



Global Compliance News



Paraguay Updates Equipment Certification Rules



Paraguay has opened a public consultation on the modernisation of its telecommunications equipment homologation framework. Through Board Resolution No. 1651/2026, CONATEL has placed its Problem Formulation Document under public consultation, with technical cooperation from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The initiative is intended to identify shortcomings in the existing framework rather than introduce new requirements at this stage.

Paraguay's principal homologation regulation has been in place since 2009. Although CONATEL has subsequently issued resolutions covering technologies such as low-power devices, LPWAN, Wi-Fi 6E, cellular equipment and 5G, the underlying regulatory structure has remained largely unchanged. This has resulted in a fragmented framework that may not fully reflect technological convergence or current market conditions.

The consultation highlights uncertainty around emerging products, including:

- Low-power IoT devices
- Wearables such as smart rings and health monitors
- Drones with video transmission
- Smart TV boxes
- 5G NR equipment

Companies may currently need to seek case-by-case guidance from CONATEL, potentially resulting in uncertainty around applicable criteria and processing times.

Nigeria

6 GHz Band Framework Introduced

Nigeria has established a new framework governing use of the lower 6 GHz band (5925–6425 MHz).

Issued by the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), the framework provides regulatory conditions for Wireless Access Systems (WAS) and Radio Local Area Networks (RLAN), including deployments based on IEEE 802.11ax and ETSI EN 303 687 V1.1.1.

The 5925–6425 MHz band is available on a shared, licence-exempt basis for eligible WAS/RLAN deployments.

Please note the following:

- Commercial users must still hold the appropriate NCC operational licence.
- Outdoor Fixed Service deployments require a dedicated spectrum licence.
- Existing licensed Fixed Service links remain protected.
- Licence-exempt users must avoid harmful interference and comply with NCC coexistence conditions.

This provides greater access to the lower 6 GHz spectrum while maintaining protections for existing users.



Brazil

Introduces RoHS Requirements



Brazil has introduced a mandatory hazardous-substance compliance framework through CONAMA Resolution No. 516/2026, published on 10 July 2026. The resolution establishes concentration limits for ten substances and introduces new requirements covering registration, documentation, traceability and self-declaration.

Covered electrical and electronic equipment must comply with the applicable limits. Non-compliant products cannot be manufactured, imported, distributed or commercialised in Brazil. Certain wires, cables and replacement parts are also covered, subject to defined exclusions and possible temporary exemptions. Existing ANATEL and INMETRO certificates remain legally valid, but they do not replace the new environmental compliance obligations.

Phased implementation

Timing	Substance	Maximum concentration
Immediate	PBB and PBDE	0.1%
After 180 days	Mercury	0.1%
After 3 years	Cadmium	0.01%
After 3 years	Lead & hexavalent chromium	0.1%
After 4 years	DEHP, BBP, DBP & DIBP	0.1%

Where another Brazilian regulation imposes a stricter requirement for a substance, companies must follow the stricter requirement.

Registration and self-declaration

A National Registry will be established for covered electrical and electronic equipment. The registration platform is still under development, meaning the one-year registration period has not yet started.

Once the system becomes available:

- Registration will be required before covered products are manufactured or imported.
- Individual equipment, models or product families must be registered.
- Similar models may be grouped as a product family where the applicable criteria are met.
- Manufacturers and importers must issue a Self-Declaration of Conformity.
- The declaration must accompany the product packaging, either in full or through an approved digital redirection method such as a QR code.

Companies will need to maintain technical documentation in Portuguese and retain declarations and technical records for at least five years after the product is discontinued in the Brazilian market.

ACMA Proposed Amendments to Standards

The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) is seeking feedback on proposed changes to three regulatory instruments covering telecommunications customer equipment and cabling. The proposals include amendments to the Telecommunications (Labelling Notice for Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Instrument 2025, as well as replacement standards covering customer equipment safety and mobile equipment air interfaces. Three key areas of change

The proposal focuses on:

- 1.Longer record-keeping periods for standards compliance.
- 2.Reduced grandfathering arrangements for mobile phones, together with a transition period for mandatory compliance with the latest industry standard for emergency call access.
- 3.Updated customer equipment safety requirements, including measures intended to remove duplicative compliance obligations.

ACMA intends to replace the existing 2022 Air Interface Standard and 2018 Safety Standard with new 2026 standards. The proposed changes are intended to strengthen the existing framework for telecommunications devices supplied to the Australian market.

Singapore: New Security Requirements for Residential Gateways

Singapore's Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA) has established a mandatory compliance framework for IMDA TS RG-SEC – Technical Specification for Residential Gateway Security Requirements. The requirements apply to network devices classified as residential gateways, including:

- Home Wi-Fi routers
- Fibre modems
- Broadband hubs

The specification is intended to reduce the risk of critical security vulnerabilities in IoT networks and must be implemented alongside the Cyber Security Agency of Singapore's Cybersecurity Labelling Scheme (CLS) 4A: Requirements for Home Gateways. The framework was officially released on 8 June 2026, with full mandatory implementation currently tentatively scheduled for 31 December 2027.

Global Certification Product Labelling Requirements

One of the key questions we are frequently asked by our partners concerns the labelling requirements for their products, once certification has been achieved. As ICM operates in over 180 markets worldwide, we have extensive expertise in global product labelling requirements. As part of our management service, we provide clear and timely labelling guidance, enabling production teams to prepare compliant product labels well in advance of product launch. To give an overview of some of the countries that have specific labelling requirements, please refer to the table below.

Algeria	Indonesia	Serbia
Argentina	Japan	Singapore
Australia	Jordan	South Africa
Botswana	Lebanon	South Korea
Brazil	Malaysia	Taiwan
Canada	Mexico	Tanzania
China	Morocco	UAE
Europe	Nigeria	US
Gabon	Oman	Uganda
India	Pakistan	Zambia