



Global Compliance News



Canada – Proposal to modify Radio Standards Specification RSS102

The Canadian regulator 'The Department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development' (ISED) opened a public consultation on Radio Standards Specification RSS-102, Issue 6 – “Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands).” The consultation is open for comments until September 1, 2023. Within RSS-102 issue 6, besides the structural changes, the following key changes and additions are being proposed:

- New exemption limits for absorbed power density (APD)
- Revised exemption limits for specific absorption rate (SAR)
- New requirements to assess compliance of hand SAR during voice calls
- Revised maximum separation distance for SAR
- New requirements for sensor validation

Singapore

Modifications to Low Power Radio Requirements



The Singapore regulator 'iMDA' has recently published a further update to the draft proposal covering the technical specification Short Range Devices (TS SRD). The following updates to the 6GHz band was inserted into this latest version.

5,925 MHz – 6,425 MHz

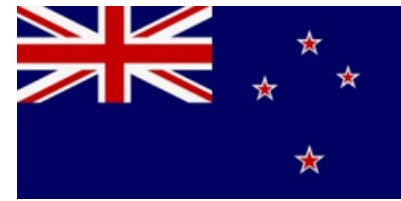
Use Case	RF Report Requirements	Remarks
Very Low Power (VLP)	Max EIRP: 14 dBm (25 mW) Max EIRP density: 1dBm/MHz or 10dBm/MHz for narrowband usage	For indoor and outdoor use. Use on unmanned aircraft systems/drones is prohibited
Low Power Indoor (LPI)	Max EIRP: 24 dBm (250mW) Max EIRP density: 11 dBm/MHz	For indoor use only

RADIO SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT



New Zealand

Low Power Radio Requirements Changes



On May 17 2023 the Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications of New Zealand issued a policy review on the radiocommunications law which aims to have competition in the provision of communications services and take International Radio Regulations into account in licensing and spectrum planning.

Within the proposed changes, mainly clauses 8 and 9, new radio licenses will not be granted for the following frequencies until the Government is able to make a final decision on their long-term uses:

184 MHz – 210 MHz; 1427 MHz – 1525 MHz; 1730 MHz – 1740 MHz; 1825 MHz – 1835 MHz; 1900 MHz – 1910 MHz; 2370 MHz – 2395 MHz; and 5875 MHz – 5925 MHz;

Exceptions may be made and licenses may be issued if necessary for the following purposes:

To maintain coverage of services provided by existing licensees;



Honduras

Equipment Certification Application Process Updates



The Honduras communications regulator 'CONATEL' has recently published a technical gazette with notice on changes to the documentation procedure for equipment certification. Some of these changes to the application process are described below:

An authenticated power of attorney is required, this includes the signature or copy of the power of attorney in public deed duly authenticated or collated. If it comes in a language other than Spanish, it must be translated by the Secretary of State in the offices of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The technical application form must be signed and stamped by a qualified Telecommunication engineer registered with the Honduras college of mechanical, electrical, chemical engineers of Honduras.

To support applications using already issued FCC, CE certificates the applicant must provide a link to the site where these certificates can be viewed or verified by CONATEL.

ICM has a fully qualified engineer based in Honduras who signs off on our technical application forms so certification can be achieved in the fastest timescale possible.



The Dominican communications regulator ‘NTRC’ has launched a new electronic application system for product certification.

The new simplified system is in response to growing demand for all applications now to be concluded on-line, making them more environmentally friendly plus streamlining the process of equipment registration. The new system makes the process easier to conclude and in turn timescales have been reduced.

As part of the application process the NTRC recognises test reports issued by other ILAC accredited laboratories so no further in country testing. Applicants can be based anywhere in the world.

Spotlight on Certification - Caribbean region

Is certification required for the different Caribbean countries?

A question we are often asked here at I.C.M are what countries in the Caribbean area have national equipment certification requirements.

Some of our clients are surprised to learn their equipment is subject to national requirements in the different Caribbean countries.

Given our knowledge on the certification requirements for electronics and electrical equipment requirements for this region we are well placed to give out the correct advice and guidance.

The main thing to note that the vast majority of countries accept FCC or ETSI reports so no further tests are required.

We have produced the below table to best summarize each country requirement for the certification of electronics and electrical equipment.

Country	US-EU reports accepted?	Is in-country testing required?	Is a local in-country representative required?	Timescales
Antigua	Y	N	N	8 Weeks
Bahamas	Y	N	N	6 Weeks
Barbados	Y	N	N	6 Weeks
British Virgin Islands	Y	N	N	6 Weeks
Dominican Rep	Y	N	N	6 Weeks
Grenada	Y	N	N	6 Weeks
Haiti	Y	N	N	8 Weeks
Jamaica	Y	N	N	6 Weeks
Saint Lucia	Y	N	N	6 Weeks
Saint Vincent	Y	N	N	6 Weeks
Trinidad and Tobago	Y	N	N	6 Weeks

For more information on the costs and requirements for any country please contact us :
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