



Global Compliance News



EU Packaging & Packaging Waste Regulation



Effective from August 2026, the PPWR introduces new requirements for Packaging and Packaging Waste concerning PFAS, heavy metals, Declaration of Conformity (DoC), operators and labelling, EPR registration, and reusable packaging systems, aiming to enhance the sustainability and traceability of packaging. The new packaging requirements are as follows:

Heavy Metals and PFAS Requirements:

- **Heavy Metal Limits** The total content of lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), and hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) shall not exceed 100 mg/kg.
- Each type of packaging placed on the EU market must be accompanied by a formal EU Declaration of Conformity (DoC).
- The manufacturer is responsible for drafting and issuing the DoC. Importers must ensure compliance by obtaining and verifying these documents for each batch of goods.
- The DoC must be supported by technical documentation, including design specifications, test results, and recyclability assessments. This documentation must be kept for 5 years (for single-use packaging) and 10 years (for reusable packaging).
- **Manufacturer and Importer Labelling:**
 - Packaging must bear the name, registered trade name or trademark, postal address, and electronic contact address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, the importer.
 - To ensure traceability and accountability, the PPWR requires clear identification of the relevant economic operators.

Hong Kong Radio Changes to Radio Standards



The Hong Kong regulator OFCA published three revised radio specifications covering ISM equipment, LTE base stations, and FDD repeaters. Updates to Hong Kong radio standards HKCA 1007, HKCA 1056, and HKCA 1072 clarify equipment scope and set out applicable technical and evaluation requirements. Prescribed under Section 32D of the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106), these specifications address different equipment categories. Changes include explicit references to NB-IoT base stations and additional 3GPP testing alternatives in the cellular specifications.

HKCA 1007 Issue 6: ISM equipment

HKCA 1007 covers equipment that intentionally generates and emits radio waves for industrial, scientific, and medical purposes only. Its amendment table identifies scope alignment with the Industrial, Scientific and Medical Electronic Machine (ISMEM) licence. The specification requires compliance with CISPR 11, which addresses radio-frequency disturbance characteristics, limits, and measurement methods. Evaluation must follow the procedures in that standard.

HKCA 1056 Issue 3: FDD base stations and repeaters

HKCA 1056 explicitly includes E-UTRA FDD base stations, E-UTRA FDD base stations with NB-IoT, standalone NB-IoT base stations, and E-UTRA FDD repeaters. The amendment table describes the NB-IoT inclusion as a clarification. Moreover, the revised specification moves the updated operating-band list to Clause 1 and introduces these alternatives for the relevant requirements:

- ETSI EN 301 908-1 or 3GPP TS 36.113.
- ETSI EN 301 908-14 or 3GPP TS 36.141.
- ETSI EN 301 908-15 or 3GPP TS 36.143 for FDD repeaters.

However, the 3GPP routes exclude test items that the corresponding ETSI standards do not cover. Equipment must satisfy all relevant requirements for its category.

HKCA 1072 Issue 2: TDD base stations

HKCA 1072 similarly clarifies coverage of E-UTRA TDD, E-UTRA TDD with NB-IoT, and NB-IoT base stations. Its operating bands are 2300–2390 MHz, 3300–3400 MHz, and 3400–3600 MHz.

The specification offers 3GPP TS 36.113 and TS 36.141 as alternatives to the corresponding ETSI requirements, subject to the same test-item exclusion. Furthermore, Clause 2.2 requires equipment operating in 3400–3600 MHz to limit unwanted emissions in 3700–4200 MHz to –52 dBm/MHz.

Each specification states that suppliers or manufacturers shall apply for certification under the Hong Kong Telecommunications Equipment Evaluation and Certification (HKTEC) Scheme. They reference OFCA I 421 for scheme details and OFCA I 401 for certification application procedures.



Philippines updates Rules for Short-Range Devices (SRDs)

The National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) has issued Memorandum Circular No. 004-06-2026, dated June 29, 2026, amending Section 2 of Memorandum Circular No. 03-05-2007.

The Circular updates the operating parameters for Short-Range Devices (SRDs) used for movement detection and alert applications, as follows:

- 2400–2483.5 MHz: Maximum 25 mW EIRP
- 9200–9500 MHz: Maximum 25 mW EIRP
- 9500–9975 MHz: Maximum 25 mW EIRP
- 13.4–14.0 GHz: Maximum 25 mW EIRP
- 24.05–24.25 GHz: Maximum 100 mW EIRP
- 77–81 GHz: Maximum 50 mW EIRP

The prescribed technical limits must not be exceeded by any function or operating mode of the equipment. This development is relevant to movement-detection and alert devices operating in the 77–81 GHz frequency band, they are now expressly covered under the updated parameters, maximum limit of 50 mW EIRP.

Dominican Republic

Updated Low Power Radio Device Rules



The Dominican Republic regulator INDOTEL has recently published updated low-power device rules for IoT, RFID, telemetry and smart metering systems operating in the 915–928 MHz band. INDOTEL adopted Resolution No. 074-2026, establishing frequency, power and emission requirements for these applications. Equipment can operate under a generic licence without an individual spectrum licence or specific frequency authorization. However, INDOTEL equipment certification requirements continue to apply. Manufacturers must therefore ensure that device configurations meet the applicable operating limits.

Low-power device rules: permitted power levels

The resolution establishes different power limits according to the device category and transmission technology. All values below refer to equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP).

Device category	Permitted band	Maximum EIRP
General low-power devices	915–928 MHz	100 <u>mW</u>
Frequency-hopping (FHSS) or digitally modulated systems	915–928 MHz	1 W
Industrial and commercial RFID systems	920–926 MHz exclusively	4 W, when necessary for satisfactory operation

Industrial and commercial RFID systems may use the specified higher power indoors or outdoors. Nevertheless, the 4 W allowance applies exclusively within 920–926 MHz. Manufacturers must distinguish this narrower operating range from the broader 915–928 MHz band.



Spotlight on Compliance

For this month’s Spotlight on Compliance we take a look at the African 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 African markets

Country	Paperwork or Samples?	Local Representative?	Translation of documentation?	Timescales
Algeria	Samples Required	Yes	Yes	8-10 weeks
Botswana	Paperwork only	No	No	7 weeks
Cote d’Ivoire	Paperwork only	Yes	No	7 weeks
Dem Rep Congo	Paperwork only	Yes	No	8 weeks
Ethiopia	Paperwork only	No	No	8 weeks
Ghana	Paperwork only	Yes	No	8-10 weeks
Malawi	Paperwork only	Yes	No	6 weeks
Nigeria	Paperwork only	No	No	8-10 weeks
Senegal	Paperwork only	Yes	No	6-8 weeks
Tunisia	Samples Required	Yes	No	6-8 weeks