

# Transitioning to the Radio Equipment Directive (RED)

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*A guide to how the RED applies to radio equipment and important points to consider when planning a transition to the new Directive*



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Radio & IT Product Compliance Services [<http://nuzeal.com>]

## Abbreviations Used

DoC	Declaration of Conformity, or more properly in the context of the Directives - EU Declaration of Conformity
EMCD	EMC Directive  or to give its full title:  DIRECTIVE 2014/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (recast)
LVD	Low Voltage Directive  or to give its full title:  DIRECTIVE 2014/35/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (recast)
OJ	The Official Journal of the European Union
RED	Radio Equipment Directive  or give its full title:  DIRECTIVE 2014/53/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC
R&TTED	Radio & Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive  or to give its full title:  DIRECTIVE 1999/5/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity

## About the Author



Col Smith  
Senior Compliance Consultant

Col Smith has been working in product compliance since 1992 after graduating with a Masters Degree in Electronic Communications and Computer Systems Engineering from the University of Bradford.

Prior to consulting he has spent time working in certification and product manufacturing. As a development engineer for UK and US based test laboratories he has developed test solutions and quality systems for telecommunication products. Subsequently he was a compliance engineer for an IT and telecom equipment manufacturer and managed global compliance activities for many types of telecom and radio products.

Since 2007 he has been a senior compliance consultant with NuZeal Corporation, providing type approval, testing and spectrum allocation expertise for a range of IT and radio product manufacturers.

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NuZeal Corporation is a San Francisco Bay Area based compliance management and type approval services company providing solutions to customers for more than 15 years. It focuses on providing individualised consulting to a range of clients for IT, radio and telecom products.

Web: <http://nuzeal.com>

Email: [col.smith@nuzeal.com](mailto:col.smith@nuzeal.com)

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This document is intended to provide a summary of the issues affecting compliance with the Radio Equipment Directive (2014/53/EU) or RED but the exact compliance issues and challenges you face will depend on your product's intended functions and how you place it on the EU market. Expectations with regard to implementation of the RED and in particular Harmonised Standards are subject to change.

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This document adopts UK English spelling for terms used within, so it matches the spelling used by the EU Commission and other parties concerning with the Radio Equipment Directive.

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# Introduction to the Radio Equipment Directive (RED)

The Radio Equipment Directive (2014/53/EU) or RED was published in the Official Journal of the European Community on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2014 and repeals the Radio & Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive (1999/5/EU) or R&TTED. The R&TTED is repealed from 13<sup>th</sup> June 2016, however, there is a one year transition period from this date where either directive can be used. From 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017 only the RED can be used for products that fall within its scope.

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**Declarations of Conformity and the compliance records created for the R&TTED will need to be replaced for products being placed upon the EU market from 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017.**  
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The RED follows similar principles to the R&TTED in that it specifies the “essential requirements” for devices and outlines the Conformity Assessment processes that are available that lead to a Declaration of Conformity (DoC) and CE marking.

There are important differences in scope between the two directives:

- Radio equipment that was covered under the R&TTED will most likely fall within the scope of the RED as well, but the RED is also explicit in including all radio equipment that is used for communication and radio determination (this includes radar and motion detectors – also known as field disturbance sensors and RFID devices). It will also include receive only equipment such as broadcast receivers.
- The R&TTED had a frequency range of 9 kHz to 3000 GHz, the upper limit is unchanged for the RED but the lower limit no longer applies, so it is applicable to any devices operating below 9 kHz.
- Wired telecommunications devices (fixed-line terminal equipment such as ISDN, PSTN devices) are no longer within the scope of the RED, however, these devices are likely to fall under the scope of other directives.

THE RED INCLUDES SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS FOR RADIO EQUIPMENT THAT DOES NOT REQUIRE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS DIRECTIVE, BUT YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY EXAMINE THE SCOPE OF THESE BEFORE PLANNING TO RELY ON ANY OF THEM.

- Equipment used by radio amateurs unless it is made available on the market. The following are not regarded as being placed in the market:
  - \* Radio kits for assembly and use by radio amateurs
  - \* Radio equipment modified by and for use by radio amateurs
  - \* Equipment constructed by individual radio amateurs for experimental and scientific purposes related to amateur radio.
- Marine equipment falling within the scope of Council Directive 96/98/EC. The covers equipment required on ships that are subject to International Maritime Conventions. Even though Directive 96/98/EC has been replaced by Directive 2014/90/EC, references to the repealed Directive like the one in the RED are to be considered as references to the current Directive. This exemption does not apply to equipment used on non-Convention vessels (for example, recreational craft).

- Airborne products, parts and appliances falling within the scope of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. It is expected that wingtip radar for taxiing aircraft, small drones or UAVs (less than 150kg) and GSM/LTE on-board would not be exempt from the RED.
- Custom-built evaluation kits destined for professionals to be used solely at research and development facilities for such purposes.
- Also the RED shall not apply to radio equipment **exclusively** used for activities concerning public security, defence, State security, including the economic well-being of the State in the case of activities pertaining to State security matters, and the activities of the State in the area of criminal law. It is important to note that the equipment must be for exclusive use by one of the entities mentioned above to fall under this exemption – even if a type of equipment may be used by security or law-enforcement entities, the exemption only applies if use is exclusive to these entities.

Some other notes regarding the scope of the RED:

- Devices that operate in the lower part of the infra-red (IR) spectrum between 300GHz and 3000GHz will be within the scope of RED.
- Devices that use electromagnetic waves for other purposes, for example, warming or heating, pure wireless power transfer (without communication or radio determination – sensing the position of the energy recipient) are not within the scope of RED.
- Active antennas will always be within the scope of RED.

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**Exactly how the RED will apply to your products will be determined by your specific circumstances. It will depend of the functionality of your products and how they made available on the market (for example, are antennas included or optionally purchased accessories). In all cases you should consider the scope of the RED with regard to the functionality of your product and the way in which products will or might be placed upon the market (complete, with optionally available accessories or combined with other equipment). Seek professional advice if necessary to ensure you embark on the correct path.**  
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# Essential Requirements for Radio Equipment

Like the R&TTED, the RED lists a general set of essential requirements in Article 3:

1. Radio Equipment shall be constructed so as to ensure:
  - (a) the protection of health and safety of persons and of domestic animals and the protection of property, including the objectives with respect to safety requirements set out in Directive 2014/35/EU, but with no voltage limit applying; (this is a reference to the same safety requirements in the LVD only, the LVD does not apply to radio equipment and you cannot use the conformity assessment procedures in the LVD).
  - (b) an adequate level of electromagnetic compatibility as set out in Directive 2014/30/EU (this is a reference to the same EMC requirements in the EMCD only, the EMCD does not apply to radio equipment and you cannot use the conformity assessment procedures in the EMCD).
2. Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.
3. Additional requirements that are applicable to certain classes or categories as designated by the European Commission (possible with later delegated acts adopted by the Commission). These additional requirements are not applicable until the Commission publishes a delegated act for specific categories of equipment.
  - (a) radio equipment interworks with accessories, in particular with common chargers;
  - (b) radio equipment interworks via networks with other radio equipment;
  - (c) radio equipment can be connected to interfaces of the appropriate type throughout the Union;
  - (d) radio equipment does not harm the network or its functioning nor misuse network resources, thereby causing an unacceptable degradation of service;
  - (e) radio equipment incorporates safeguards to ensure that the personal data and privacy of the user and of the subscriber are protected;
  - (f) radio equipment supports certain features ensuring protection from fraud;
  - (g) radio equipment supports certain features ensuring access to emergency services;
  - (h) radio equipment supports certain features in order to facilitate its use by users with a disability;
  - (i) radio equipment supports certain features in order to ensure that software can only be loaded into the radio equipment where the compliance of the combination of the radio equipment and software has been demonstrated.

» *Currently there are only designated acts for item (g) carried over from the R&TTED that are still compatible with the RED.*

It will be possible for manufacturers to make use of Harmonised Standards (that are notified in the OJ) to give a “presumption of conformity” with certain of the essential requirements. As with the R&TTED manufacturers will need to pay close attention to current and future Harmonised Standards and the versions cited as they may expire at a future date. Once expired, that standard (or expired version) no longer gives this presumption of conformity. This has implications for the Declaration of Conformity, the technical documentation file and even the Conformity Assessment methods that can be employed. In this case remedial action is required to keep a product in compliance with the RED.

The use of Harmonised Standards is voluntary, but they do have the advantage of the “presumption of conformity” and the option to use the simpler Annex II conformity assessment procedure mentioned below.



It is also important to note that Harmonised Standards published under R&TTED, LVD and EMCD are NOT harmonised standards for the RED. You only get a presumption of conformity for RED essential requirements when the standard is published in the OJ for the RED.

## Conformity Assessment Procedures

The RED provides three procedures for conformity assessment prior to CE marking your products. A manufacturer would choose one of these processes to demonstrate that their product complies with the RED before CE marking and placing the product on the market. The descriptions below are only intended as a brief outline of each procedure.

### *Annex II – Internal Production Control (Module A)*

Manufacturer establishes technical documentation for the product, completes a Declaration of Conformity and CE marks the product. Available to manufacturers when Harmonised Standards have been applied for all parts or interfaces that are within the scope of the RED.

### *Annex III EU-Type Examination and Conformity to Type based upon Internal Product Control (Modules B and C)*

Similar to Annex II where the manufacturer establishes technical documentation for the product, completes a Declaration of Conformity and applies the CE marking. However, in addition the manufacturer must also apply for an EU-Type Examination Certificate with a single notified body.

The Notified Body will review the technical documentation to assess whether the design has met the essential requirements. If successful it will issue an EU-Type Examination Certificate and the manufacturer can proceed with the CE marking and placing the product on the market.

This procedure (or Annex IV) is **required** when Harmonised Standards have not been applied or only applied in part; except for safety and EMC essential requirements listed in Article 3(1). It is possible to apply non-Harmonised Standards for safety and EMC essential requirements without being forced to obtain an EU-Type Examination Certificate. However, it is worth remembering that RED Harmonised Standards will give a presumption of conformity with these requirements.

### *Annex IV – Conformity based upon Full Quality Assurance (Module H)*

The manufacturer must fulfil the normal obligations as in Annex II but can declare conformity under its sole responsibility. However, to do this the manufacturer must have first completed an assessment of its Quality System (for design, manufacturer and final radio inspection and testing of the radio products concerned) by a single Notified Body. This Notified Body is also responsible for the surveillance of the manufacturer's quality system. Where Annex IV is used the Notified Body number is also included with the CE marking on the product and packaging.



# The Declaration of Conformity

The Declaration of Conformity (DoC) must be provided with the product and should follow the model described in the RED and include the following:

1. Radio equipment (product, type, batch or serial number):
2. Name and address of the manufacturer or his authorised representative:
3. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.
4. Object of the declaration (identification of the radio equipment allowing traceability; it may include a colour image of sufficient clarity where necessary for the identification of the radio equipment):
5. The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Union harmonisation legislation:
  - (a) Directive 2014/53/EU
  - (b) Other Union harmonisation legislation where applicable
6. References to the relevant harmonised standards used or references to the other technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared. References must be listed with their identification number and version and, where applicable, date of issue:
7. Where applicable, the notified body ... (name, number) ... performed ... (description of intervention) ... and issued the EU-type examination certificate: ...
8. Where applicable, description of accessories and components, including software, which allow the radio equipment to operate as intended and covered by the EU declaration of conformity:
9. Additional information:
  - (a) Signed for and on behalf of: ... (place and date of issue):
  - (b) (name, function) (signature):

The DoC shall be made available in the languages required by the Member State where the product is made available. A simplified version is possible as described below and the full DoC can be made available via the internet.

It should be noted that it is required to identify any software for the product that affects compliance (item 8 above).

It is worth reminding here that the Commission may publish a delegated act in the future requiring that features are implemented that prevent the loading of software where the compliance of the radio equipment and software have not been demonstrated (Article 3.3.i).

## Simplified DoC

When using the simplified DoC referred to in the manufacturer's responsibilities below it shall be provided as follows:

Hereby, [Name of manufacturer] declares that the radio equipment type [designation of type of radio equipment] is in compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU.

The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following internet address: ....

This simplified DoC shall be made available in the languages required by the Member State where the product is made available.



# Roles and Responsibilities of Economic Operators

Unlike the R&TTED, the RED provides clearer definitions of roles and responsibilities for economic operators within the supply chain of products. The sections below present an overview of the important responsibilities of each role:

## *Manufacturer*

A manufacturer is obligated to ensure that radio equipment meets the essential requirements. To demonstrate this a manufacturer must complete the required technical documentation and follow one of the conformity assessment procedures in the RED, taking into account the prerequisites for each procedure. They will also draw up a Declaration of Conformity and affix the CE marking. Technical documentation and DoC shall be kept for 10 years after the last product has been placed on the market.

Manufacturers shall also ensure that products remain in conformity with the RED and take into account changes in Harmonised Standards or other referenced technical specifications to which conformity has been declared.

It is also required that radio equipment can be operated in at least one member state without infringing on the requirements on the use of radio spectrum.

Products placed on the market must be labelled with type, batch or serial number. Where this is not possible due to size or nature of the product the required information should be provided on the packaging or accompanying document. Products shall include the name of the manufacturer, registered trade name and postal address at which they can be contacted. Where this is not possible due to size or nature of the product the required information should be provided on the packaging or accompanying document. The address shall indicate a single point at which the manufacturer can be contacted and shall be in a language easily understood by end-users and market surveillance authorities.

Manufacturers shall ensure that the radio equipment is accompanied by instructions and safety information in a language which can be easily understood by consumers and other end-users, as determined by the Member State concerned. Instructions shall include the information required to use radio equipment in accordance with its intended use.

The following information shall also be included in the case of radio equipment intentionally emitting radio waves:

- (a) frequency band(s) in which the radio equipment operates;
- (b) maximum radio-frequency power transmitted in the frequency band(s) in which the radio equipment operates.

Manufacturers shall ensure that each item of radio equipment is accompanied by a copy of the Declaration of Conformity or by a simplified DoC. Where a simplified DoC is provided, it shall contain the exact internet address where the full text of the DoC can be obtained.

Where there are restrictions on putting into service or requirements for authorisation prior to use (for example, non-harmonised spectrum or spectrum licensing required), the packaging is required to identify the Member States or areas where the restrictions exist. Full details shall be given in the instructions accompanying the radio equipment. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying how to present that information, and some efforts on developing this have already taken place (see Labelling and Documentation section below).



There is no longer a requirement to notify member states of radio equipment that uses frequencies that are not harmonised throughout the EU (Article 6.4 of the R&TTED has been removed).

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**The RED includes the possibility of a registration scheme for devices that exhibit a low level of compliance. Such as scheme would not start until 12<sup>th</sup> June 2018 and would require the Commission to specify the categories of products that need to be registered. Affected products would need to register with the Commission's database and display the registration number on the radio equipment.**  
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Manufacturers who consider or have reason to believe that radio equipment which they have placed on the market is not in conformity with the RED shall immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that radio equipment into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, if appropriate.

Manufacturers shall, further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority, provide it with all the information and documentation in paper or electronic form necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the radio equipment with the RED, in a language which can be easily understood by that authority. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any action taken to eliminate the risks posed by radio equipment which they have placed on the market.

#### *Authorised Representative*

A manufacturer can appoint an authorised representative, by written mandate, to carry out some of its obligations with regards to the RED. However, it cannot mandate that its representative is responsible for ensuring that a product is designed and manufactured according with the essential requirements. Further it cannot delegate responsibility for completing the technical documentation, completing the conformity assessment procedure, completing the DoC or affixing the CE marking.

#### *Importer*

Before placing radio equipment on the market importers shall ensure that the appropriate conformity assessment procedure has been carried out by the manufacturer and that the radio equipment is so constructed that it can be operated in at least one Member State without infringing applicable requirements on the use of radio spectrum. They shall ensure that the manufacturer has drawn up the technical documentation, that the radio equipment bears the CE marking and is accompanied by the information and documents required from the manufacturer (instructions and safety information, statement of frequency bands used, the DoC, and details of restrictions on placing into service). They should also check that the manufacturer has labelled the equipment with their name and contact information, and the required identification information (type, batch or serial numbers).

Importers shall indicate on the radio equipment their name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and the postal address at which they can be contacted or, where that is not possible, on its packaging or in a document accompanying the radio equipment. This includes cases where the size of radio equipment does not allow it, or where importers would have to open the packaging in order to indicate their name and address on the radio equipment. The contact details shall be in a language easily understood by end-users and market surveillance authorities. Importers shall ensure that the radio equipment is accompanied by instructions and safety information in a language which can be easily understood by consumers and other end-users, as determined by the Member State concerned.

Importers shall, for 10 years after the radio equipment has been placed on the market, keep a copy of the DoC at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities and ensure that the technical documentation can be made available to those authorities, upon request.

An importer shall not place radio equipment on the market if they consider, or have reason to believe that the equipment is not in conformity with the essential requirements of the RED.

### *Distributor*

Before making radio equipment available on the market distributors shall verify that the radio equipment bears the CE marking, that it is accompanied by the documents required by the RED and by the instructions and safety information in a language which can be easily understood by consumers and other end-users in the Member State in which the radio equipment is to be made available on the market, and that the manufacturer and the importer have complied with the requirements for labelling and information (operation in at least one member state is possible, manufacture's type, batch or serial numbers, warnings about placing into service and importer name and contact information).

A distributor shall not place radio equipment on the market if they consider, or have reason to believe that the equipment is not in conformity with the essential requirements of the RED.

### *Changes in Role*

An importer or distributor shall be considered a manufacturer for the purposes of the RED and shall be subject to the obligations of the manufacturer, where they place radio equipment on the market under their name or trade mark or modify radio equipment already placed on the market in such a way that compliance with the RED may be affected.

### *Identification of economic operators*

Economic operators shall, on request, identify the following to the market surveillance authorities:

- (a) any economic operator who has supplied them with radio equipment;
- (b) any economic operator to whom they have supplied radio equipment.

Economic operators shall be able to present the information referred to in the first paragraph for 10 years after they have been supplied with the radio equipment and for 10 years after they have supplied the radio equipment.

## Labelling and Documentation

CE marking is still required to indicate the conformity of the product. In a broad sense it is the visible consequence of following one of the conformity assessment procedures mentioned above.

Electronic labelling is not yet permitted as a replacement for physical marking on the product, but may be allowed by the Commission in later reviews of the RED. It is permitted to use electronic labelling in addition to the requirements for physical labelling.

### *Manufacturer Requirements*

- The CE marking shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the radio equipment or to its data plate, unless that is not possible or not warranted on account of the nature of radio equipment. The CE marking shall also be affixed visibly and legibly to the packaging.
- The CE marking shall be affixed before the radio equipment is placed on the market.
- Notified Body number is to be included alongside the CE marking when Annex IV (Full Quality Assurance) conformity assessment procedure has been used. The digits of the Notified Body Number are to be the same height as the CE marking.
- The RED allows the CE mark to be less than 5mm in height where it would not be possible to use the standard minimum size, as long as it remains legible and visible. However, this would only be possible when the equipment is not subject to other directives that do not allow a marking smaller than 5mm.
- Bears a type, batch or serial number allowing the equipment's identification.



- Manufacturer’s name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and a contact postal address on the product
- Identification of restrictions using the equipment on the packaging and described in detail in the product documentation.

The alert symbol is no longer required by the RED, however, it is still important to identify to end users any regions where special requirements exist. In this regard the definitions of Class 1 and Class 2 devices in Commission Decision 2000/299/EC are still useful.

EQUIPMENT CLASS	Description	Labelling and documentation requirements
CLASS 1	Radio equipment can be operated without restriction in the whole EU.	No additional markings or text required.
CLASS 2	Does not meet the definition of Class 1 (for example: indoor/outdoor usage restrictions, licencing or authorization required or frequency bands are not harmonised).	Identify areas or Member States where restrictions exist on the packaging.  Full details of restrictions placed in the instructions (in a language easily understood by end users).

**The Commission has started work on developing an implementing act for this Article of the RED that would define a method for the manufacturer to indicate restrictions on the packaging. This is still under development but when enacted may require a pictogram and country codes to satisfy this obligation.**



AT	BE	BG	CZ	DK	EE	FR
DE	IS	IE	IT	EL	ES	CY
LV	LI	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
NO	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	TR
FI	SE	CH	UK	HR		

Product documentation and safety information is expected to be in a language that is easily understood by consumers and end-users and shall allow users to operate the equipment in accordance with its intended use. This would include information regarding the use of accessories (including separately available antennas) and software that may have an impact on the compliance with the essential requirements.

**Importer Requirements**

- Importer’s name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and a contact postal address on the product. Exceptions should be provided for in cases where the size or nature of the radio equipment does not allow it. This includes where the importer would have to open the packaging in order to put his name and address on the radio equipment.

# Compliance Challenges with Implementing the RED

Using the conformity assessment procedures of Annex II is often preferable to manufacturers as it allows them to use Harmonised Standards to achieve a presumption of conformity and issue their Declaration of Conformity. However, there is currently a limited list of Harmonised Standards available for the RED and while work is proceeding on new ones it is expected that many will not be available before the 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017 deadline.

Current Harmonised Standards for the R&TTED are not considered adequate for the RED (due mainly to the scope of the essential requirements, as receiver performance is now important).

Preparing new Harmonised Standards is ongoing but many will not be ready before the RED deadline of 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017.

The European Commission will only notify Harmonised Standards in the OJ when they give a presumption of conformity, so any standard will not be considered harmonised before it is ready.

If a radio product is not fully covered by harmonised standards (except for safety and EMC requirements) then another conformity assessment process must be used, typically a longer and more complex process.

Unless a manufacturer is able to use Annex IV then they must use the procedure of Annex III. This will involve a Notified Body in the process and a request for a Type Examination Certificate. The Notified Body will review the technical documentation and test reports before granting the TEC.

The following table lists some notable standards for Short Range Devices (SRDs) including WLAN and Bluetooth, and the expected availability of a Harmonised Standard for the RED:

ETSI Standard	Title	Expected ETSI publication version and date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Expected date of citation in the OJ (yyyy-mm-dd)
EN 300 328	Wideband transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band and using wide band modulation techniques;  Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU	V2.1.1 (2016-11-21)	2017-01-13  <b>NOW HARMONISED</b>
EN 301 893	5 GHz high performance RLAN;  Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU	V2.1.1 (2017-06-05)	2017-09-18



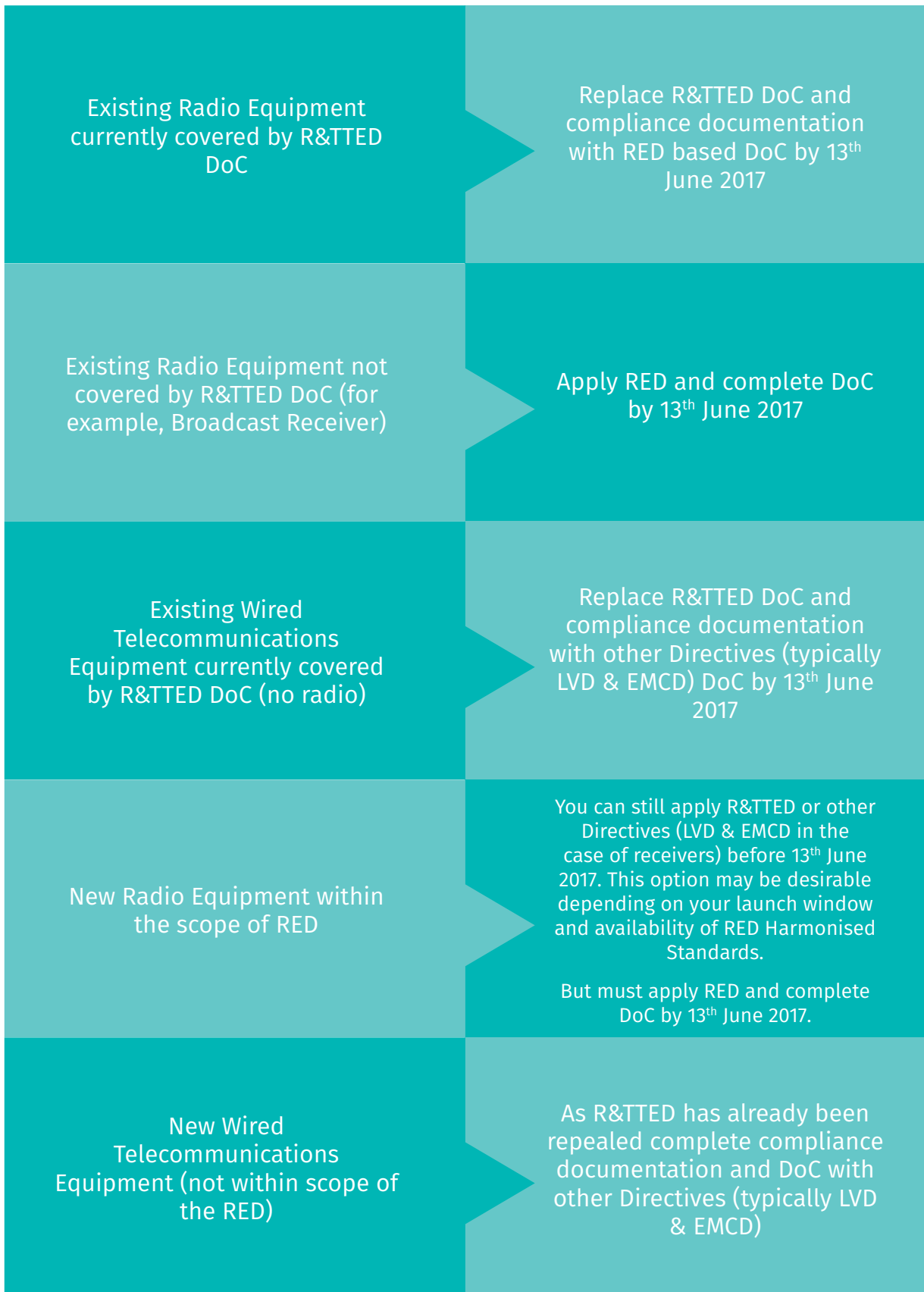
ETSI Standard	Title	Expected ETSI publication version and date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Expected date of citation in the OJ (yyyy-mm-dd)
EN 302 567	WAS/RLAN systems; Multiple-Gigabit WAS/RLAN equipment operating in the 60 GHz band;  Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU	V2.1.1 (2017-09-22)	2018-01-05
EN 300 220-2	Short Range Devices (SRD) operating in the frequency range 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz;  Part 2: Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU for non specific radio equipment	V3.1.1 (2017-02-08)	2017-03-10  <b>NOW HARMONISED</b>
EN 300 330	Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment in the frequency range 9 kHz to 25 MHz and inductive loop systems in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz;  Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU	V2.1.1 (2017-02-10)	2017-03-10  <b>NOW HARMONISED</b>
EN 300 440	Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 1 GHz to 40 GHz frequency range;  Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU	V2.1.1 (2017-03-24)	2017-07-07

## Actions and Planning

For existing and new products the first step to managing your transition is to determine which Directives are going to be applicable. Some of the typical scenarios are summarised below with the possible required actions.

NuZeal can help you start this process, help you determine the scope of the European Directives with regard to your particular products and guide you through your transition to the RED or other Directives. Please contact us if you would be interested in our services.

Email: [col.smith@nuzeal.com](mailto:col.smith@nuzeal.com)





NUZEAL CORPORATION

California, USA  
[www.nuzeal.com](http://www.nuzeal.com)