



## Global Compliance News



### EU Radio Equipment Cybersecurity Standard Harmonised



Starting in August 2025 new EU cybersecurity rules take effect, the first phase of the EU Cybersecurity regulation will become mandatory for all devices containing radio interfaces (WLAN-RFID-Low Power Radio etc), under the EU Radio Equipment Directive. The designated standard for achieving compliance to the new requirements is EN18031.

The EN 18031 series of standards for cybersecurity was published in the EU Official Journal (OJ), Jan 30th. Thus the standard now becomes harmonized and can be used to demonstrate compliance with the cybersecurity requirements in Article 3(3) of the EU Radio Equipment Directive (RED).

The harmonization of standards means self declaration becomes an option, avoiding the need to use a notified body IF your equipment does not fall foul of the 2 caveats to the harmonization. The 2 caveats are as follows:

1 – Does the system give the possibility to allow a user not to set or use any password?

If yes, a notified body shall be consulted.

2 – Regarding secure updates. Four different implementation categories are laid down, based on digital signatures, secure communication mechanisms, access control mechanisms or others.

None of the methods alone are sufficient for the treatment of financial assets. Applicable if your system handles financial assets.

Assuming the 2 above caveats are not applicable to your product type then you can go ahead, obtain your cybersecurity report and self-declare compliance come August 2025.



## Morocco New Equipment Certification Regulations

The Moroccan Communications regulator “ ANRT ” has just released the new type approval decision on 20 January 2025. The major modifications are listed below:

**Label modification:** A new label was published in the regulation.

Old Label	New Label
<p>AGREE PAR L'ANRT MAROC</p> <p>Numéro d'agrément : ..... : .....</p> <p>Date d'agrément : .....</p>	<p><b>anrt</b>  <small>رقم الموافقة<sup>(1)</sup></small></p> <p>Or</p> <p><b>anrt</b>  <small>رقم الموافقة<sup>(1)</sup></small></p> <p><b>(1): Type approval or authorization permit number.</b></p>

There are no specific instructions regarding the label size, font and text size. The label should be affixed in a visible, legible and indelible manner on the equipment itself. If such an operation is not possible due to the size of equipment, it may be affixed on the documents accompanying it, on its packaging or by electronic label.

### Obligation to display SAR values

For any approved or authorized equipment, whose emission power is greater than 20 mW and is intended to be used at a maximum of 20 cm from the user, information on the specific absorption rate (SAR) must be indicated, as a main technical characteristic and in a legible and clear manner, on the equipment or in the documents accompanying it (user instructions, user manual, etc.) or on its packaging or in the content of the electronic label. The new arrangement comes into force from May 1, 2025.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of the equipment concerned by this obligation:

- Mobile phones;
- Smartphones;
- Tablets with SIM and/or eSIM card and/or Wi-Fi;
- Smart watches with integrated SIM and/or eSIM card;
- Cellular routers and modems;
- Walkie-talkies;
- Laptops with SIM and/or eSIM card and/or Wi-Fi;
- DECT phones or cordless phones.

## Mexico New Wireless Standard



Mexico's Federal Telecommunications Institute (IFT) has officially published Disposición Técnica IFT-017-2023, a new technical standard regulating wireless communication systems. This update ensures compliance for devices operating in specific frequency bands.

The technical standard covers the following key frequency bands:

- 5150–5250 MHz
- 5250–5350 MHz
- 5470–5600 MHz
- 5650–5725 MHz
- 5725–5850 MHz
- 5925–6425 MHz

These bands support Wi-Fi routers, access points, and other digital modulation-based equipment.

IFT-017-2023 introduces structured testing methods to verify:

- Occupied Bandwidth & Power Limits – Defining clear operational thresholds
- Power Spectral Density (PSD) – Ensuring efficient spectrum usage
- Unwanted Emissions – Mitigating interference risks
- Local Testing Calibration – Standardizing compliance procedures
- Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) & Transmitter Power Control (TPC) – Preventing cross-interference

IFT-017-2023 will take effect on November 6, 2025. Manufacturers looking to certify their equipment for Mexico should plan to assess their new products against the new standards.



## Malaysia New Equipment Certification Rules



On January 21st, 2025, the Malaysia MCMC regulatory update was released, introducing Class Assignment No.1 of 2025. This update replaces the previous Class Assignment No.1 of 2024 and provides essential information for stakeholders in the Malaysian communications sector. It specifies the permitted usage of radio frequency bands for various RF devices in Malaysia. As a result, businesses must ensure compliance with these updated regulations.

The Malaysia MCMC regulatory update introduces several important changes for Fixed Wireless systems. Specifically, Class Assignment No.1 of 2025 defines the following frequency bands for use in Malaysia:

- 5925 MHz to 6425 MHz
- 6425 MHz to 7110 MHz
- 7725 MHz to 8275 MHz
- 8275 MHz to 8500 MHz

The update clarifies the maximum transmit power and the types of devices permitted in each band. These clear guidelines make it easier for businesses to follow the new rules and ensure compliance.



## Indonesia SDPPI & PPI Merger New Directorate General of Digital Infrastructure

As the Indonesian government continues its journey to becoming a major global digital power, the government has announced a major restructuring of its digital ecosystem. The Directorate of SDPPI (Directorate General of Resources and Equipment of Post and Informatics) and the Directorate of PPI (Directorate of Post and Informatics) have officially merged to form the Directorate General of Digital Infrastructure (DJID).

This transformation aligns with Indonesia’s broader strategy to accelerate digital innovation as part of its Digital Indonesia 2045 Vision.

The integration of SDPPI and PPI into DJID brings notable implications for businesses operating in telecommunications, digital technology, and adjacent industries. Here are the key changes:

### 1. Streamlined Certification Processes

The newly formed DJID will oversee equipment certifications, licensing, and regulatory compliance under a unified framework. This centralization is expected to eliminate redundancies, simplify procedures, and improve efficiency.

### 2. Updated Certification Standards Rules

DJID will implement new certification requirements, including:

A New Logo: Updated identification for certified equipment.

Businesses must comply with updated labelling regulations for telecommunications equipment when applying for equipment certification. The new rules will see updates to the label QR code and the format of the actual approval number. These updates aim to enhance transparency and ensure regulatory compliance within Indonesia’s rapidly evolving digital landscape.



## Spotlight on Compliance

For this month’s Spotlight on Compliance we take a look at the Middle East region showcasing our knowledge and experience in handling equipment certifications in this region. The first thing to identify when performing equipment certifications in this region is the process paperwork OR is local testing mandatory?

Other considerations are, the use of local representatives, translation requirements and the provision of test samples. In the table below we try and demystify the certification processes in a number of 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