

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 (Text with EEA relevance)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 2

Definitions

- 1 For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions apply:
- (1) ‘radio equipment’ means an electrical or electronic product, which intentionally emits and/or receives radio waves for the purpose of radio communication and/or radiodetermination, or an electrical or electronic product which must be completed with an accessory, such as antenna, so as to intentionally emit and/or receive radio waves for the purpose of radio communication and/or radiodetermination;
 - (2) ‘radio communication’ means communication by means of radio waves;
 - (3) ‘radiodetermination’ means the determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to those parameters, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves;
 - (4) ‘radio waves’ means electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide;
 - (5) ‘radio interface’ means the specification of the regulated use of radio spectrum;
 - (6) ‘radio equipment class’ means a class identifying particular categories of radio equipment which, under this Directive, are considered similar and those radio interfaces for which the radio equipment is designed;
 - (7) ‘harmful interference’ means harmful interference as defined in point (r) of Article 2 of Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁾;
 - (8) ‘electromagnetic disturbance’ means electromagnetic disturbance as defined in point 5 of Article 3(1) of Directive 2014/30/EU;
 - (9) ‘making available on the market’ means any supply of radio equipment for distribution, consumption or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge;
 - (10) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of radio equipment on the Union market;
 - (11) ‘putting into service’ means the first use of radio equipment in the Union by its end-user;

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- (12) ‘manufacturer’ means any natural or legal person who manufactures radio equipment or has radio equipment designed or manufactured, and markets that equipment under his name or trade mark;
- (13) ‘authorised representative’ means any natural or legal person established within the Union who has received a written mandate from a manufacturer to act on his behalf in relation to specified tasks;
- (14) ‘importer’ means any natural or legal person established within the Union who places radio equipment from a third country on the Union market;
- (15) ‘distributor’ means any natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes radio equipment available on the market;
- (16) ‘economic operators’ means the manufacturer, the authorised representative, the importer and the distributor;
- (17) ‘technical specification’ means a document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by radio equipment;
- (18) ‘harmonised standard’ means harmonised standard as defined in point (c) of point 1 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012;
- (19) ‘accreditation’ means accreditation as defined in point 10 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;
- (20) ‘national accreditation body’ means national accreditation body as defined in point 11 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;
- (21) ‘conformity assessment’ means the process demonstrating whether the essential requirements of this Directive relating to radio equipment have been fulfilled;
- (22) ‘conformity assessment body’ means a body that performs conformity assessment activities;
- (23) ‘recall’ means any measure aimed at achieving the return of radio equipment that has already been made available to the end-user;
- (24) ‘withdrawal’ means any measure aimed at preventing radio equipment in the supply chain from being made available on the market;
- (25) ‘Union harmonisation legislation’ means any Union legislation harmonising the conditions for the marketing of products;
- (26) ‘CE marking’ means a marking by which the manufacturer indicates that the radio equipment is in conformity with the applicable requirements set out in Union harmonisation legislation providing for its affixing.

2 The Commission may adopt implementing acts to determine whether certain categories of electrical or electronic products meet the definition set out in point 1 of paragraph 1 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 45(3).

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- (1) Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive) ([OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 33](#)).