



Global Compliance News



Republic of Lebanon
Telecommunications
Regulatory Authority

Lebanon

TRA Resumes Certification Activities



As of January 26, the Lebanese Government has announced a significant change to its telecommunications and radio equipment approval framework. Under this new regime, the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) is now the sole regulatory authority responsible for equipment certification. Previously, this responsibility was shared between the TRA and the Ministry of Telecommunications (MoT).

Under the revised framework, all telecommunications and radio frequency equipment must obtain a TRA-issued equipment certificate prior to importation into Lebanon. The certification process is now linked to a new customs database, enabling authorities to verify equipment certification before goods are released into the Lebanese market. The TRA has also introduced a new classification-based equipment certification system, categorizing products according to their level of risk and complexity. Lower-risk equipment classified under Scheme or Class 0 may rely on a Declaration of Conformity, which must be retained on file.

In contrast, higher-risk or more complex equipment classified under Schemes or Classes 1 to 3 requires submission of a formal application. Under the new regime, all type approval applications must be submitted by a licensed local Lebanese entity. In addition, applicants must hold a valid import or manufacturing licence for the relevant equipment category before the TRA grants type approval.

Type approval certificates are issued by the TRA in the name of the licensed local entity and are valid for a period of two years. Upon expiry, certificate holders must apply for renewal. In parallel, all approved products must comply with the TRA's labelling requirements.



The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), has released its Five-year Spectrum Outlook (FYSO) 2025–30, covering the financial years 2025–26 to 2029–30.

The Outlook provides an overview of the key trends influencing spectrum management, the factors guiding planning and spectrum allocation priorities, and ACMA’s annual spectrum work program. It also outlines the principal activities and milestones scheduled for the 2025–26 financial year.

Key takeaways from the document include:

- Advancing the upper 6 GHz band (6425–7125 MHz) to the implementation stage
- Facilitating regulatory arrangements and spectrum access for satellite communications, including low Earth orbit (LEO) satellite technologies and the proposed Universal Outdoor Mobile Obligation
- Progressing the allocation of licences for mobile-satellite services in the 1980–2005 MHz and 2170–2195 MHz bands
- Determining how to implement the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)’s new merger regime as it applies to ACMA’s roles and functions
- Reviewing radiocommunications instruments that are due to sunset.



Thailand Updates DECT Standard



In the Thai radiocommunications market, the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) has issued new technical standards for wireless microphones and related audio devices (NBTC TS 1006 2568).

These standards specify the permitted frequency bands, power limits, frequency stability requirements, spurious emission limits, and internationally recognised test methods. Affected products must demonstrate compliance with these requirements before being placed on the Thai market. The standards were officially published in the Royal Gazette on 4 December 2025 and are now in force for all relevant applications, renewals, and product modifications.

In addition, the NBTC has introduced updated DECT standards (NBTC TS 1042 2568). These limit operation to the 1880–1900 MHz band, with a maximum EIRP of 250 mW. Compliance must be demonstrated against the applicable European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) DECT specifications, as well as established electrical safety requirements.

As with wireless microphones, demonstrating conformity to the referenced ETSI standards is essential for obtaining market access in Thailand.



दूरसंचार विभाग

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

India - 6GHz Band Licence Free



On January 21, 2026, India’s Department of Telecommunications issued an Extraordinary Gazette notification that grants licence exemption for low power and very low power wireless access systems, especially Radio Local Area Networks (RLANs) in the 5925–6425 MHz (lower 6 GHz) band.

The Licence free band to low power and very low power wireless systems, including RLAN technologies and short-range data networking equipment intended for operation in India. EU reports are generally accepted as the basis for equipment certification. The WPC has no labelling requirement for radio equipment.



Spotlight on Compliance Grenada



This month, our compliance spotlight turns to Grenada.

Below is an overview of the general regulatory requirements.

Regulator - National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (NTRC)

Applicable Regulations - Regulations are set out under Legislation – Fees – Regulations – 46-2006.

Acceptance of Foreign Test Reports - Test reports issued under FCC and CE frameworks are accepted.

The NTRC adheres to international standards, including those established by the FCC, CE, and IC, with respect to modular approval. However, any changes to an approved module such as modifications to technical parameters, model number, or transmitting power will require a new Type Approval application.

Modular Approval - Modular approval is accepted.

RoHS Requirements - The NTRC requires that equipment—particularly products falling within EEE (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) categories—demonstrate compliance with RoHS and REACH requirements. Non-compliance may result in penalties or product recalls.

Cybersecurity Requirements - The NTRC aligns with internationally recognised standards and conformity assessment frameworks. This ensures that telecommunications equipment and services meet globally accepted technical, safety, quality, and interoperability benchmarks. The Commission harmonises standards such as the EN 18031 series for RED compliance and ETSI EN 303 645 for IoT cybersecurity.

Labelling Requirements - Once equipment certification has been granted, FCC labelling is accepted by the NTRC.

Spotlight on Compliance Middle East

For this month’s Spotlight on Compliance, we turn our attention to the Middle East, highlighting our knowledge and experience in managing equipment certifications across the region.

One of the first considerations when approaching certification in these markets is determining whether approval can be obtained through a documentation review process, or whether local in-country testing is mandatory.

Additional factors to consider include the appointment of local representatives, translation requirements, and the provision of test samples.

In the table below, we aim to demystify the certification processes across a selection of key Middle Eastern markets.

Country	Paperwork or Samples?	Local Representative?	Translation of documentation?	Timescales
UAE	Paperwork only	Yes	No	3 weeks
Qatar	Paperwork only	No	No	3 weeks
Egypt	Paperwork only	No	No	4 weeks
Oman	Paperwork only	Yes	No	3 weeks
Bahrain	Paperwork only	Yes	No	3 weeks
Jordan	Paperwork only	Yes	No	6 weeks
Kuwait	Paperwork only	No	No	5 weeks
Yemen	Paperwork only	Yes	No	7 weeks