



Viestintävirasto
Kommunikationsverket
Finnish Communications
Regulatory Authority

RADIO EQUIPMENT EXEMPTED FROM LICENSING

LVR 1 / 2010

**FINNISH COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY
AUTHORITY**

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LVR 1/2010 replaces the earlier notice (LVR 1/2006).

1. INTRODUCTION

Some radio transmitters are exempted from licensing under Section 7(2) of the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment (later "Radio Act"). Radio transmitters whose compliance with requirements has been attested as stipulated in the Radio Act and which operate on the collective frequencies mentioned in FICORA Regulation 15 are exempted from licensing.

This notice contains the most important information in the statutes governing the possession and use of licence-exempted radio transmitters.

2. THE MOST IMPORTANT STATUTES CONCERNING RADIO EQUIPMENT

Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment (1015/2001)

This Act contains stipulations on compliance with the requirements of radio equipment, on placing on the market and offering radio equipment for sale, on its possession and use as well as on planning radio frequency usage and allocation of frequencies for different purposes.

Decree of the Ministry of Transport and Communications on the fees collected by the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority for radio administrative services (950/2008).

This Decree specifies the radio administrative fees of the public-law services of the authority.

Regulations issued by FICORA

- Regulation 15 on collective frequencies for licence-exempt radio transmitters and on their use.
- Regulation 1 on the conformity assessment and marking of radio equipment

The Radio Act as well as Regulations and guidelines issued by FICORA are available at the Customer Service Office of the authority or on our website at the address <http://www.ficora.fi/>.

3. ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING RADIO EQUIPMENT

3.1 Licence for a radio transmitter

A licence is required for the possession and use of other radio transmitters than those referred to in FICORA Regulation 15.

Inspectors appointed by FICORA supervise radio equipment and the compliance with Regulations. They are authorised by FICORA and carry an authorisation certificate with the holder's photograph.

3.2 Conformity with requirements

A radio transmitter must not be used for radiocommunication, imported for purpose of sale or offered for sale, sold or otherwise transferred to another person until it has been ensured to meet the requirements.

All radio transmitters must bear a CE marking. The marking consists of the obligatory CE mark together with a possible four-digit identification number of the Notified Body. The marking may furthermore contain the alert symbol **Ⓢ**, which informs of restrictions in some member country. In addition to CE marking the packing or the user's manual of the radio transmitter must be accompanied by the manufacturer's declaration of conformity.

A purchase guide for radio equipment, information for retailers and importers of radio and telecommunications equipment as well as other information on compliance with requirements is available on the FICORA website:

<http://www.ficora.fi/en/index/palvelut/palvelutaiheittain.html>

3.3 Confidentiality of radiocommunications and secrecy of telecommunications

Radiocommunication is confidential, if it is not intended for general reception. Whoever receives or otherwise has information on a confidential radio transmission not intended for him/her must not wrongfully disclose it or make use of the knowledge of the contents or existence of the transmission (Chapter 5, Section 37(2) of the Radio Act).

Information on confidential radio transmission may be given to FICORA as stipulated in Chapter 5, Section 37(4) of the Radio Act.

As the radio waves propagate freely, outsiders can listen to radio transmission, in spite of confidentiality.

3.4 Intentional interference

It is forbidden to cause intentional interference to radiocommunications.

3.5 Interference

General principle

If a radio transmitter causes interference in radiocommunications or to other radio equipment the holder of the radio equipment must eliminate or restrict the interference.

However, if the interference is caused by the technical characteristics of a radio receiver being disturbed (insufficient tolerance against interference) the holder of the receiver is responsible for eliminating the interference.

If both the radio equipment causing interference and the equipment suffering from the interference are in compliance with the provisions and regulations, the parties primarily have to agree on the measures necessary among themselves. When necessary FICORA settles the matter.

Equipment operating on collective frequencies

Radio transmitters that are exempted from licensing use common channels with equal rights.

Accordingly, the general principle above cannot be applied to if the radio equipment exempted from licensing causes interference to one another due to the transmitters operating in the same channels.

Other use of frequency bands

Some of the radio transmitters exempted from licensing operate on frequencies that are used by electrical appliances (i.e. ISM equipment), as well. Radiocommunications cannot be protected against interference caused by these appliances. Therefore ISM and inductive equipment operating in the same frequency band may occasionally cause interference to especially LA, PR27 and CB radiocommunications. As the propagation properties of the radio waves change the radiotelephony service of foreign countries in the 27 MHz band may, occasionally, cause interference in this band in Finland, too.

3.6 Use of radio transmitters on board airborne aircraft

FICORA Regulation 15 provides information on the use of radio transmitters exempted from licensing on board airborne aircraft.

3.7 Use abroad of radiotelephones exempted from licensing

The local authority regulating the use of and licences needed for radio equipment in a foreign country will give you further information. The contact information of the European radio administrations is available on the European Communications Office (ECO) website at:

<http://www.ero.dk/> -> CEPT Administrations