

## Information of the Austrian Telecommunications Authority

### Wireless Local Area Networks (WAS, WLAN, RLAN)

#### 1. General

In accordance with relevant European regulations, a general licence was granted in Austria for the use of equipment for wireless local area networks (Wireless Access Systems - WAS, Wireless Local Area Networks - WLAN, Radio Local Area Networks – RLAN), which comply with the technical parameters laid down in the Radio Interface Descriptions FSB-LD046, FSB-LD061 and Class 1, Sub-class 22 and Sub-Class 54. The Radio Interface Descriptions can be found under:

<http://www.bmvt.gv.at/telekommunikation/marktueberwachung/fsb/index.html>

In addition, for certain similar applications the Radio Interface Description Class 1, Subclass 43 (general SRD applications in the 5.8 GHz frequency band) may be useful.

Relevant information, whether a certain type of radio equipment (e.g. RLAN) may be used in Austria, can be found in the user information which should be handed out to the customer together with the equipment according to § 10 (3) of the federal law for radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment (complies to Article 6(3) of the directive 1999/5/EC).

Moreover it should be noted that no guarantee can be given concerning certain security aspects.

#### 2. Wireless LAN Equipment operating in the 2.4 GHz frequency band

“RLAN” may operate in accordance with the Radio Interface Descriptions FSB-LD046 in the 2400 – 2483.5 MHz frequency band. The applicable harmonized standard was published in the Official Journal of the European Communities (EN 300 328-2). The maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is restricted to 100 mW. This maximum e.i.r.p. is mandatory for “access points” as well as for “client stations” and may not be exceeded, even if antennas with high gain are used (in order to take care for the interference-free operation of other radio equipment operating in the same frequency band).

It should be noted that the 2.4 GHz frequency band is not exclusively used for operation of RLAN. Rather, this frequency band is also used by other radio applications (Bluetooth, Telecommand, movement detection etc.). Relevant information concerning the various radio equipment using the subject frequency band is published by CEPT in the Recommendation

relating to “Short Range Devices” (ERC/REC 70-03) which can be found in the Internet (<http://www.ero.dk/doc98/official/pdf/REC7003E.PDF>).

In addition, the 2.4 GHz frequency band is used by ISM applications such as microwave ovens. **Therefore, the interference-free operation of RLAN cannot be guaranteed.**

### 3. Wireless LAN Equipment operating in the 5 GHz frequency band

“WAS/RLAN” may operate in the 5150 – 5350 MHz frequency band in accordance with the Radio Interface Description FSB-LD061 and in the 5470 – 5725 MHz frequency band in accordance with the Radio Interface Description Sub-Class 54. The applicable harmonized standard EN 301 893 was published in the Official Journal of the European Communities. This standard contains provisions for the maximum radiated power in the various frequency bands and other measures to protect interference-free operation of other radio equipment operating in the same frequency bands.

#### Frequency band 5150 - 5350 MHz:

The applicable Radio Interface Description FSB-LD061 only allows the “indoor” use of „WAS/RLAN“ in the frequency band 5150-5350 MHz.

#### Frequency band 5470 - 5725 MHz:

The applicable Radio Interface Description Sub-Class 54 allows the “indoor” as well as the “outdoor” use of „WAS/RLAN“ in the frequency band 5470 – 5750 MHz with RF-radiated power of 1 Watt max. mean e.i.r.p.. **In order to enable the interference-free operation of radar systems which use the same frequency band, the maximum e.i.r.p. is mandatory and may not be exceeded, even if antennas with high gain are used.** On the other hand, WAS/RLAN shall not claim protection from interference caused by radar applications.

### 4. Use of Wireless LAN Equipment for provision of services to third parties

Provision of third-party traffic is subject to §§ 14ff of the Telecommunication Law 2003 (TKG 2003). These provisions are also applicable if WAS/RLAN are used for service provision. Accordingly, provision of communication services shall be notified to the Regulatory Authority (§ 15 TKG 2003).

Furthermore, the Commission Recommendation of 20 March 2003 on the harmonisation of the provision of public R-LAN access to public electronic communications networks and services in the Community (No. 2003/203/EC) may be of interest.