



Global Compliance News



EU Cybersecurity Certification Scheme



At the end of Jan the EU Commission adopted the EUCC, the first EU certification scheme for ICT products under the umbrella of EU Cybersecurity Act (CSA), The EUCC has been drafted during the last 3 years by ENISA supported by an Ad-hoc working group (AHWG) composed by area experts from across the industry, and EU Member States National Cybersecurity Certification Authorities (NCCAs).

The EU Cybersecurity Act (CSA), establishes the creation of a common framework for the certification of ICT products, services and processes in Europe. One technology which now falls under the scope of these requirements are IoT devices. The regulations require compliance with new product safety requirements for connected products, encompassing a broad range of consumer connectable devices including, but not limited to, connected safety-relevant products such as door locks and home automation devices.

The legislation for IoT devices focuses on three crucial areas of compliance that significantly impact the fire and security market:

1. Clear Information on Support Period at Point of Sale: Manufacturers must provide explicit information about the duration they will offer updates and support for their products. This transparency ensures that consumers know the timeframe of support they can expect for their IoT devices.
2. No Default Passwords: The law mandates that each product have a unique password, which must be used at first login. This password cannot be reused, ensuring each device is secured with a distinct and robust password from the outset. This requirement addresses the common security risk of devices having easily guessable or common default passwords.
3. Reporting of Security Issues: Manufacturers must establish and communicate clear procedures for reporting security vulnerabilities. This includes providing contact information for reporting vulnerabilities and ensuring that customers are promptly informed about any identified vulnerabilities and provided with timely fixes. This aspect of the law emphasises the importance of active management of security risks and the need for ongoing vigilance in IoT security.

To ensure compliance you should check to see which ISO standards are applicable to your product type.



Thailand Public Consultation Technical Standard 5.925-6.425 GHz



The Thailand regulator NBTC made a recent announcement on a public consultation document covering the 5.925-6.425GHz frequency assignment. The announcement can be found below:

(Draft) NBTC Notification: Technical Standard for telecommunication equipment using frequency of 5.925-6.425GHz

-Public hearing duration: March 1 – May 1, 2024

-Publication date is not identified yet. However, at the public consultation phase normally it takes a further 4-6 months for the proposed regulation to be officially published.

- Currently the NBTC allows for the use of the 6GHz frequency assignment (e.g. for wifi 6E, wifi under the frequency assignment 5.925-6.425 GHz only FCC reports are accepted. However, the public consultation looks at the acceptance of ETSI EN 303687 V1.1.1 test reports in this band.

Power spectral density (mW/MHz) - Current standard NBTC TS 1039-2566

Maximum output power (mW)	Power spectral density (mW/MHz)	Usage condition
250	12.5	Indoor
25	1.25	Indoor and outdoor

Draft New standard NBTC TS 1039-256X

Maximum output power (mW)	Maximum power spectral density (mW/MHz)	Usage condition
250	12.5	Indoor
25	1.25	Outdoor
25	12.5	Indoor and Outdoor
		Bandwidth less than 20MHz



Iraq – New Labelling Requirement



The Iraqi Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control has announced new labelling requirement for products entering the Iraqi market.

Arabic labelling will become mandatory: As of May 14, 2024, all products sold in Iraq must be labelled in Arabic, either solely or alongside English. This requirement encompasses all products seeking access to the Iraqi market, regardless of product category.

The new label is as follows:





Emergency Calls for Mobile Terminals

The Singapore regulator 'IMDA; has announced a public consultation on the procedure for handling 999 emergency calls for 3G equipment which is being currently phased out in Singapore.

With the impending cessation of 3G networks, it is important to note that circuit-switched voice calls, which rely on the 3G network, will no longer be possible within Singapore. Voice calls will primarily be handled by 4G and/or more advanced network technology using packet-switching.

To ensure that emergency calls can continue to be made after the 3G network cessation, The IMDA will conduct a survey with all stakeholders to find out more about two issues related to making '999' and '995' emergency calls respectively. The two issues are explained in Part A and Part B below.

Part A – Issue related to making '999' emergency calls for Singapore local users

1 - Some older Voice-over-LTE (VoLTE)-capable mobile phone models may only use 3G networks for emergency calls, particularly calling out on the emergency number "999". This could potentially impact the ability for public to make emergency calls from their devices.

2 - IMDA will be stopping the registration of such equipment for sale in Singapore, and are seeking assistance from all companies in identifying those mobile phone models that are still available in the Singapore market that could be affected by this circuit-switched fall-back issue. The proposal asks cellular manufacturers for the following information :

- i. Trade name, model numbers and IMEI range of VoLTE-capable mobile phone that will only fall-back to 3G (or circuit-switched networks) for emergency calls.
- ii. To seek confirmation in whether these models are still actively sold in the Singapore market and their stock level.

Part B – Issue related to making "995" emergency calls for roaming users in Singapore

1 - In the same aspect, overseas roamers (e.g. foreigners using roaming services in Singapore) may not be able to make VoLTE calls on "995" after 3G operations had ceased. The IMDA is soliciting feedback on mobile phone capabilities so as to determine the appropriate approach the Mobile Network Operators ("MNOs") could take to enable overseas roamers to make '995' emergency calls.

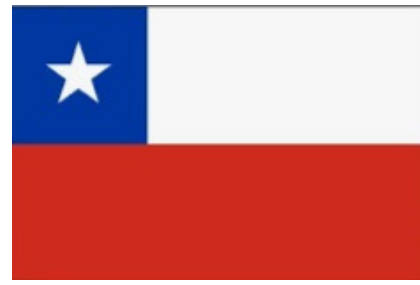
2 - There are two approaches proposed by the MNOs in allowing overseas roamers to make "995" emergency calls (to ambulance service) in Singapore:

- i. Overseas roamer's mobile phone could download the emergency numbers from the visited network; or
- ii. Via a "380 Alternative Service" sent by the home network to the overseas roamer, redirecting the mobile phone to make the appropriate emergency call on the visited network.

3 - For approach (i), IMDA would like to know if the mobile phones will be able to accept the emergency numbers that are downloaded from the visited network (Singapore's network), relying solely on out-of-the-box firmware/software. If there are further firmware/software patches required to enable this capability.

4 - For approach (ii), IMDA would like to know if the mobile phones are able to make emergency calls in the visited network (Singapore's network) upon receiving the message "380 Alternative Service" from their home network; or if the mobile phones will reject the "380" message.

5 - The IMDA is looking for responses to their questions by 27 March 2024 via email to Telecoms_Standards@imda.gov.sg.



Chile New Electrical Safety Standard

The Chile regulator 'Subsecretaria de Telecomunicaciones' has recently introduced a new technical update governing the safety certification of electrical products incorporating electronic control devices communicating via radio frequency, specifically focusing on mandatory certification products like home automation systems.

The technical update, sees the amalgamation of the international standard IEC 60669-2-1:2021 and Chilean legislation including Law No. 18.410:1985 and DS No. 298 of 2005 from the Ministry of Economy, Development, and Reconstruction, outlines rigorous requirements and procedures.

Key features of the technical update include:

- A table outlining tests based on the IEC 60669-2-1:2021 standard, categorizing defects as critical, major, or minor.
- Specification of sample size, acceptance level, and sampling plan for each certification system.
- Criteria for approving or rejecting products, ensuring adherence to safety standards.

All stakeholders involved with the manufacture, import and marking of such equipment integrating electronic control devices communicating via radio frequency must now comply with these new requirements.



UAE – TS FS 004 - New Standard Advance Mobile Location

The UAE Communications regulator 'TDRA' has published a new standard titled 'TS FS 004' for Mobile Terminals which are used in the Public Mobile Radio Communication System and services in cellular networks. All mobile handsets shall support the advanced mobile location 'AML' feature. The AML is a function that is triggered by an emergency call, and location information established by the handset, using its built in GNSS and Wi-Fi connectivity, together with user plane assistance data from a handset-selected service where available, is transported (e.g. through use of SMS) to the Emergency Service PSAPs.

The equipment shall comply with allocated frequency bands given in the National Frequency Allocation Table (NFAT), UAE 15. The equipment shall meet the requirements of following standard(s): ETSI TS 103 625 ETSI TS 103 825 Emergency Communications (EMTEL); Transporting Handset Location to PSAPs for Emergency Calls - Advanced Mobile Location Emergency Communications (EMTEL); Testing - Conformance test specifications for Advanced Mobile Location; Test Purposes (TP) for the handsets The standard enters into force from March 2024.

To learn more about our services and how we can help your company in your equipment certification requirements please contact us:

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