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News in Brief

for June 2021

Dear reader
Global news headlines this past month have included i.a. the following:
- Digital app gave success for international police cooperation, breaking organized crime in 16 countries worldwide.
- G7 meeting in the UK + bi-lateral Biden/Putin meeting in Switzerland.
- Tragic collapse of a high-rise apartment building in Florida, USA with still almost 150 persons unaccounted for.

Pandemic problems are still on the rise in certain countries/regions, and the latest virus variants Delta and Delta+ are causing concerns. The general worldwide tendency seems, however, to be clear but slow improvement.
People refusing vaccine for different reasons are causing problems in several countries, not least in Russia where the authorities are now forcing people in critical job functions to be vaccinated. Also, resistance by many in the US, amongst other, due to various conspiration theories.

It appears that most of the electrotechnical product industry has so far pulled through the pandemic situation
relatively good, which is also the case for us working with conformity assessment services to this industry.

Now it is mid-summer and time for this year's June issue of Nemko News in Brief which include the following articles that are hopefully found to be of interest.

- New requirement in Indonesia concerning test reports for approval of ITC equipment.
- Highlights of the annual CB scheme management meeting 1-3 June.
- Implementing the "Common criteria" for cyber security evaluation of IT products.
- New edition of mandated European standard for 2.4 GHz wireless products.
- Increased focus on the environmental impact of batteries.
- Coming events.

Wishing you a nice summer and hoping that you will stay safe and healthy,
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.

KEMENTERIAN KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

New requirement in Indonesia concerning test reports for approval of ITC equipment.

As referred in the January issue of this newsletter, IT- and communication equipment to be marketed in Indonesia require certificate of approval issued by the *Directorate General of Resources and Equipment for Post & Information Technology* (SDPPI).
The testing must be according to Indonesian national standards, most of which are adopted from the equivalent international standards.
Test reports from a number of listed foreign laboratories have been accepted, but the list is being reduced as in-country testing capacity is being increased.

Early this year, SDPPI issued a Decree No.11-2021 which shows the latest list of accepted foreign laboratories (including Nemko laboratories in both Asia, North America and Europe).
There have been many questions about this Decree, especially about the part denoted *Dictum 3*. This part requires
foreign labs to attach a *'summary of page reference on the Test Report (LHU)*' that is related to the technical requirements applied in Indonesia, but without any guidance or format on what and how to present this.
To clarify this, SDPPI did on 2 June issue an official Announcement (*No. 457/DJSDPPI.5/SP.04.09/06/2021*) which may be seen here.
It concerns a cross-reference of the measurement results summary to the relevant Indonesian technical requirements presented in the format as shown annexed to this announcement (on pages 3-14) and shall be in effect from 4 July this year.
For further information and/or application for Indonesian certification, please contact Tom.Tidwell@nemko.com
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Highlights of the annual CB scheme management meeting 1-3 June

Also this year's IECEE Certification Management Committee (CMC) meeting was organized as a digital meeting by the IECEE secretariat in Geneva.
CMC is the controlling board of the successful international CB Scheme,
having currently 54 Member Body countries and 91 national certification bodies (NCBs) with 559 associated testing labs (CBTLs + SPTLs) worldwide, and also >2000
authorized manufacturers' labs (CTFs).
More than 124 000 CB Test Certificates were issued last year (again up about 10% since the previous year), thus
contributing more and more to the world trade of safe electrical and electronic products.

This year's meeting was attended by nearly 150 persons, representing industry as well as the NCBs and authorities from the IECEE member countries + from the IEC Central Office in Geneva, and this time by many observers, especially from Brazil, Indonesia and South Africa.
Mr. Morten Andersen attended as delegate for Nemko, which is proud to be amongst the leading NCBs within this important scheme. The editor of this newsletter attended as head of delegation on behalf of the Norwegian IECEE
Member Body NEK and as member of some sub-committees.

Amongst the matters on the agenda this time were:

- In both Brazil, Indonesia and India, there are current regulations and/or ongoing changes which are conflicting with the basic CB scheme rules about recognition of CB Test Certificates for national certification.
- Update on Brexit regarding conformity assessment marking UKCA for Great Britain and UKNI for Northern Ireland.
- Task Force to reveal Member Body countries where recognition of CB Test Certificates is not satisfactory.
- Possible intro of partial CB certification for certain types of equipment.
- Planned survey to log interest for radio/wireless aspects to be included in the CB scheme.
- Norwegian proposal to adopt the European standard ETSI 303 645 for cyber security of IoT to be out for vote.
- Mr. Toshiyuki Kajiya (Japan) appointed as CMC vice chairman, to support Mr. Steve Margis (USA) who was last year elected as CMC chairman from 2022 (succeeding Mr. Wolfgang Niedziella (Germany), who instead will be the new president of the European standards body CENELEC).

For further information, please contact Morten.Andersen@nemko.com.

Implementing the “Common criteria” for cyber security evaluation of IT products

Concerning evaluation of Information Technology Security, the criteria required to conduct IT security evaluations are contained in the ‘Common Criteria’ Part 1 - 3 (ISO/IEC 15408), accompanied by the ‘Common Methodology’ (ISO/IEC 18045).

These documents provide an internationally accepted framework for such evaluations, and detail commonly accepted criteria for the design, development and evaluation of IT equipment with regard to cyber security considerations. Government agencies and corporations worldwide refer to this as a prerequisite for the procurement of IT equipment.

In brief, an evaluation in accordance with the ‘Common criteria’ consists of two quality assurance aspects:
The first is an assessment of security assurance requirements (*SARs*) which entails a review of the processes under-taken during the development and evaluation of a given IT system or device to assess compliance with the prescribed security functionality. Thus, it will depend on the intended use of the product and its anticipated risk conditions.

The second is the evaluation assurance level (*EAL*) where the depth and rigor of the evaluation process itself is assessed. *EALs* range from *EAL 1*, (representing the most basic level of cyber security assessment), to *EAL 7*, (representing the most rigorous process to verify the claimed level of cyber security) . As *EAL* only concerns the evaluation process itself, a higher *EAL* does not necessarily mean that a device is more secure.
Nemko offers the necessary evaluation (*EAL 1-5, which is most common*) as well as guidance for clients who need to demonstrate compliance with the ‘Common Criteria’ for their products.

For further information and/or request for services in this area, please contact Geir.Langemyr@nemko.com .

New edition of mandated European standard for 2.4 GHz wireless products

The standard ETSI EN 300 328 is a harmonized European standard giving access to the radio spectrum for wideband transmission systems and equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz band, with wireless technologies such as Wi-Fi, Zigbee and Bluetooth.
Compliance with this standard gives presumption of conformity with the European *Radio Equipment Directive* (RED).

The latest published version of ETSI EN 300 328 is V2.2.2, which was released in July 2019 and was listed in EU’s *Official Journal (OJ)* on 6 February 2020.
The six months transition period for the new version ends 6 August, at which time the present version V2.1.1 will cease to provide presumption of conformity with the RED.

Manufacturers/suppliers of 2.4 GHz wireless products to the European market must therefore arrange for necessary testing of their products to the new requirements in version V2.2.2 and update their CE Declarations of Conformity accordingly.
Complete re-test shall not be necessary. The gap testing needed is *Receiver Blocking* which require a different test method than before. The frequency range has changed from *470-862 MHz* to *470-694 MHz* with the same requirements.
For further information and/or application for necessary testing, please contact Roy.Uggerud@nemko.com or Tom.Tidwell@nemko.com .

Increased focus on the environmental impact of batteries

Both regulators and standardizers are increasingly focusing on the various environmental aspects of batteries.
The *European Parliamentary* has publish a briefing (which may be seen in full here) about the progress of EU Legislation that set sustainability requirements for batteries.
They foresee that global battery demand may increase 14-fold by 2030, making this market an increasingly strategic one. And, due to the important role played in the rollout of zero-emission mobility and the storage of intermittent renewable energy, batteries are considered a crucial element in the EU's transition to a climate neutral economy.
A proposal presented by the *European Commission* to modernize the EU's regulatory framework for batteries, introduce mandatory requirements amongst other for carbon footprint, minimum recycled content, performance- and durability criteria, and also the sourcing of raw materials.
Amongst the innovations envisaged by the Commission is introduction of a new category of electric vehicle batteries to minimize the carbon footprint of EV batteries and rechargeable industrial batteries.
There is also a proposal to phase-out of primary (non-rechargeable) batteries from 2030. So far, however, the legislative process is in its early stages.

On the international standardization scene, IEC's technical committees for batteries are TC 21 for *secondary cells and batteries* and TC35 for *primary cells and batteries*. The latter has just published three editions of the following widely used standards IEC 60086-1, IEC 60086-2, IEC 60086-3.

In an interview with IEC's newsletter E-tech, the Chairman of TC35, Mr. Marc Boolish, states that rechargeable batteries shall not be expected to take over the market for primary batteries, as one may think.
Primary batteries have been getting smaller over the years and provide an energy efficient solution for many applications, not least coin-sized batteries for applications where 20 years ago, big D-Cell batteries were commonly used. The list of devices powered by primary batteries is endless, from toys to pacemakers.
Although rechargeable batteries may appear more environmentally friendly, he points out that primary batteries are simpler and are easier to recycle.

Coming events

Nemko Italy webinars 2021: Various topics presented in Italian.
Program for 2021 and links for registration are available at this site.

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.

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