



## Global Compliance News



Singapore



### Modifications to Low Power Radio Requirements

The Singapore regulator 'iMDA' has recently published a draft proposal updating the technical specification for Short Range Devices (TS SRD). Some of the proposed changes are shown below:

The maximum field strength or radio frequency (RF) output power, spurious emissions and spectrum access conditions have been changed for different equipment types.

T1 Sub-band	Authorized Frequency Bands / Frequencies	Maximum Field Strength / RF Output Power	Additional Spectrum Access Conditions	Application Types	Recommended Measurement Methods
32b	2.4000 – 2.4835 GHz	≤ 25 mW (e.i.r.p.)		Radio-determination devices	EN 300 440; FCC Part 15 §15.247 / §15.249 and ANSI C63.10-2013
32d	2.4000 – 2.4835 GHz	≤ 100 mW (e.i.r.p.)		Wideband Data Transmission equipment such as Bluetooth, Zigbee devices	EN 300 328 FCC Part 15 §15.247 and ANSI C63.10-2013
32e	2.4000 – 2.4835 GHz	≤ 200 mW (e.i.r.p.)	Bandwidth not specified Spectrum sharing mechanism (e.g. LBT, DAA) For wideband modulations other than FHSS, PSD ≤ 10 mW/MHz	RLAN	EN300 328
33a	5.150 – 5.350 GHz	> 100 mW (e.i.r.p.) ≤ 200 mW (e.i.r.p.)	Operation in 5.15-5.25 GHz under this provision need not employ TPC and DFS. Operation in 5.25-5.35 GHz under this provision shall employ TPC and DFS	RLAN	EN 301 893; FCC Part15 §15.407 and ANSI C63.10-2013

The following AV/ICT equipment shall comply with the IEC 62368-1 (minimum Ed. No. 2) standard:

- (a) Equipment designed for use with a voltage rating between 50V and 1000V for AC or between 75 V and 1500V for DC; and/or
  - (b) Mobile/wearable devices which operate within the SRD frequency(s) such as tablets and mobile phones
- The immunity tests may be performed on the SRD to requirements as defined in IEC CISPR 35, §11 of ITU-T K.116 or §9 of ETSI EN 301 489-1.



## Cayman Islands – Updates to WLAN Bands



The communications regulator in the Cayman Islands has published an update to its WLAN equipment certification rules, increasing the availability of the WLAN bands. Some of the key changes are as follows:

The reference to documents issued in the Cayman Islands which identify these frequency ranges as being available for the operation of Wireless LAN equipment.

Authorised Frequency Bands / Frequencies	FCC Reference Standard	EU Reference Standard	Cayman Islands Reference
902-928MHz	Part 15.247	-	Section 23(2) Notice
2.4000 – 2.4835 GHz	Part 15.247	EN300 328	Section 23(2) Notice
5.150 – 5.350 GHz	Part 15.407	EN301 893	Footnote CI.3 Table of Frequency assignments.
5.470 – 5.725 GHz	Part 15.407	EN301 893	Footnote CI.3 Table of Frequency assignments.
5.725 – 5.875 GHz	Part 15.407	EN300 440	Section 23(2) Notice

Note that these frequencies are not assigned exclusively for Wireless LAN applications and are provided on a non-interference basis.



## Thailand NBTC Publishes Gazette on Wifi 6E & 7 Bands

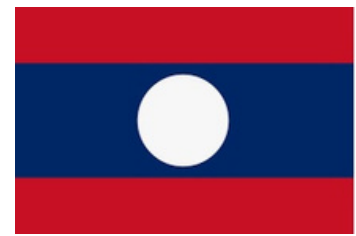


The Thailand communications regulator ‘NBTC’ has just released a technical gazette confirming the availability and use of the 5.925-6.425GHz band for WiFi 6E and 7 devices. The new regulation states that only FCC reports are accepted for the certification of equipment in this band. The technical requirements for compliance in the 5.925-6.425GHz band is shown below:

Frequency (GHz)	Maximum <u>e.i.r.p.</u> output power (mW)	Maximum <u>e.i.r.p.</u> output power (dBm)	Application
5.925-6.425	250	24	Indoor
	25	14	Indoor and outdoor

Frequency (GHz)	Maximum power spectral density (mW/MHz)	Maximum power spectral density (dBm/MHz)	Application
5.925-6.425	12.5	11	Indoor
	1.25	1	Indoor and outdoor

The NBTC has also confirms that safety reports to the following standards are accepted for equipment certification, IEC60950-1 or IEC62368-1 or TIS 62368-1.



## LAOS - New Equipment Certification Procedures Announced

The Laos body responsible for the certification of electronics equipment, 'MPT' has published an updated regulation on their equipment certification procedures. Under the new procedures electronics equipment is now split into 2 groups, Type 1 and Type 2. You should check to see which category your product falls inside to determine your route to compliance.

1) Type 1 equipment is equipment that must receive a certificate and Notification of compliance with technical regulations:

2) Type 2 devices are devices that only need to notify of compliance with technical regulations

Type 1 devices are subject to a full and comprehensive review of technical documentation and inspection of the product. This may involve local testing in Laos.

Type 2 devices can be certified with existing test data from accredited ILAC laboratories.

An example of the type 1 and type 2 classification system can be found below:

The Ministry of Technology and Communications has defined the list of type 1 equipment as follows:

Sequence	List of equipment	Additional description and sample equipment
1	Communication devices sign up to play.	Amateur communication equipment.
2	General mobile communication equipment.	A landline phone that uses DECT technology, a connected communication device set in the car, and other equipment.
3	Analog land mobile communication device in VHF/UHF frequency range.	Analog phone equipment and other devices.
4	Digital land mobile communication equipment in the frequency range Digital VHF/UHF phone equipment.	Digital phone equipment and other devices.
5	Land mobile communication equipment Trunked system.	Trunked equipment system is a system with a center and a network connected to a wide area (multiple provinces or the country), Trunked server looks like a phone but can work more functions.
6	Land mobile communication equipment Cellular system in GSM (2G) communication technology for terminal equipment or user equipment)	GSM (2G) mobile phone. A cordless landline phone that uses GSM technology. A device that is not a mobile phone but has the function of receiving and transmitting 2G GSM signals.
7	Land mobile communication equipment Cellular system in GSM (2G) communication technology for base station and repeater.	2G Mobile phone transmission reception station (Base station) 2G Mobile Signal Repeater Station (Repeater)
8	Land mobile communication equipment Cellular system in communication technology IMT-2000 (3G) CDMA Direct Spread (WCDMA) for terminal equipment (Terminal equipment or User equipment)	WCDMA 3G mobile phone 3G pocket WiFi A device that is not a mobile phone but has the function of receiving and transmitting 3G WCDMA signals.

The Ministry of Technology and Communication has defined the type 2 equipment list as follows:

Sequence	List of equipment	Additional description and sample equipment
1	Short Range Device (SRD)	Drone WiFi Access Point device Bluetooth devices Wireless Microphone Device Radar equipment attached to the car Wireless speakers, wireless headphones, FM transmitters for personal use NFC devices RFID devices Device control order UWB devices and other devices.
2	Landline telephone.	
3	Smart TV and other similar devices.	
4	Smart Watch.	
5	Computer Set the table.	
6	Computer Notebook.	
7	Server Computer.	
8	Fax.	
9	Modem.	
10	PABX automatic telephone exchange.	
11	Router.	
13	Hub	
14	Switch	

Also, another change in the requirement is that the local importer-office or distributor must now purchase the product labels from the MPT.