



Global Compliance News



Argentina



Updates to Safety Certification Rules

The Argentinian Ministry of Industry and Commerce has recently published Resolution 16/2025 extending the scope on the equipment types subject to safety certification. Under resolution 16/2025 electronic devices such as switches, routers, general IT, test and measurement equipment are now subject to the safety certification rules.

The Argentina safety agency IRAM will accept safety test reports issued against the CB scheme as part of the requirements for certification. Factory inspection reports similar to the CIG23 requirements are necessary to support applications for certification.

After the certificate is granted both manufacturers and importers must submit a sworn declaration of conformity to comply with the conformity assessment procedures required to market their products in the domestic market. The changes are in addition to the announcement earlier this year on the new mandatory marking requirements.



The QR code should be affixed to the product or its primary packaging. Replacing the previous S-mark.



China New Rules - Mobile Power Supplies, Lithium-Ion Batteries, and Battery Packs



The National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) released the Implementation Rules for Compulsory Product Certification for Mobile Power Supplies, Lithium-Ion Batteries, and Battery Packs ((CNCA-C09-02:2025). These rules came into force from August 15, 2025, replacing the requirements in CNCA-C09-01:2023 for these product categories.

Existing CCC certificates will remain valid and will be transitioned during renewals or when changes occur in products or applicable standards.

The new rules apply to:

- Mobile power supplies (power banks)
- Lithium-ion batteries
- Lithium-ion battery packs

Products covered must comply with the applicable safety and performance standards listed in the rules, which reference GB/T and GB standards for electrical safety, mechanical integrity, environmental performance, and labeling requirements.

Certification will follow a model of type testing and initial factory inspection, post-certification follow-up inspection.

- Type testing must be conducted at CNCA-designated laboratories.
- Factory inspections will assess quality management systems, production consistency, and compliance with technical documentation.
- Product families will be grouped into certification units based on design, function, and key components to ensure uniform assessment.

Certification Process

1. Application Submission: Applicants must submit product specifications, technical drawings, safety test reports, and production quality control documents.
2. Type Testing: Products undergo safety and performance testing to verify compliance with referenced standards.
3. Factory Inspection: Initial audits review production facilities, quality control, and testing capabilities.
4. Evaluation & Decision: Certification bodies assess results and issue CCC certificates.



Angola Broadens Scope of Equipment Subject to Certification



The Angolan communications and electronic equipment regulator INACOM has extended the scope on the equipment types subject to their equipment certification procedures. Under a new resolution electronic devices such as general IT, test and measurement equipment are now subject to INACOM equipment certification rules.



Brazil

RoHS Regulation: Consultation Process



The Brazilian National Environmental Council have recently announced future RoHS regulation is under public consultation. This measure aims to restrict hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, upon initial review it is closely reflecting the EU RoHS Directive. This regulatory update will impact manufacturers, importers, and distributors operating in Brazil.

The proposed Brazil RoHS regulation will cover a wide range of products, including consumer electronics, telecom devices, automotive electronics, and integrated batteries. The resolution limits substances such as lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, PBB, PBDE, and four phthalates, with compliance deadlines phased in over several years.

Under the Brazil RoHS framework, manufacturers and importers will need to register their products in the National Registry of Electronic Equipment with Restrictions on Hazardous Substances. Each product will require a self-declaration of conformity, supported by technical documentation in Portuguese. Additionally, labeling and traceability obligations ensure consumers and regulators can verify compliance. The consultation process is due to finish towards the end of September. A further announcement will be made once the regulation is finalised about the planned publication date. ICM will keep you informed.



Panama

6GHz Devices Update



The National Authority of Public Services(ASEP) has announced updates to their radio spectrum, including the issuing of 5G licenses to mobile operators and allocating additional bandwidth for 6GHz RLAN. 6GHz RLAN. The allocations now cover 2.3 GHz, 5 GHz, and the full 6 GHz range (5.925–7.125 GHz). These updates reference FCC Part 15 as the technical basis for emission conditions.

These changes to frequency allocation open new opportunities for manufacturers and integrators of wireless technologies. The update marks an important milestone for Panama in aligning with international spectrum management trends and enhancing wireless innovation. The decision allows the 5 GHz bands to remain available for wireless equipment while opening the 6 GHz band for low-power short-range applications. This affects technologies such as Wi-Fi 6E, IoT modules, and consumer or telecom devices that use these frequencies.



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