



# Look at Product Certification Schemes – a manufacturer's view

Tony Al-Makdissy

Compliance Engineer, Middle East, Egypt and Pakistan

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# Paths to market place

- SDoC (Suppliers Declaration of Conformity)
- Product Certification
- Type Approval (Radio)
- Product approvals are based on demonstrating compliance to regulatory requirements and not interoperability, since the latter is not a regulatory issue.



- Product testing generally done in accredited test labs which include manufacturers labs as well as 3<sup>rd</sup> party labs.
- Labs generally registered with and or accredited by regulatory agencies or their accreditation agencies when no MRA's exist.
- Labs may be accredited by Service Providers for conformance testing of equipment for their networks.
- Use of international standards for testing recommended as some countries accept approval marks of other countries as proof of compliance



- Testing done by trained and qualified engineers and technicians versed in the technical standards and familiar with the equipment under test.
- Most labs use certified (iNARTE) technical staff for doing the product testing and drafting and review of reports.

# A Regional Perspective to Product Certification

- Arab Countries adopting EU standards for in-country certification
- No additional testing required, Regulators accepting test reports from accredited labs -> Faster market penetration
- No additional label required (for most countries), CE mark is sufficient
- Type Approval is done per product ID, per shipment or in some countries through a 3<sup>rd</sup> party certification body (SGS, Intertek, ...)

# Addressing interoperability

- Interoperability is generally addressed between manufacturer and or technical standards association certifying the equipment to the standard, (example Wi-Fi alliance test lab that certifies Wi-Fi equipment).
- In regards to interoperability in a network, the Service Provider and manufacturer generally work together to qualify equipment for placement in the specific network using the requirements as specified by the Service Provider.
- Adding additional **testing** requirements will not insure interoperability and only slow approval process down for this.
- Additional requirements could make it too costly for some manufacturers to enter certain markets, thus limiting the choice to consumers.
- More requirements mean additional costs for regulators as the need for additional market surveillance will be required for enforcement.

# Cisco view of changes needed

- Though process in some countries not perfect, they do work and currently manufacturers simply adjust process to include longer approval cycles.
- Acceptance of data is an issue for both manufacturers and 3<sup>rd</sup> party labs and regulatory agency, not an ITU issue
- Manufacturers address issues through trade organizations , their government representatives and local vendors to work on approval processes.
- Additional steps in process will increase time to market and add cost with no value to end user. Longer approval timeline may put countries behind the curve in deploying leading edge technology.

# Questions?



Thank you.

