

Nemko News in Brief for February 2022

Dear reader

Also in February, have global headlines been marked by largely bad news, lastly and foremost of course the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which has during the month escalated from mere uncertainty to a terrible full-scale war.

Amongst other news have been the following:

- Spread of Corona virus is accelerating in many countries as the restrictions are being lifted.
- Chaos for weeks in the Canadian capital Ottawa, caused by truck drivers and other groups protesting against mandatory Corona vaccination and restrictions.
- Devastating landslide in the Brazilian mountain city Petrópolis killing more than 150 people.
- Energy shortage in Europe causes extreme prices for electricity and gas, and now with the Ukraine crisis is undoubtedly becoming very uncertain.

There were, however, good news about the 16 days of Olympic Winter Games in China, which, despite of Corona restrictions, some challenges with the weather etc., were successfully completed on 20 February. This achievement is also reflected in the last article below.

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Best regards

[T.Sollie](#)

Editor

P.S. If you know of colleagues or others you think should get this monthly newsletter, please refer to [this link](#) for registration.

News about Russian market access conditions (Based on info from Lars Hjerpseth)



***Note: The following posts are made before the present Ukraine-crisis with sanctions imposed on Russia by various countries/bodies, which clearly will have serious consequences for exports to Russia in general.**

New Russian rule for product shipments

From 1 February, a new Russian rule (ref. *Decision № 130*) is in effect for imported products. It implies that shipments to Russia must be accompanied by copies of certificates or declarations (as applicable) which are duly attested, i.e. by stamp and signature of the manufacturer or responsible applicant.

If and when provided to the customs by another party e.g. the local importer, this party must be authorized by the manufacturer or responsible applicant, and have available a [Power of Authority](#) to this effect.

Replacement of cancelled certificates when needed

For exporting electrical/electronic products to Russia, one needs a national *Gost-R certificate* or regional *EAC certificate* from an accredited certification body recognized by the authorities.

After a change in accreditation requirements due to stricter practice regarding factory inspections, the Russian State Registry did late last year unexpectedly cancel EAC certificates issued by several Russian accredited certification bodies. The certificates were issued between 2016 and 2021 and were cancelled before their stated expiration dates. Two of these certification bodies are CERTINFO and GAMMA-Test, which until 2018 were amongst the Russian partners used by Nemko for customers to get necessary certificates.

Products with the cancelled certificates risk being stopped from entering Russia if not a valid *Declaration of Conformity (DoC)* or *Certificate of Conformity (CoC)* can be shown.

Since now partnering with other local certification bodies, Nemko can assist with obtaining new CoCs or DoCs as needed to replace cancelled certificates as well as offering this service for other products exported to Russia and/or the other [EurAsian EEU member countries](#).

For further information and/or assistance with obtaining necessary certification for Russia or other EurAsian countries, please contact Lars.Hjerpseth@nemko.com

Argentina requiring in-country testing of wireless network equipment

(Based on internal Yammer announcement by Vanessa Wen)



Argentina's national telecom authorities [ENACOM](#) has published a new Resolution denoted '*RESOL-2022-2-APN-ENACOM#JGM*', which amongst other entails that from 23 February, wireless network ([WWAN](#)) devices must be tested within Argentina. In the past, foreign test reports (such as FCC, ANATEL etc.) were accepted by ENAC for certification of these types of products due to lacking relevant local testing capabilities.

According to a previous Resolution (*RESOL-2021-1248-APN-ENACOM#JGM*), which was published on 27 August last year, when there are at least two local testing labs in Argentina having obtained necessary accreditation for testing wireless interfaces, the *Technical regulation of Mobile Terminal (ENACOM-Q2-61.03)* as published in 2017, will be effective after 180 days, which is now.

So, hereafter, ENACOM will only accept test reports from such local laboratories as basis for their certification of wireless network equipment.

For existing certificates which are still valid, there is no need for any updates, while for renewals as well as new applications it is now mandatory to submit local test reports.

So far, there are three Argentine labs accredited to test [2G](#) and [3G](#) network equipment and two accredited for testing [4G](#) equipment.

Samples to be provided for testing must be according to the applicable technical standards.

The resolution states which relevant ETSI standards are to be used for testing as well as which bands and the Maximum Conducted Power for each of the different technologies ([GSM](#), [PCS](#), [UMTS](#) and [LTE](#)),

The abovementioned Resolutions can be found in full (in Spanish) at this link: [Regulations - ENACOM](#)

For further information, please contact Michelle.Furrow@nemko.com

Clarification of US FCC reporting rules for administrative product changes

(Based on internal Yammer announcement by Vina Karai)



The US Federal Communications Commission ([FCC](#)) is the federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing USA's communications law and regulations.

The agency regulates communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable across the country.

Under their *FCC Equipment Authorization Program*, FCC has authorized a number of Telecommunication Certification Bodies, TCBs (including Nemko) to perform third-party certification of equipment subject to the FCC requirements.

Certification is required for products with high potential to cause harmful radio interference. It entails an equipment authorization issued by a TCB based on evaluation of the supporting documentation and test data submitted by the responsible party (e.g. the manufacturer or importer). The testing must be performed by an FCC-recognized testing laboratory.

E.g. mobile phones, notebook computers and tablets contain radio transmitters and hence require certification and authorization.

For product types considered less critical, *Supplier's Declaration of Conformity (SDoC)* is an option for parties located in USA.

There has been some uncertainty about what changes to certified/authorized products need to be reported to the FCC/TCB for their records. Changes to products are regulated under *FCC's Permissive Change Rules*.

It should be noted that under these rules, administrative changes to the certified/authorized products, such as change of model name (without changes to the product design), is regarded as a *Class I Permissive Change* and does not require a filing to amend the existing FCC '*Grant of Authorization*'.

One must ensure, however, that one's internal records are kept updated accordingly

For further information, please contact [Vina Kerai@nemko.com](mailto:Vina.Kerai@nemko.com)

Successful cyber security webinar and plan for more (Based on info from Geir Hørthe)



On 15 February, nearly 300 persons took part in a webinar arranged by Nemko Norway about *Cyber Security in CE-marking*.

The background for this is that the European Commission has implemented the cyber security articles in the *Radio Equipment Directive (RED)*, which means that cyber security will become a mandatory requirement for CE-marking of radio equipment, i.e. electrical/ electronic products with wireless communication features.

The webinar objective was to make manufacturers and others involved in marketing of such products aware about the upcoming changes and what preparations should be made now.

A video recording of the webinar is available [here](#), and a transcript of the subsequent Q&A session (which contains some 30 questions and answers) is available [here](#).

The risks posed by cyberattacks launched by those with malicious intent can range anywhere from the disruption of critical infrastructure operations, the release of sensitive personal and confidential information, and even into the manipulation and outright theft of financial assets. Today, no one is safe from a potential cyber catastrophe.

As the Internet of Things (IoT) continues to expand, connecting more and more of our world through communication devices, the cyber security threat is growing.

Therefore both regulators and industry must be active to stem this growing threat by both updating regulations (as in the RED) and developing relevant technical standards.

One available standard is the *ETSI/EN 303 645 - Cyber security for consumer Internet of Things*, which was developed by the *European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)* and published in June 2020.

Nemko Norway is now planning for **another webinar to be on 22 March**, in which one will review the contents of this standard and the technical requirements involved.

For further information, please contact Geir.Horthe@nemko.com

Powering of the Winter Olympics in Beijing



China branded the Winter Olympics 2022 in Beijing (5-20 February) as the first “green” Olympic games, including the first games to run on 100 % renewable electricity.

The mountain city Zhangjiakou in China’s Hebei province which hosted the skiing events of the games, has renewable energy capacity exceeding that of most countries in the world, and it has a pioneering “*Zhangjiakou Green Electric Grid*” built to deliver power from the city to the neighboring Beijing Olympic ‘green’ power supply.

According to the organizers, from the start of the preparations in mid-2019, to the end of the games now, the event required overall about 400 gigawatt hours (GWh) of electricity,. This is equal to the annual electricity consumption of approximately 180,000 Chinese households.

By the end of 2021, the installed capacity of wind and solar power in China was more than 600 gigawatts (GW), with both technologies crossing the 300 GW mark last year. Including hydro power, a total of 2,480 terawatt hours (TWh) of renewable electricity was generated in 2021 in China. China’s plentiful renewable energy capacity could, therefore, easily cover the Olympics electricity use.

The consumption at the venues during the actual games was around 160 GWh. The electricity came mainly from 11 wind- and solar power generation companies located in Zhangjiakou.

The participating athletes from Norway, where electrical supply is traditionally almost 100% by ‘green’ hydro power, may have been inspired by the amazing Chinese achievement with these “green” Olympic games, i.e. when becoming the most winning nation with 37 medals, (before [ROC](#):32, Germany:27, Canada:26, USA:25, Japan:18, and so forth).

More info may be seen e.g. [here](#) and [here](#).

Coming events

22 March - Nemko Webinar: *The Cyber Security standard ETSI/EN 303 645 for consumer IoT.*

For information, please contact Geir.Horthe@nemko.com

IEC Academy courses and webinars

Information may be seen [here](#).

GSO courses in the Arabic Gulf Region

Information about themes, places and times may be seen [here](#)

Receive invitations to Nemko webinars on current compliance matters

The webinars will be conducted in English, and one will be able to access the recordings afterwards, for own use and sharing with others.

Please [register here](#).

