

Newsletter

Global Market Access Update

July 2026



Global Market Access Newsletter July 2026

Welcome to our July 2026 Global Market Access (GMA) Newsletter.

If you have any questions about the information provided below or about our Global Market Access (GMA) services, please feel free to contact us directly on EEinfoUK@cpt.eurofinseu.com or reach out to your local sales representative.

Country	Update
Argentina	<u>Implementation of 1.9 GHz Planning Outcomes</u> The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) released the outcomes of its spectrum planning proposal for the 1880-1920 MHz band on 2nd July 2026, as follows: 1. The 1900-1910 MHz band is prioritized for Rail Mobile Communications (RMR), employing FRMCS technology based on 3GPP Rel.17; 2. Base station receivers are required to have ETSI TS 103 807 enhanced selectivity to ensure coexistence with the 2 GHz band; 3. The 1900-1920 MHz band is open for indoor short-range wireless broadband (SR WBB) services in metropolitan areas, primarily supporting DECT technology, with a finalized coordination distance of 28 kilometres. Click here for further information.
Brazil	<u>Brazil Enacts Resolution CONAMA No. 516/2026: Mandatory Hazardous Substance Restrictions for Electronics (Brazil RoHS)</u> On July 10, 2026, Brazil's National Environment Council (CONAMA) published Resolution CONAMA No. 516/2026 in the Official Gazette. Officially enacting what is widely known as "Brazil RoHS", this regulation restricts the use of specific hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) sold within the national territory, aligning Brazilian environmental policy with international standards like EU RoHS. The resolution sets maximum concentration values (MCVs) calculated by weight in homogeneous materials for 10 hazardous substances:

Restricted Substance	Maximum Concentration Limit
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	0.10%
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	0.10%
Mercury (Hg)	0.10%
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr VI)	0.10%
Lead (Pb)	0.10%
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.10%
Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	0.10%
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	0.10%
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	0.10%
Cadmium (Cd)	0.01%

To allow supply chains time to adapt, compliance deadlines are staggered based on the substance:

Immediate Compliance (July 10, 2026): Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).

180 Days (Jan. 2027): Mercury (Hg).

3 Years (July 10, 2029): Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, and Lead.

4 Years (July 10, 2030): Phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIBP).

Important Scope Note: The regulation applies to finished products, cables, spare parts, and components. Medical devices (except active implantable devices) are included in the scope, requiring supply chain re-evaluation. Spare parts intended for products placed on the market prior to the respective deadlines are exempt.

Click [here](#) for further information.

Canada

ISED Mandates ETSI EN 301 893 V2.2.1 for 5 GHz RLAN Equipment

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) has published Notice 2025-DRS0006 regarding updated test standards for 5 GHz WAS/RLAN equipment operating under Canadian regulations.

Key Updates:

- Test Standard Transition: Following the six-month transition period, new certification applications for DFS testing must use ETSI EN 301 893 V2.2.1 instead of V1.8.1.
- DFS Exception: For the 5600–5650 MHz band, ETSI EN 301 893 is required as the sole acceptable testing method.

	In addition, all certification applications for these devices must comply with RSS-247 Issue 4. Under this standard, access points and subordinate devices operating in specific bands such as 5250–5350 MHz and 5850–5895 MHz must include an 'indoor use only' warning in the user manual. Devices using detachable antennas must also document the maximum permitted antenna gains, types, and models in their technical documentation. Click here and here for further information.
Ghana	<u>Invite Applications for 5G Spectrum Licenses</u> On 16th July 2026, the National Communications Authority (NCA) announced to invite applications from eligible entities for the grant of spectrum licenses to establish, maintain and operate electronic communications networks in below 5G frequency bands: - 700MHz (703-733MHz Uplink / 758-788MHz Downlink) - 2.3GHz (2300-2400MHz) - 3GHz (3300-3400MHz, 3600-3650MHz). Click here for further information.
India	<u>India DoT Exempts 77-81 GHz Band Licensing Requirements for Short-Range Automotive Radars</u> The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) of India published a notification on June 11, 2026, announcing the publication of the Use of Short-Range Automotive Radar System in the 77-81 GHz band (Exemption from Licensing Requirements) Rules, 2026. These Rules are now in effect. Click here for further information.
Japan	<u>MIC Amends Parts of the Radio Equipment Regulations</u> The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) published amendments to the Radio Equipment Regulations under Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Ordinance No. 84 of 2026 on June 30, 2026. The

amendments expand the scope of license-exempt radio stations in the 900 MHz band by explicitly incorporating Wireless Power Transmission (WPT) and RFID devices as applicable categories under Article 6, Paragraph 4.

The amendments introduce mandatory compliance conditions for WPT on-site stations, including requirements for carrier sense mechanisms. These conditions are intended to mitigate potential interference and ensure human safety.

Specific exposure limits are also defined, with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) thresholds set at 2 W/kg for the whole body, excluding limbs, and 4 W/kg for limbs, excluding hands.

Click [here](#) for further information.

Japan

MIC Amends Radio Equipment Regulations for Inmarsat-D Terminals

Japan's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) has amended the Radio Equipment Regulations to expand the transmission speed options available to Inmarsat-D type radio equipment used in Inmarsat mobile earth stations.

This amendment aims to enable the introduction of an upgraded Inmarsat-D system in Japan, which supports higher-speed communication for telemetry data transmission and asset monitoring via software updates.

Key Amendments:

- Target Regulation: Article 49-24, Paragraph 3 of the Radio Equipment Regulations
- Speed Profile Addition: Added new higher-speed transmission options (1,600 bps, 3,200 bps, 6,400 bps, 12,800 bps, and 25,600 bps) alongside the existing automatic selection between 600 bps and 1,800 bps.

Click [here](#) for further information.

Japan

MIC Issues Ordinance No. 78 on Radio Act Amendments

On June 23, 2026, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) issued Ordinance No. 78 to partially amend the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Radio Act, the Radio Equipment Regulations, and related rules.

The primary purpose of this amendment is to establish technical standards for spatial transmission wireless power transfer (WPT) systems and specified low-power radio stations in the 920 MHz band, while updating human exposure safety limits and technical conformity certification rules.

Key Amendments:

- Established technical requirements and channel usage conditions for RFID, specified low-power radio stations, and spatial transmission WPT systems operating in the 916.7–923.5 MHz band.
- Refined interference prevention conditions and unwanted emission limits for WPT equipment in the 2.4 GHz and 5.7 GHz bands.
- Updated human exposure safety standards, including Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) and power density limits, for 5G, satellite mobile communications, and digital cordless devices.
- Revised required measurement items and measuring equipment specifications for Technical Conformity Certification testing.

Click [here](#) for further information.

Kenya

License Requirement for Importation and Distribution of Communications Equipment

On 21st July 2026, the Communications Authority (CA) of Kenya released a public notice that any entity that is interested in importing and wholesale distribution of any communication equipment is required to apply for a Communications Equipment Distributor (CED) license to import and have their equipment type approved by the Authority and cleared in the TradeNet system. Existing licensees with Telecommunications Equipment Contractor (TEC) or Vendor Licenses who want to continue importing or distributing communications

	equipment are required to apply, with immediate effect, for a Communications Equipment Distributor (CED) License. Click here for further information.
Malaysia	<u>MCMC Sets Mandatory Implementation Date for Two Communications Equipment Technical Codes</u> The Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) has confirmed the enforcement timeline for two technical codes for communications and hybrid devices, originally registered on 5 May 2026: MCMC MTSFB TC T007:2026, Short Range Devices – Specifications (Third Revision) MCMC MTSFB TC T022:2026, Communications Equipment – Baseline Requirements All relevant communications equipment submitted for certification must comply with the two new technical codes. A six-month grace period will be granted. The new standards will become fully mandatory starting 5 November 2026. Applicants are encouraged to complete compliance preparations during the grace period.
Malaysia	<u>MCMC Seizes 6,916 Units of Uncertified Communications Equipment Worth RM 2.06 Million</u> On 24 June 2026, the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC), in strategic collaboration with SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd., carried out Operation V380. A total of 6,916 units of suspected uncertified communications equipment worth an estimated RM 2.06 million were seized during simultaneous raids at a warehouse in Klang and business premises in Johor Bahru. Seized items included wireless CCTV cameras, WiFi routers, computers and printers.

The uncertified devices were marketed and sold via e-commerce platforms including TikTok Shop and Shopee. Eight individuals were recorded to assist investigations.

Selling and possessing uncertified communications equipment contravenes Regulation 16 of the Communications and Multimedia (Technical Standards) Regulations 2000. Upon conviction, offenders face a maximum fine of RM300,000, imprisonment of up to three years, or both.

MCMC will continue to intensify enforcement actions against uncertified communications devices.

Click [here](#) for further information.

Malaysia

MCMC INVITES SUBMISSION OF DRAFT PLANS FOR THE SAMBUNGAN KABEL DASAR LAUT MADANI (SALAM) INITIATIVE

MCMC launches call for draft plans for the SALAM (Sambungan Kabel Dasar Laut MADANI) submarine cable initiative.

Dated 16 July 2026 in Cyberjaya, SALAM is a national strategic Universal Service Provision (USP) project to reinforce Malaysia's domestic digital infrastructure.

The initiative will build a submarine cable network connecting Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. The system covers around 5,582 kilometres with 10 Cable Landing Stations and four submarine cable segments, delivering diversified network routes and better redundancy to minimise service outages. The backbone infrastructure will support broadband, 5G expansion as well as cloud, data centre and AI industries to fuel Malaysia's digital economy. Under Regulation 5 of the Communications and Multimedia (Universal Service Provision) Regulations 2002, MCMC invites qualified licensees to submit Registration of Interest together with Draft Universal Service Plans for assessment.

Click [here](#) for further information.

Singapore

Singapore extends MEPS and mandatory energy labelling requirements to goods imported for own use

From 1 July 2026, Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and Mandatory Energy Labelling Scheme (MELS) are extended to regulated electrical goods imported by end users for own use (not for resale).

Covered products :

Air-conditioners, refrigerators, clothes dryers, televisions, lamps, household water heaters, 3-phase induction motors.

Obligations:

Register model with NEA

Comply with applicable MEPS

Affix mandatory energy label where required

Click [here](#) for further information.

South Korea

KATS Issues Notice No. 2026-206 on EV Charger Safety Standards

On July 1, 2026, the Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) issued Administrative Notice No. 2026-206 regarding the Enactment and Revision of Safety Standards for Electrical Appliances and Household Goods.

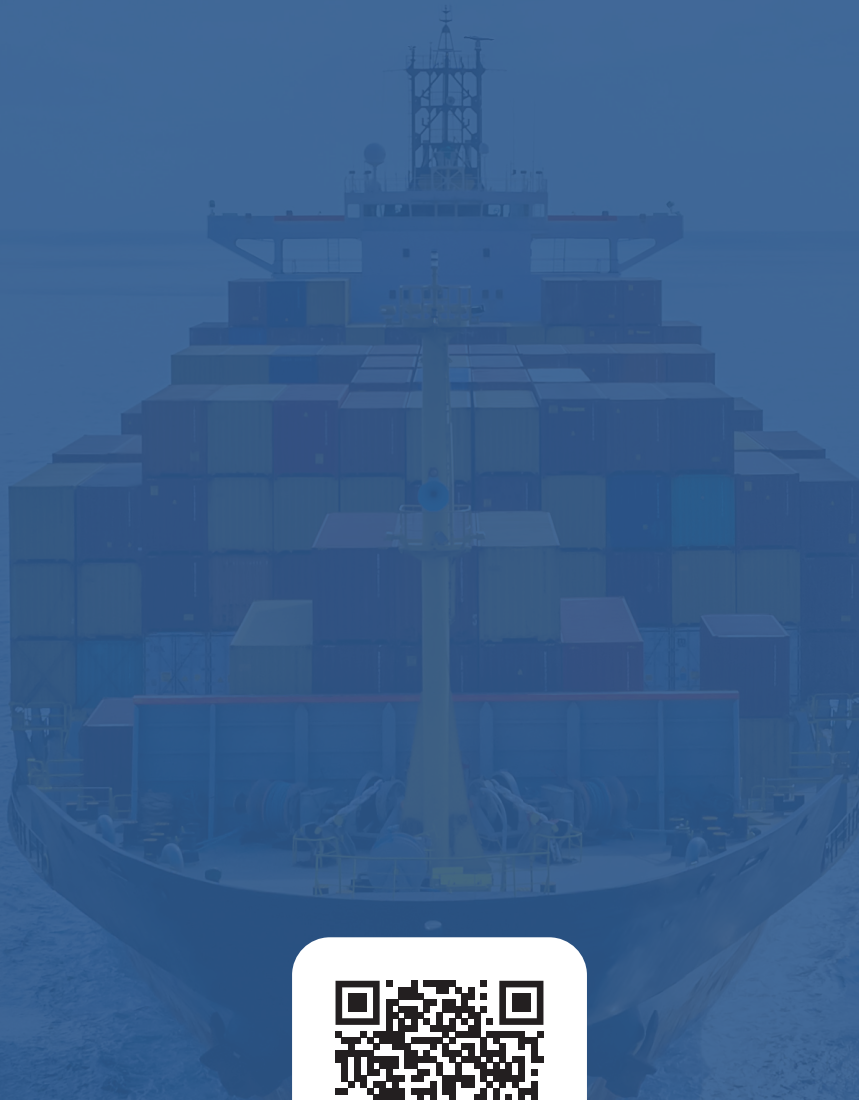
The proposed amendments aim to support the smooth market launch of new products, such as parking block EV chargers, and to harmonize domestic safety standards with international standards.

Key Amendments:

- Safety Standards for EV Chargers (Annex 25): Added new safety standards to the operational guidelines to support the commercialization of new forms of EV charging solutions, including parking block chargers.
- KC Safety Standards Revisions: Enacted and revised 5 KC safety standards (KC 61851-1, KC 61851-23, KC 62196-1, KC 62196-3, and KC 62196-3-1).

	Stakeholders may submit their comments to KATS until August 31, 2026. The standard is currently at the draft stage. Click here for further information.
Tonga	<u>CCT established</u> The Communications Commission Tonga (CCT) was officially established, from July 1st, 2026, CCT replace the former communications and information department responsible for type approval. Click here for further information.
Zambia	<u>Publication of the Cyber Security Act and the Data Protection Act</u> On 14th July 2026, the Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority (ZICTA) published the Cyber Security Act and the Data Protection Act on its official website. The Cyber Security Act establishes Zambia's national cyber security governance framework, including the establishment of the Zambia Cyber Security Agency, the imposition of the compliance obligations for operators of critical information infrastructure, and introduction of a licensing regime for cyber security service providers. It aims to strengthen the national cyber security oversight and the protection of critical information infrastructure. The Act also repeals the Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Act, 2021. The Data Protection Act establishes Zambia's personal data protection framework and regulates the collection, use, storage, and disclosure of personal data, including the establishment of the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner, and the imposition of the compliance obligations of data controllers and data processors, with the aim of enhancing personal privacy protection and data security management. Click here for further information.

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