 805) 5 810(5 805-5 815)	A7W	$\leq 10 \text{ mW}$	

2.6 Measurement instruments

This category includes such as a standard electric field generator, a signal generator, etc.

2.7 Receiver

Receivers used for the sake of safety in maritime and aeronautical navigation or for radio astronomy/space radio communication services, which are the subject of registration to the National Authority according to Article 28 of the Presidential Decree for Radio Law, were excluded from this category.

2.8 Type registered stations installed indoor, underground or tunnel for terrestrial radiocommunication service

The radio equipment in this category cannot be installed without the agreement of the communication service provider and the antenna power on each assigned frequency should be equal to or less than 10 mW.

The spectrum requirement and technical criteria shall be the same as those of the system, that are applied for the radio equipment for the specific service.

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SHORT RANGE DEVICES (SRD)
- [12] . . .
- [13] 47CFR(Code of Federal Regulation)
- [14] ,
- [15] FCC homepage(<http://www.fcc.gov>)
- [16] ETSI homepage(<http://www.etsi.org>)
- [17] ITU homepage(<http://www.itu.int>)