

#### Canadian Experience with Supplier's **Declaration of Conformity (SDoC)** in the Telecommunications Sector

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### **Overview**

- Considerations for the use of SDoC
- Application of SDoC
- Guidelines on the types of SDoC
- Compliance verification and enforcement
- Lessons learned in Canada
- Moving from certification to SDoC
- Policy effectiveness





# Considerations for the use of SDoC in the Telecom Sector

- Maturity of the technology and industry
  - International standards
  - Based on experience of the industry and regulator
- Low probability of interference, damage or problems
  - By equipment itself
  - By consumer use
  - Support of accredited conformity assessment organizations
- Facility to monitor and enforce
  - Have a legal framework conducive to verification of compliance and enforcement
  - Regulator's capabilities





# Application of SDoC in the Telecom Sector

- Terminal Equipment (Equipment connected to a public network)
  - Example: Telephone, facsimile machine, etc.
- Radio Equipment
  - Example: Radio equipment used underground, cable locating equipment and intentionally radiating AC wireline carrier devices
- Broadcasting Equipment
  - Example: Television set
- Interference Causing Equipment (ICES)
  - unintentional radiators (Example: computer equipment)





### **Terminal Equipment**

- SDoC implemented since January 2002
- SDoC applies to all terminal equipment

- Registration with Industry Canada required
- Testing performed by laboratories recognized by Industry Canada
- Marking of equipment required
- Canadian representative required





### Radio Equipment

- SDoC implemented in 1980's
- SDoC limited to equipment with extremely low probability of interference and very low power devices

- Registration with Industry Canada NOT required
- Testing can be performed at any testing facility (no accreditation required)
- Marking of equipment required
- No requirement for Canadian representative





### **Broadcasting Equipment**

- SDoC implemented in 1950's
- SDoC applies only for Radio Apparatus Capable of Receiving Broadcasting

- Registration/ Notification to Industry Canada is required
- Testing can be performed at any testing facility
- Marking of equipment required
- No requirement for Canadian representative





# Interference Causing Equipment

- SDoC was established in 1990
- Requirements based on international standards
- SDoC applies to all Interference Causing Equipment (Unintentional radiators)

- Registration/ Notification to Industry Canada is NOT required
- Testing can be performed at any testing facility
- Marking of equipment required
- No requirement for Canadian representative





### Industry Canada Telecom SDoC Programs

Equipment Type	Recognized Testing Laboratory	Registration requirement
•Terminal Equipment	X	X
•Broadcasting equipment (Receivers)		X
<ul> <li>Interference Causing Equipment</li> <li>Low Power License- Exempt Radio Equipment (extremely limited)</li> </ul>		

<sup>&#</sup>x27;X' means it is required







# **Guidelines on the Types of SDoC**

- Recent development of Guidelines in WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA) Committee
  - EMC/EMI regulations in the world are mostly based on international standards and mostly based on SDoC
  - For conformity assessment processes associated with EMC/EMI
  - Contain two types of certification and four types of SDoC
- APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Agreement Task Force also looking at similar guidelines for telecom





# WTO ITA Committee Guidelines for EMC/EMI

#### Four types of SDoC

#### Type 1

- Supplier of the equipment declares the equipment meets the regulatory requirements
- Testing laboratory recognized by the regulator tests the equipment
- Supplier registers the equipment with the regulator

#### Type 2

- Supplier of the equipment declares the equipment meets the regulatory requirements
- Test reports by a testing laboratory recognized by the regulator

#### Type 3

- Supplier of the equipment declares the equipment meets the regulatory requirements
- Supplier registers the equipment with the regulator

#### Type 4

Supplier of the equipment declares the equipment meets the regulatory requirements







## Compliance Verification and Enforcement in Canada

- SDoC requires post-market surveillance
  - Certification is a pre-market surveillance scheme
  - Telecommunications Act and Radiocommunication Act allow Industry Canada to test equipment and enforce regulations
- Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada
  - Testing and audits
  - National Centre to coordinate equipment monitoring program
- Inspectors in regional and district offices throughout Canada
- Fines for non-compliance





### **Verification of Compliance**

(cont'd)

Terminal Equipment (TE): Up to 2% is audited each year, focusing on high-risk equipment

- Level of compliance for TE is around 95%
  - Most non-compliance found relates to improper marking of equipment
- Complaint-based audits (testing of equipment following complaints)

### Broadcasting, Radio, and Interference-causing equipment

- Interference investigation process
- Respond to complaints
- Random audits





# The Telecom Sector: Lessons Learned

- Mandatory technical requirements are maintained
- SDoC implementation facilitated by the use of:
  - ISO/IEC standards on conformity assessment
  - International technical standards
- SDoC can be adapted to risk (e.g., use of accredited testing laboratories and registration)
- SDoC coverage can be progressive
- Streamlines conformity assessment process
- Eliminates or reduces up-front government involvement
- Benefits to industry
  - Lower costs
  - Easier and faster market access
  - Promotes innovation and competitiveness
- Very few problems with non-compliance

#### Works well!







# Moving from Certification to SDoC in the Telecom Sector

- Need clear process
- Good communication plan
- Well established technical requirements
- Ability to focus on post-market surveillance





## Policy Effectiveness in the Telecom Sector in Canada

- Fulfills Government of Canada regulatory objectives for the telecoms sector
  - based on risk and regulatory environment
  - minimum intervention by regulator up-front
- Compliant with WTO TBT principles
- Facilitates trade





### **For More Information**

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