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**APT REPORT ON**

**THE COMPLIANCE LABEL OF COMMUNICATION DEVICES IMPLEMENTED BY APT MEMBER COUNTRIES**

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# Introduction

A compliance label on communication devices indicates that the devices are certified for compliance with the standards as required by most if not all regulatory bodies in APT countries. This will ensure that all communication devices with valid compliance mark placed on the market are safe to operate and interoperable with public communication networks. A total of eight (8) input documents received from Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, Japan, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Vietnam has been consolidated to produce this report. This report also includes the input from Malaysia.

Malaysia had shared its Check Your Label (CYL) Program in ASTAP-29 (ASTAP-29/INP-58). The program is intended to educate consumers on the importance of the compliance mark on communication devices sold in the market. After sharing our initiatives, we found that some countries including ours are still facing challenges in the implementation, regulating and educating the public on the compliance mark. Thus, this report is prepared to facilitate APT member countries to improve their regulatory implementation of compliance mark/label.

# Objective

The objective of this report is to share APT member countries’ regulatory implementation pertaining the compliance label on communication devices.

# Abbreviation

Kindly refer to Annex A for the list of abbreviations applied to this report.

# Act and/or Regulation for approval of communication devices

From the inputs received, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Malaysia have their own Acts and Regulations that govern the approval of communication devices in their countries.

# Types of communication devices that require an approval

All of the countries responded that the types of communication devices that require approval under the Act and/or regulation are public switching device, transmission device and radio frequency device.

# Technical requirements for an approval of communication devices

The technical requirements that communication devices shall fulfil in order to get an approval under the Acts and/or Regulations differs between APT member countries.

Australia, Cambodia and Philippines responded that the technical requirements that communication devices shall fulfil in order to obtain approval under the Act and/ or Regulation are electrical safety, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), network interoperability and specific absorption rate (SAR). For Papua New Guinea, there are additional technical requirements for acoustic safety and electromagnetic field (EMF) on top of the four (4) technical requirements listed above.

Japan responded that the technical requirements for SAR, other radio technical specifications and terminal facilities specifications (acoustic safety, electrical safety and network interoperability, etc.) are required in order to obtain approval under the Act and/or Regulation.

Mongolia responded that the technical requirements that must be fulfilled in order to get an approval under the Act and/or Regulation are electrical safety, EMC and SAR.

Vietnam responded that compliance to technical requirements of EMC and radio technical specifications for frequency spectrum efficiency is a must in order to obtain an approval under the Act and/or Regulation.

For Malaysia, the communication devices must comply with the electrical safety, EMC, network interoperability and SAR in order to complete the approval process.

The summary of the technical requirements to get an approval under the Act and/or Regulation is listed in Table 1 below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Country** | **Technical requirement** |
| 1. | Australia  | * Electrical safety;
* EMC;
* Network interoperability; and
* SAR
 |
| 2. | Cambodia | * Electrical safety;
* EMC;
* Network interoperability; and
* SARSAR
 |
| 3. | Japan | * SAR;
* Radio technical specification and
* Terminal facilities specifications
 |
| 4. | Philippines  | * Electrical safety
* EMC;
* Network interoperability; and
* SAR
 |
| 5. | Papua New Guinea | * Electrical safety
* EMC;
* Network interoperability;
* SAR;
* Acoustic safety; and
* EMF
 |
| **No.** | **Country** | **Technical requirement** |
| 6. | Malaysia | * EMC
* Electrical Safety
* Network Interoperability
* SAR
 |
| 7. | Mongolia | * Electrical safety;
* EMC; and
* SAR
 |
| 8. | Vietnam | * EMC; and
* Radio technical specifications for frequency spectrum efficiency
 |

Table 1: Technical requirements to get an approval under the Act and/or Regulation

# Technical standards for an approval of communication devices

From the input received, the technical standards required by each country has some similarities in key requirements but differs slightly. Table 2 summarises the technical standards required by APT countries for the approval of communication device:

| **No** | **Country** | **Technical standards** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.  | Australia | * Telecommunications standards;
* Radiocommunications standards;
* Electromagnetic compatibility standards;
* Human exposure standard; and
* Parental lock standards
 |
| 2. | Cambodia | * ETSI; and
* FCC
 |
| 3. | Japan | * Radio devices; and
* Terminal equipment
 |
| 4. | Malaysia | * MCMC Technical Codes

<https://www.skmm.gov.my/en/legal/registers/cma-registers> |
| 5. | Mongolia | * ETSI EN
 |
| 6. | Papua New Guinea | * EMC standards;
* Safety standards;
* Radio spectrum standards;
* Battery; and
* AC Power standards
 |
| 7. | Vietnam | Certification* Radio communication terminal equipment;
* Radio transmitters and receivers between 9kHz to 400 GHz, EIRP ≥60mW; and
* Short range radio transmitters and transceivers;

Self-Declaration of Conformity (SDoC)* Information technology equipment;
* Radio and television equipment
* Radio communication terminal equipment;
* Radio transmitters and receivers between 9kHz to 400 GHz, EIRP ≥60mW; and
* Lithium batteries for portable applications
 |

Table 2: Technical standards for an approval of communication devices

# Methods of compliance to technical standards

There are a few methods to demonstrate the compliance of communication devices to technical standards. Most of the countries stated that certification is one of the methods to demonstrate the compliance to technical standards. There are also countries which accept Supplier’s Declaration of Conformity (SDoC) as a method of compliance to technical standards. Verification and registration is also among the methods implemented to demonstrate the compliance to technical standards. Summary of the methods implemented by APT member countries to demonstrate the compliance to technical standards is as listed in Table 3:

| **No** | **Country** | **Compliance to Technical Standards** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | * Certification
 |
| 2.  | Australia | * SDoC
 |
| 3. | Cambodia | * Certification;
* SDoC;
* Verification; and
* Registration
 |
| 4. | Japan | * Certification;
* SDoC;
 |
| 5. | Malaysia | * Certification
 |
| 6. | Mongolia | * Certification;
* SDoC;
* Verification; and
* Registration
 |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | * Certification;
* SDoC;
* Verification; and
* Registration
 |
| 8. | Vietnam | * Certification;
* SDoC;
 |

Table 3: Methods of compliance to technical standards

# Approval of communication devices issuance

Based on the inputs received from APT member countries, the approval for communication devices issuance is from the regulatory body and/or certification body while Australia adopts the supplier’s declaration of conformity (SDoC). Summary of the approval issuance by respondents is as per listed in Table 4 below:

| **No** | **Country** | **Approval Issuer** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | * Regulatory body
 |
| 2. | Australia | * Supplier declaration
 |
| 3.  | Cambodia | * Regulatory body
 |
| 4. | Japan | * Certification body
 |
| 5. | Malaysia | * Certification body
 |
| 6. | Mongolia | * Regulatory body; and
* Certification body
 |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | * Regulatory body
 |
| 8. | Philippines  | * Regulatory body
 |
| 9. | Vietnam | * Regulatory body; and
* Certification body
 |

Table 4: Approval of communication devices issuance

# Responsibility of approval application

Based on the inputs received, the APT member countries stated that manufacturers, suppliers, distributors and importers are the one who is responsible to obtain the approval. While for Vietnam, manufacturers and importers are the one responsible to obtain the approval. For Australia, only suppliers and importers are responsible to obtain the approval. Summary of the responsibility of approval application is as per listed in Table 5 below:

| **No** | **Country** | **Responsible for Approval** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | * Manufacturers
* Suppliers
* Distributors
* Importers
 |
| 2. | Australia | * Suppliers
* Importers
 |
| 3. | Cambodia | * Manufacturers
* Suppliers
* Distributors
* Importers
 |
| 4. | Japan | * Manufacturers
* Suppliers
* Distributors
* Importers
 |
| 5. | Malaysia | * Manufacturers
* Suppliers
* Distributors
* Importers
 |
| 6. | Mongolia | * Manufacturers
* Suppliers
* Distributors
* Importers
 |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | * Manufacturers
* Suppliers
* Distributors
* Importers
 |
| 8. | Vietnam | * Manufacturer
* Importers
 |

Table 5: Responsibility of approval application

# Foreign testing laboratories for Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA)

Mutual recognition agreement (MRA) is an international agreement by which two or more countries agree to recognize one another's conformity assessments results (for example certifications or test results). A mutual recognition arrangement is an international arrangement based on such an agreement. From the response received, all of the countries responded that they recognise foreign testing laboratories accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 for the purpose of regulatory approval.

Only Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mongolia and Vietnam stated that they require MRA with the country where the foreign testing laboratory is located before you accept the test report. Other than that all the countries include Malaysia does not require MRA with the country where the foreign testing laboratory is located before you accept the test report.

# Database of compliance approval

Database is a platform where all the details regarding the approved communication devices is stored. The ownership of the database may vary according to each country practices. From the response received, only Australia does not keep the database for all communication devices approved. Other than that, all countries keep the database for all approved communication devices owned by different holder. Breakdown of the database ownership is as summarise in Table 6 below.

| **No.** | **Country** | **Ownership of Approval Database** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | * Regulatory body
 |
| 2. | Cambodia  | * Regulatory body
 |
| 3. | Japan | * Ministry
 |
| 4. | Malaysia | * Certification body
 |
| 5. | Mongolia | * Regulatory body; and
* Certification body
 |
| 6. | Papua New Guinea | * Regulatory body
 |
| 7. | Philippines | * Regulatory body
 |
| 8. | Vietnam | * Regulatory body; and
* Certification body
 |

Table 6: Ownership of Approval Database

# Legal enforcement

In order to ensure compliance with the Act and/or Regulation, legal enforcement is very crucial. From the response received, almost all countries imposed penalty to offenders for the use and sale of communication devices which are not approved in their country except for Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mongolia and Philippines. Summary of the penalty imposed by respondent’s country is as per listed in Table 7 below:

| **No.** | **Country** | **Penalty**  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | Work in progress |
| 2. | Australia | Up to approximately $25,000 AUD for anindividual and up to $315,000 AUD for a corporation |
| 3. | Cambodia | N/A |
| 4. | Japan | Imprisonment for up to one year or given a fine of up to 1 million yen (no label) |
| 5. | Malaysia | Up to RM100,000 or imprisonment for term not exceeding 6 months or both |
| 6. | Mongolia | N/A |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | Fine not exceeding 10,000 PGK or USD 2465. |
| 8. | Philippines | N/A |
| 9. | Vietnam | VND 2,000,000 to VND 5,000,000 |

Table 7: Penalty for law offense

# Import permit requirement

Import permit is the approval issued by the appointed agency to allow the importer/distributer/manufacturer to import the certified communication device for the purpose of selling in the country. The import permit may be issued by Ministry, Regulatory Body, Certification Body or others. Summary of the inputs received from respondents is as listed in Table 8.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Country** | **Required /** **Not Required** | **Issuer of Import Permit** |
| 1. | Afghanistan | Yes | Regulatory body |
| 2. | Australia | No |  |
| 3. | Cambodia | Yes | Regulatory body |
| 4. | Japan | No |  |
| **No.** | **Country** | **Required /****Not Required** | **Issuer of Import Permit** |
| 5. | Malaysia | Yes | Certification body |
| 6. | Mongolia | Yes | * Regulatory body; and
* Certification body
 |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | No |  |
| 8. | Philippines | Yes | Regulatory body |
| 9. | Vietnam | No |  |

Table 8: Import Permit Requirement and Issuance

# Sale of used or refurbished communication devices

There are countries that allow the importation and sale of used or refurbished communication devices in the country. From the response received, the approval process for used or refurbished communication devices are the same with the new communication devices. Summary of the sale of used or refurbished communication devices by respondents is as per listed in Table 9 below:

| **No.** | **Country** | **Allow sale of used or refurbished communication devices (Y/N)?** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | Yes |
| 2. | Australia | Yes |
| 3. | Cambodia | No |
| 4. | Japan | Yes |
| 5. | Malaysia | No |
| 6. | Mongolia | No |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | Yes |
| 8. | Philippines | No |
| 9. | Vietnam | No |

Table 9: Sale of used or refurbished communication devices

# Selling of communication devices via e-commerce platforms

Online shopping has become a new normal nowadays. People can compare prices and specifications of the desired communication devices before purchasing at their fingertips. From the response received, 50% of the countries allow the communication devices to be marketed on online platforms such as e-bay, Lazada and Amazon. The method of regulating the sale of communication devices on e-commerce platforms is specified according to each country practise. All of the countries responded does not have any guideline or reference documents for the sale of communication devices on e-commerce platforms guideline except Japan which have formulated an e-commerce guideline on December 2020. Summary of the sale of communication devices on e-commerce platform by respondents is as per listed in Table 10.

| **No.** | **Country** | **Allow sale of communication devices on e-commerce platform (Y/N)?** | **Method of regulating** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | N/A |  |
| 2. | Australia | Yes | Requirements apply to the importer of the equipment |
| 3. | Cambodia | N/A |  |
| 4. | Japan | Yes | Guideline for e-commerce platform purchase<https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000723130.pdf> |
| 5. | Malaysia | Yes | * Special Approval & Clearance Letter if bought from overseas
* Local sellers can only sell certified devices
 |
| 6. | Mongolia | No |  |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | N/A |  |
| 8. | Philippines | N/A |  |
| 9. | Vietnam | Yes | * Importer – Conformity assessment and declaration
* Individual – Tax exemption
 |

Table 10: Sale of communication devices via e-commerce platforms

# Labelling of communication devices

# Compliance label

Compliance label is the mark that indicates the communication devices have been evaluated and approved according to the requirements. From the responds received, it is not mandatory to have compliance label for a communication devices sold in Cambodia, Japan and Mongolia. Only 66% of the respondents implemented the Self Labelling Program (SLP). Details of the responds received for the compliance label and implementation of SLP is as per summarised in Table 11 below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Country** | **Compliance label Mandatory (Y/N)?** | **SLP Implementation** |
| 1. | Afghanistan | Yes | No |
| 2. | Australia | Yes | Yes |
| 3. | Cambodia | No | No |
| 4. | Japan | No | Yes |
| 5. | Malaysia | Yes | Yes |
| 6. | Mongolia | No | No |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | Yes | No |
| 8. | Philippines | Yes | Yes |
| 9. | Vietnam | Yes | Yes |

Table 11: Compliance label and SLP implementation

# E-labelling Implementation

The compliance label may be in the form of physical label (sticker, engraved, embossed and deboss) or e-labelling to facilitate the industry needs. Most of communication devices with integral display have implemented the e-labelling which is stored in the operating system of the communication devices. From the responds received, 56% of the countries have practised the implementation of e-labelling. Details of the responds received is as per listed in Table 12 below.

| **No.** | **Country** | **e-labelling implementation (Y/N)?** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | N/A |
| 2. | Australia | Yes |
| 3. | Cambodia | N/A |
| 4. | Japan | Yes |
| 5. | Malaysia | Yes |
| 6. | Mongolia | N/A |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | No |
| 8. | Philippines | Yes |
| 9. | Vietnam | Yes |

Table 12: e-labelling implementation

# Details of compliance label

Design of the compliance label provided by respondents is as per listed in Table 13 below:

| **No.** | **Country** | **Compliance label** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | N/A |
| 2. | Australia |  |
| 3. | Cambodia | N/A |
| 4. | Japan |  |
| 5. | Malaysia |  |
| 6. | Mongolia |  |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea |  |
| 8. | Philippines |  |
| 9. | Vietnam |  |

Table 13: Compliance label

In order to ensure the importers/manufacturers/distributors/local agents complies with the implementation of the compliance label, there are few mechanisms implemented. From the input received, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam and Malaysia has implemented the Market Surveillance and post market activities to randomly check the communications devices sold in the market. For Australia, the implementation of priority compliance areas, audits and investigating complaints are among the methods to check the compliance label.

For Malaysia, the certification body is appointed to undertake the market surveillance program by randomly procuring communication devices according to the sampling plan that is determined by MCMC. The evaluation of the market surveillance activity is based on approval/certification status, laboratory test results and labelling status

Failure to comply with the Act and/Regulation regarding the sale and use of communication devices without compliance label may be penalised. Summary of the penalty for sale and use of communication devices without compliance label imposed by respondent’s country is as per listed in Table 14 below:

| **No.** | **Country** | **Penalty**  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | 5000 Afghani |
| 2. | Australia | Up to approximately $21,000 AUD |
| 3. | Cambodia | N/A |
| 4. | Japan | Imprisonment for up to one year or given a fine of up to 1 million yen (no label) |
| 5. | Malaysia | Up to RM100,000 or imprisonment for term not exceeding 6 months or both |
| 6. | Mongolia | N/A |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | Fine not exceeding 10,000 PGK or USD 2465. |
| 8. | Philippines | N/A |
| 9. | Vietnam | N/A |

Table 14: Penalty for sell or use of communication devices without compliance label

## Registration of IMEI and Serial Number

Only 33% of the respondent’s countries required the IMEI or serial number of communication devices sold in their country to be registered and it is the regulatory body’s responsibility to record the data. The other 67% of the respondent’s countries does not require IMEI or serial number registration for devices sold in their country. Details of the respondent’s respond regarding registration of IMEI and serial number is as summarised in Table 15 below.

|  **No.** | **Country** | **IMEI and Serial Number Registration (Y/N)?** | **Record keeper** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Afghanistan | No |  |
| 2. | Australia | No |  |
| 3. | Cambodia | No |  |
| 4. | Japan | No |  |
| 5. | Malaysia | Yes | Certification body |
| 6. | Mongolia | Yes | Regulatory body  |
| 7. | Papua New Guinea | Yes | Regulatory body |
| 8. | Philippines | No |  |
| 9. | Vietnam | No |  |

Table 15: IMEI and serial number registration

# Awareness / Educational Programs

From the response, none of the APT countries runs awareness/educational program to increase the public awareness on your certification label except Malaysia. MCMC has conducted various types of awareness/educational program to increase the public awareness on the compliance label through Check Your Label (CYL) program. CYL is an awareness program to educate the public on the importance of purchasing communication devices that are certified and affixed with the MCMC label. Various awareness programs have been undertaken since the inception of the CYL program in 2014. Among major initiatives that have been done in order to promote CYL programs are advertisements at ICT mall, major shopping complex, selected universities nationwide, billboard advertisements on major highways in Peninsular Malaysia, billboard at selected airports, Public Service Announcements (PSA) through radios, televisions, awareness seminar with Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) officers nationwide, digital info board advertisements at selected Rest and Service (R&R) areas along North South Expressway (NSE), public transportation and station advertisements and social media engagement programs. CYL website (<http://www.cyl.mcmc.gov.my>) was also developed on October 2017 to convey the information to consumers.

# Annex A - Abbreviations list

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AC | Alternate Current |
| APT | Asia Pacific Telecommunity |
| CYL | Check Your Label |
| CMA1998 | Communication and Multimedia Act 1998 |
| EIRP | Effective Isotropic Radiated Power |
| EMC | Electromagnetic Compatibility  |
| EMF | Electromagnetic Field |
| ETSI | European Telecommunications Standards Institute |
| FCC | Federal Communications Commission |
| ICT | Internet, Communication and Telecommunication |
| IMEI | International Mobile Equipment Identity |
| ISO/IEC | International Organization for Standardization and the InternationalElectro technical Commission |
| MCMC | Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission  |
| NSE | North South Expressway |
| PSA | Public Service Announcements |
| R&R | Rest and Service |
| RMCD | Royal Malaysian Customs Department |
| SAR | Specific Absorption Rate |
| SDoC | Self-Declaration of Conformity |
| SLP | Self-Labelling Program  |
| TSR | Technical Standards Regulation |
| MRA | Mutual Recognition Arrangement |

# Annex B – Questionnaire on the Compliance Label of Communication Devices Implemented by APT Member Countries

Part 1 : Certification of Communication Equipment

1. What are the Act and/or Regulatory requirements that covers communications equipment approval in your country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Act |  |
| Regulations |  |

1. What is the scope covers under the regulatory requirements for communications equipment in your country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Electrical Safety |  |
| Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) |  |
| Network Interoperability |  |
| Radiocommunications |  |
| Others:………………………………………………………………………….. |  |

1. What are the technical standards which communications equipment need to be complied in your country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Technical Standards |  |

\*You may provide link to the list of standards if it is available online

1. How do you demonstrate the communications equipment complied with the technical standards enforce in your country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Certification |  |
| Supplier’s Declaration of Conformity (SDoC) |  |
| Verification |  |
| Registration |  |
| Others:………………………………………………………………………………. |  |

1. What are the types of communications equipment that requires certification?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Public Switching Equipment |  |
| Transmission Equipment |  |
| Radio Frequency Equipment |  |
| Others:………………………………………………………………………….. |  |

1. Who is responsible to certify communication equipment in your country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ministry |  |
| Regulatory Body |  |
| Certification Agency |  |
| Others:………………………………………………………………………….. |  |

Please provide link for the register of certifying agency:

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Who are responsible to obtain the certification of communications equipment?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Manufacturer |  |
| Suppliers |  |
| Distributors |  |
| Importers |  |
| Others:………………………………………………………………………….. |  |

1. Do you recognize foreign testing laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 for the purpose of certification?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

1. If yes, do you require Mutual Recognition Arrangement with the country where the foreign testing laboratory is located before you accept the test report?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

1. Do you keep database for all communications equipment certified in your country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

1. If yes, who is responsible to manage and maintain the database for communications equipment?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ministry |  |
| Regulatory Body |  |
| Certification Agency |  |
| Others:………………………………………………………………………….. |  |

1. What is the penalty for the use and sale of non-certified communications equipment in your country?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Is the database of communications equipment accessible to the public to check the approval status of communications equipment?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

If yes, please provide the link to the database?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Do communications equipment imported into your country require an import permit?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

1. If yes, who issue the import permit for communications equipment?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ministry |  |
| Regulatory Body |  |
| Certification Agency |  |
| Others:………………………………………………………………………….. |  |

Please name the organization who issue the import permit

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Part 2 : Labelling Mark of Communication Device

1. Is it mandatory for a communications equipment sold in your country to have certification label?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

1. Do you implement Self-Labelling and e-Labelling?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

1. What is the form of the certification label?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Certification Label |  |

1. What is the process to apply Self-Labelling and e-Labelling in your country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Process for Self-Labelling and e-Labelling |   |

1. How do you ensure all certified communications equipment bear the certification label?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. What is the penalty for the use and sale of communications equipment without certification label in your country?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Do you require all communications equipment imported into your country to register IMEI or Serial Number?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

1. If yes, who is the responsible party to keep the record of the registered IMEI and Serial Number?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ministry |  |
| Regulatory Body |  |
| Certification Agency |  |
| Others:………………………………………………………… |  |

1. Do you run awareness/educational program to increase the public awareness on your certification label?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

If yes, please share the awareness/educational program

|  |
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