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INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

NO. 1949

31 March 2022

**THE INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA****EQUIPMENT AUTHORISATION REGULATIONS**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa ("the Authority"), in terms of section 4(1) and section 35 of the Electronic Communications Act, 2005 (Act No. 36 of 2005) ("ECA"), read with section 4(3)(j) of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000 (Act No. 13 of 2000) ("ICASA Act"), hereby publishes the Equipment Authorisation Regulations, 2022, as set out in the Schedule.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Modimoeng', written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Keabetswe Modimoeng**Chairperson****Date: 28/03/2022**

Schedule

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Equipment Authorisation Regulations

These Regulations are for the authorisation of electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment.

1. Definitions

In these Regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the ECA or the ICASA Act has the meaning so assigned;

“Accreditation Body” means a body responsible for third party attestation related to conformity assessment and calibration facilities conveying formal demonstration of their competence to carry out tasks against specified criteria, including criteria in International Guides and Standards;

“Accredited Test Laboratory” or “ATL” means any laboratory accredited by its own national Accreditation Body and/or other recognised accreditation body in terms of ISO/IEC 17025;

“Alternative Marking Method” means any other identifier method that may be used as an alternative mark of compliance, including e-labelling;

“Amateur Radio Equipment” means radio and associated equipment used by a licensed amateur for the sole purpose of amateur service and amateur-satellite service;

“Amateur Service” means a radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorised persons interested in radio techniques solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest;

“Amateur-Satellite Service” means a radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the amateur service;

“Authority” or “ICASA” means the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, established by section 3 of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000 (Act No. 13 of 2000);

“Certification Body” or “CB” means any organisation accredited by a recognised Accreditation Body for its competence, confirming that it meets the requirements of ISO/IEC 17065 to certify products, processes and services and issue certification;

“Certificate of Conformity” or “CoC” means a Certificate issued by the designated Certification Body, confirming conformance of the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities or subscriber equipment with the essential requirements, as set out in regulation 3;

“Conformity Assessment” means a process that is used to verify that electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment meets essential requirements in relation to Equipment Authorisation;

“ECA” means the Electronic Communications Act, 2005 (No. 36 of 2005), as amended;

“Designated Certification Body” means a certification body designated by the Authority, that is qualified to implement and direct the Authority’s conformity assessment procedures within the specific scope of electronic communications, and that issues Certificates of Conformity;

“e-Label” means an alternative marking method using an electronic representation of a mark (or marks) of compliance, provided as part of the operating software of electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment, with a built-in integral display;

“Electronic Communications Equipment” means Radio Equipment, Fixed-Line Terminal Equipment or a combination thereof;

“Equipment Authorisation” means a process by which electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber

equipment is approved, by its type, by the Authority, to be used, supplied, sold, offered for sale or lease or hire in the South African marketplace;

“Equipment Authorisation Certificate” means a Certificate issued by the Authority, confirming compliance of the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment, with the essential requirements of these Regulations;

“Equipment Authorisation Exemptions” means the process of exempting electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility and subscriber equipment, the use of which does not require approval, where such electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility and subscriber equipment have been approved for use by the European Telecommunications Standards Associations, or other competent standards body, where the equipment complies with the applicable standards, as prescribed in regulation 13;

“Equipment Authorisation Fees” means fees relating to Equipment Authorisation, as set out in regulation 15 of these Regulations;

“Equipment Authorisation Register” means a register that contains the trademark/brand, name, model and type of all electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment that are authorised, revoked or suspended by the Authority for use, import and supply in South Africa;

“Equipment Exclusion” means the process of excluding electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment from these Regulations, with circumstances under which the use of the same does not require approval, as set out in regulation 5;

“Fixed-Line Terminal Equipment” means electronic communications equipment, subscriber equipment or relevant component thereof, enabling communication which is intended to be connected directly or indirectly by any means to interface with the fixed-line telecommunications network;

“ICASA Act” means the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000 (Act No. 13 of 2000), as amended;

“ICASA Logo” means the logo of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, registered in terms of the patent laws of the Republic of South Africa;

“Local Supplier” means a supplier that is registered with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC);

“Mark of Compliance” means a fixed identifier, bearing the ICASA Logo, the unique ICASA-issued Equipment Authorisation number and the associated equipment classification, to mark that the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment has been authorised;

“Market Surveillance” means activities carried out and measures taken by the Authority to ensure that the authorised electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment already in the market maintain conformance with the applicable standards, as prescribed in regulation 13;

“Official List” means the regulations regarding the Official List of Regulated Standards for Technical Equipment and Electronic Communications Facilities as published in Government Gazette No. 39182 of 2015 (Notice 896), as amended by the Authority from time to time;

“Provisional Authorisation Permit” means a temporary certificate issued by the Authority in terms of the regulation 10 of these Regulations;

“Radio” means electromagnetic waves of frequencies from 8.3 kHz to 3,000 GHz, propagated in space without an artificial guide;

“Radio Equipment” means a product or relevant component thereof, capable of communication by means of the emission and/or reception of radio, utilising spectrum allocated to terrestrial/space radiocommunication;

"Remote Piloted Aircraft Systems" or **"RPAS"** means a remotely-controlled aircraft which is piloted from a remote pilot station, excluding model aircraft and toy aircraft;

"Statement of Conformity" or **"SoC"** means the provision of written attestation of conformity (a certificate), by an impartial product certification body which is independent of the organisation or person that provides the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment, confirming that the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment meets the essential requirements, as prescribed in regulation 3;

"Supplier" means a manufacturer, importer, distributor, retailer or local representative of electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities or subscriber equipment, authorised by the Authority for the purposes of Equipment Authorisation;

"Test Report" means the full report confirming conformance with the applicable standards, as prescribed in regulation 13, and issued by an ATL;

2. Purpose

The purpose of these Regulations is to:

- (1) streamline the Equipment Authorisation process in accordance with the ECA and the ICASA Act;
- (2) protect the integrity of the electronic communications networks;
- (3) ensure the proper functioning of connected electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment;
- (4) ensure interoperability, interconnectability and harmonisation; and
- (5) ensure that electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment avoid causing harmful interference with the electronic communications network or other licensees/services.

3. Essential Requirements

Electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities or subscriber equipment shall be constructed in such a manner so as to ensure that they:

- (1) use the radio frequency spectrum in a manner that avoids causing harmful interference to other spectrum applications/services by complying with the applicable standards, as prescribed in regulation 13;
- (2) maintain adequate levels of electromagnetic emissions and immunity as set out in the electromagnetic compatibility standards, as prescribed in regulation 13; and
- (3) protect the safety of persons and domestic animals, and property, including the requirements of applicable standards, as prescribed in regulation 13.

4. Equipment Requiring Authorisation

Any electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment used or to be used in connection with the provision of electronic communications, unless explicitly excluded or exempted by the Authority, is subject to Equipment Authorisation by the Authority.

5. Equipment Exclusion

The electronic communications equipment and electronic communications facilities in Table 1 of Appendix A, are excluded from Equipment Authorisation, and do not require registration with the Authority.

6. Equipment Authorisation Exemptions

- (1) Classification 1 equipment in Table 2, in Appendix B, is exempted from Equipment Authorisation.

- (2) Classification 1 equipment nevertheless must conform to the Applicable Standards, as prescribed in regulation 13, and must be registered with the Authority, using the Authority's online system¹.

7. Equipment Authorisation Process

- (1) The equipment types and the corresponding conformity assessment procedures are set out in Appendix C (Table 3) of these Regulations.
- (2) An application for Equipment Authorisation must be submitted by a Local Supplier to the Authority, using the Authority's online system².
- (3) The electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and/or subscriber equipment must demonstrate compliance with the essential requirements set out in regulation 3, using the following conformity assessment procedures for Equipment Authorisation:
- (a) Classification 1 (Low Risk Equipment) – no Equipment Authorisation is required;
 - (b) Classification 2 (Medium Risk Equipment) – a Statement of Conformity; and
 - (c) Classification 3 (High Risk Equipment) – a Certificate of Conformity.
- (4) The Authority may, where it deems necessary, request a representative sample and/or additional supporting documents.
- (5) A successful authorisation process will result in the Authority issuing an Equipment Authorisation Certificate, and registering the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities or subscriber equipment on the Equipment Authorisation Registry.

¹ <https://online.icasa.org.za/>

² <https://online.icasa.org.za/>

- (6) An unsuccessful outcome will result in the Authority issuing a rejection letter, stating the reasons for rejection.
- (7) Rejected applications may be resubmitted, following the undertaking of corrections as stipulated in the rejection letter.
- (8) Electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment issued with an Equipment Authorisation Certificate must comply with regulation 18 before being made available on the market.

8. Certification Application Process

- (1) Classification 2 equipment requires obtaining a Statement of Conformity from any impartial product certification body before approaching the Authority for the Equipment Authorisation process.
- (2) Classification 2 equipment must further conform to the Applicable Standards as prescribed in regulation 13, and records of Technical Documentation in accordance with regulation 11 must be made available if so required by the Authority.
- (3) Classification 3 electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility and subscriber equipment shall be subject to the following certification process before approaching the Authority for the Equipment Authorisation process:
 - (a) submission of Technical Documentation, in accordance with regulation 11, by a Local Supplier to a designated Certification Body; and
 - (b) submission of a representative sample or additional supporting documents if so required.
- (4) A successful conformity assessment process in terms of sub-regulation 3 will result in the issuance of a CoC. However, if conformity has not been demonstrated, a recommendation note will be issued, listing the non-

conformities identified during the conformity assessment process and which must be corrected to fulfil conformance.

- (5) A CoC will remain valid for as long as:
- (a) the applicable standards, as prescribed in regulation 13, under which it was obtained, do not change as to render the equipment non-conformant as determined by the Authority; and
 - (b) no modifications are made with respect to the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment brand/trademark, name and/or model recorded on the Certificate of Conformity; and
 - (c) no changes are made to the technical specifications, design or characteristics of the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment.
- (6) Should the CoC no longer be valid, the provisions of sub-regulation 3 will apply with respect to the renewal of a CoC.

9. Authorised Suppliers

- (1) A Local Supplier who is granted Equipment Authorisation shall assume responsibilities associated with the compliance of the authorised electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities or subscriber equipment.
- (2) In a case where a Local Supplier opts to appoint a local legal representative for purposes of Equipment Authorisation, the Local Supplier who is granted such Equipment Authorisation will assume all responsibilities associated with compliance of the authorised electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment.
- (3) A Supplier, whether foreign or local, interested in Equipment Authorisation may opt, by written mandate, to appoint a local legal representative who is granted such Equipment Authorisation and who will assume all

responsibilities associated with the compliance of the authorised electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment.

10. Provisional Authorisation

- (1) The Authority may award Provisional Authorisation permits for a period of up to eight (8) months for the following purposes:
 - (a) use of electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and/or subscriber equipment on a not-for-sale, non-commercial or pre-commercial basis, for trial, research and development or demonstration; or
 - (b) testing of electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment in an ATL in South Africa.
- (2) Applications for Provisional Authorisation must be accompanied by the following:
 - (a) purpose of the test, trial, demonstration or research and development;
 - (b) details of the units to be used or tested, including the quantity;
 - (c) duration of the test, trial, demonstration or research and development; and
 - (d) the Global Positioning System coordinates of the location where the tests, trials, demonstration or research and development are to be performed.
- (3) The term of the Provisional Authorisation permit may be extended, for good reasons given, for a period that does not exceed six (6) months.

- (4) Demonstrations of prototypes, exhibitions and trials must allow for the participation of the Authority's personnel according to mutually agreed upon principles, should the Authority deem it necessary.
- (5) The holder of a Provisional Authorisation permit must furnish the Authority with a report of the test, trial, research or demonstration, within thirty (30) days after the lapse of the test, trial, research or demonstration period.
- (6) In the event that the Provisional Authorisation permit holder does not wish to apply for Equipment Authorisation within or after the period of test, trial, demonstration or research and development, the holder of the Provisional Authorisation permit is obliged to ensure that all the units that were deployed or used are withdrawn at the Provisional Authorisation permit holder's own cost, within thirty (30) days after the lapse of the test, trial, demonstration or research and development period.
- (7) The Provisional permit does not necessarily guarantee that the Equipment Authorisation will be granted.

11. Technical Documentation

The Technical Documentation, required in terms of the regulation 8, must contain at least the following elements:

- (1) a general description of the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment including:
 - (a) photographs or other illustrations showing external features, marking and internal layout;
 - (b) versions of software or firmware affecting conformity with the essential requirements;
 - (c) user manual and installation instructions;

- (2) functional descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of the operation of the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment or a device or system; and
- (3) test reports which confirm conformance with the applicable standards, as prescribed in regulation 14 below.

12. Retention of Technical Documentation

Technical Documents must be kept for five (5) years from the date that the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment was authorised, and must be made available to the Authority on request.

13. Applicable Standards

- (1) The applicable technical standards for electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment are found in the Official List published by the Authority.
- (2) In the event where electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment requiring Equipment Authorisation was tested to a standard that is not on the Official List, such standard must be technically identical to that determined by the Authority for such electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment.
- (3) In a case where a standard does not exist for a specific application, the Authority shall advise of an alternative conformity assessment procedure.

14. Test Reports

- (1) Test reports must be issued by an ATL.
- (2) A test report must be final, in full and issued without any modification of any portion of the test report.

- (3) A test report is only valid if it was prepared for the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment for which Equipment Authorisation is sought, and provided no modifications have been made to the equipment following the completion of the test report.
- (4) The test report must not be older than three (3) years for equipment classification 3, or five (5) years for equipment classification 2.

15. Equipment Authorisation Fees

- (1) The Authority will charge Equipment Authorisation Fees, as published from time to time in the appropriate notice.
- (2) Equipment Authorisation Fees are payable in advance and are non-refundable.

16. Validity of the Equipment Authorisation Certificate

For equipment classifications 2 and 3, the Equipment Authorisation Certificate is valid indefinitely, provided that the standard conditions of the Equipment Authorisation Certificate are adhered to and the CoC is maintained and kept current.

17. Change of Information

A written request can be made to the Authority to have the issued Equipment Authorisation Certificate transferred and/or the details thereof updated within fourteen (14) working days of the change of details or transfer.

18. Mark of Compliance Requirements

- (1) All electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility and subscriber equipment that has been authorised and that has received an Equipment Authorisation Certificate must have a legible Mark of Compliance permanently affixed to such equipment/facility.

- (2) The packaging and/or container of the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment referred to in sub-regulation 1 must bear the Mark of Compliance as described in terms of regulation 19.
- (3) The Mark of Compliance must be affixed to the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment before such equipment/facility or subscriber equipment is made available for use, supply, sale, offer for sale or lease or hire in any other manner.
- (4) In an instance where a Supplier is of the view that a permanently affixed Mark of Compliance is not feasible, a written request for an alternative marking method of displaying the mark must be made to the Authority prior to the supply or use of such electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment.
- (5) Where an alternative marking method is used, the documentation accompanying the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment must clearly explain how the user can access the Mark of Compliance.
- (6) The Mark of Compliance must be indelible against damage, such as scratching or ultraviolet (UV) exposure, that may lead to the information on the marking becoming illegible.

19. Mark of Compliance Design

- (1) No Supplier shall use, supply, sell, offer for sale or lease or hire any authorised electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment without displaying and/or affixing a Mark of Compliance in terms of regulation 18.
- (2) The Mark of Compliance shall bear the following information:
 - (a) The ICASA logo;
 - (b) The ICASA-issued Equipment Authorisation Certificate number; and

- (c) The equipment classification.
- (3) The minimum size of the ICASA logo shall be 3 mm high and 3 mm wide and the issued Equipment Authorisation Certificate number shall be 1 mm high.
- (4) The ICASA issued Equipment Authorisation Certificate number referred to in sub-regulation 19(2)(b) shall comply with the following format: EA-XXXX/YYYY where:
- (a) "EA" stands for Equipment Authorisation;
- (b) "XXXX" is the year in which the Equipment Authorisation Certificate was issued (e.g. 2021); and
- (c) "YYYY" is a sequential number issued by the Authority.
- (5) "Z", in the sample logo, depicts the equipment classification of the authorised electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment.
- (6) The height to width ratio of the overall ICASA Mark must be 1:2, e.g., 10 × 20 mm.

Sample logo:



20. Acquiring Marks of Compliance

- (1) Printed Marks of Compliance may be obtained from ICASA after payment of the prescribed fee as stipulated in the appropriate notice of ICASA administrative fees.

- (2) In the event that an Equipment Authorisation Certificate holder prefers not to obtain printed Marks as outlined in sub-regulation 1, the Equipment Authorisation Certificate holder must self-print the ICASA Mark of Compliance in terms of the specifications outlined in regulation 19 herein.

21. Market Surveillance

- (1) The Authority may conduct Market Surveillance on all electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment that are authorised under the following conditions:
 - (a) In the event that a complaint is made by an affected party, whether indirectly or directly; and/or
 - (b) As a part of a random audit conducted by the Authority to ensure compliance with the ECA and the Regulations.
- (2) The Supplier will be required to provide a representative sample for the purposes of conformity assessment, upon request by the Authority.
- (3) Where the outcome of the Market Surveillance demonstrates that the authorised electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility and subscriber equipment fails the conformity assessment or essential requirements, the Authority may request the Supplier to verify compliance with essential requirements at the expense of the Supplier.

22. Revocation of the Equipment Authorisation Certificate

- (1) An Equipment Authorisation Certificate may be revoked in the event that:
 - (a) modifications are made to the electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment with respect to the brand, name, model number, function or any other information recorded on the Equipment Authorisation Certificate;

- (b) any item of authorised electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment fails Market Surveillance;
 - (c) the authorised equipment fails a conformity assessment; and
 - (d) the Equipment Authorisation Certificate holder violates any of the standard conditions in the Equipment Authorisation Certificate.
- (2) The Authority will notify the relevant Supplier in writing of the revocation of their Equipment Authorisation Certificate and the reasons thereof.
 - (3) All revoked Equipment Authorisation Certificates will be removed from the Equipment Authorisation Register.
 - (4) Electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment that are subject to a revoked Equipment Authorisation Certificate must be withdrawn from the market, at the Supplier's own cost, within ninety (90) working days from the date of notification by the Authority.

23. Offences

- (1) It is a criminal offence to offer for sale or to possess, with the intention to sell, any electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment that is not authorised in terms of these Regulations.
- (2) It is an offence to affix a Mark of Compliance to any electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility or subscriber equipment that is not authorised.

24. Penalties

- (1) Any person who offers for sale or has in their possession, with the intention to sell, any electronic communications equipment, electronic

communications facility or subscriber equipment that is not authorised, is guilty of an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months and/or a fine not exceeding one million Rands (R 1,000,000.00).

- (2) A Supplier that fails to comply with the provision of regulation 18 is guilty of an offence, and is liable, on conviction, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months and/or a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Rands (R 100,000.00).

25. Transitional Provisions

- (1) ICASA Type Approval Certificates issued prior to these Regulations coming into force will remain valid.
- (2) Type Approval Labels that were issued by the Authority prior to the promulgation of these Regulations will remain valid. However, such labels may not be applied on electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facility and subscriber equipment authorised by these Regulations.

26. Repealed Regulations

The enactment of these Regulations repeals the following in their entirety:

- (1) Type Approval Regulations, 2013; and
- (2) Labelling Regulations, 2013.

27. Short Title and Commencement

These Regulations are called the Equipment Authorisation Regulations, 2021 and shall come into effect at a date to be determined by the Authority.

Appendices

Appendix A: Equipment Exclusion

Table 1: Equipment Categories that are excluded from the Regulations

Equipment Category	Description
Test and measurement equipment	Any test and measurement equipment used by professionals and engineers of a licensed entity in the provision of telecommunications or broadcast services.
Amateur radio equipment	Radiocommunication services for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs on a non-commercial basis.
Satellite transponders	Transmitter-receiver subsystem onboard the satellite, that processes, amplifies and retransmits a range of frequencies to another location / terminal / antenna.
Equipment produced or imported for the purposes of exporting	Not for use, supply, sale, offer for sale, lease or hire in South Africa.
Spare parts, components to be used for repairs	An interchangeable part that is kept in an inventory and used for the repairs or replacement of failed units in authorised equipment.
Wire	As used in an electrical system, device, or circuit.
Cable (including undersea and land-based fibre optic cables)	Used to carry telephone traffic, data communications traffic.

Equipment Category	Description
Antenna	Passive antennas used with a transmitter or receiver as the interface between radio waves propagating through space and electric currents moving in metal conductors, used with a transmitter or receiver.
Mast	Used to support antennas at a height for the purposes of establishing electronic communications.
Circuit	Composed of individual electronic components, such as resistors, transistors, capacitors, inductors and diodes, etc., connected by conductive wires or traces through which electric current can flow.
Cable landing station	A facility that terminates an international cable or spurs of an international cable.
International gateway	<p>A facility that provides an interface to send and receive electronic communications (i.e., voice, data and multimedia images/video) traffic between one country's domestic network facilities and those in another country.</p> <p>Electronic communications equipment that resides in these facilities still needs Equipment Authorisation.</p>
Space on or within poles, ducts, cable trays, manholes, handholds and conduits	Used to protect and route electrical wiring in a building or structure.
Exchange Buildings, Data Centres, Local	Facilities used in connection with electronic communications.

Equipment Category	Description
Gateways and Carrier-Neutral Hotels	Electronic communications equipment that resides in these facilities still needs Equipment Authorisation.

Appendix B: Equipment Authorisation Exemptions

Table 2: List of Equipment Classification 1 (Low Risk Equipment)

Equipment Category	Conditions
Systems and equipment used in the production of content for broadcast services	Equipment used by professionals/experts in a controlled environment and approved for use by the European Telecommunications Standards Associations or other competent regulatory body, where the equipment conforms to mandatory technical standards prescribed by the Authority.
Satellite communications equipment	For use only in a controlled environment, and if such equipment is used solely for the purpose in line with the equipment category, including uses for research and development, demonstrations of prototypes and testing.
Radio telescope receivers and calibration equipment	
Radio telescope array and radio astronomy facilities	
Earth Stations	
Equipment for Maritime or Aeronautical operations, with the exception of drones / Remote Piloted Aircraft Systems	

Appendix C: Equipment Types and Corresponding Conformity Assessment Procedures

- (1) The electronic communications equipment, electronic communications facilities and subscriber equipment are categorised according to the following equipment types for the purposes of Equipment Authorisation:
- (i) Classification 1 – Low-Risk Equipment;
 - (ii) Classification 2 – Medium-Risk Equipment; and
 - (iii) Classification 3 – High-Risk Equipment.
- (2) The equipment classifications, with consideration of equipment risks, are provided in Table 3, consistent with the Equipment Authorisation Guidelines, as published by the Authority.

Table 3: Equipment Types and corresponding Conformity Assessment Procedures

Equipment Classification	Equipment Types/Categories	Description / Condition	Conformity Assessment Procedures
Classification 1	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Exempted in accordance with regulation 6, and do <i>not</i> require Equipment Authorisation .
Classification 2	Radiocommunications Equipment using licence-exempt radio frequency spectrum	Product or relevant component thereof, capable of communication by means of emission and/or reception of radio signal, utilising spectrum allocated	Require Equipment Authorisation in accordance with regulation 7, based on a Statement of Conformity in

Equipment Classification	Equipment Types/Categories	Description / Condition	Conformity Assessment Procedures
	Receiver only equipment, digital/boolean logic	to terrestrial/space radio communication. Receiving and other devices that intentionally generate radio frequency energy for use within the device, but which are not intended to emit RF energy by radiation or induction.	accordance with regulation 8.
Classification 3	Equipment operating in licensed radio frequency spectrum	Devices that are intended for use in licensed radio frequency spectrum.	Require Equipment Authorisation in accordance with regulation 7, based on Certificate of Conformity in accordance with regulation 8, through designated Certification Body.
	Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) Equipment	Equipment or appliances designed to generate and use radio frequency signal/energy for purpose of industrial, scientific, medical, domestic use (e.g., drying, melting, heating, welding, thawing, cooking, tempering, soldering, brazing,	

Equipment Classification	Equipment Types/Categories	Description / Condition	Conformity Assessment Procedures
		moulding, imaging), excluding applications in the field of telecommunications.	
	Fixed-Line Terminal Equipment	A device that terminates to or interfaces to a public switched telephone network or a fixed line network to enable communication.	
	Incidental Radiators	Electrical devices that are not designed to deliberately use or transmit radio frequency signals, but that may generate radio frequency emissions above 9 kHz with the potential of causing harmful radio interference.	