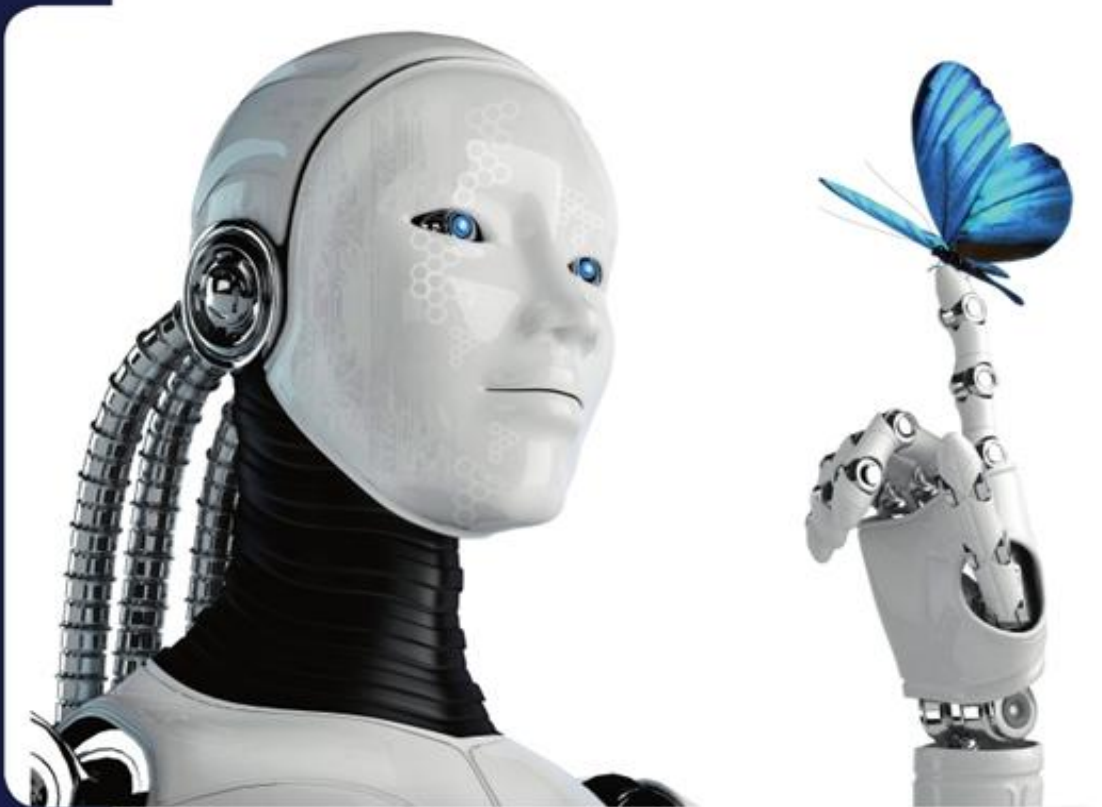


Newsletter

May, 2026



ICR



Hot Issue

1. **Addition of KOLAS Accreditation in the 'Cybersecurity' Field**
2. **ISO 14001:2026 (EMS) Edition updated**
3. **Military EMC Standard MIL-STD-461H Draft Review**
4. **Wireless Power Transfer Test Method Partial amendment**



Addition of KOLAS Accreditation in the CyberSecurity



NEWSLETTER HEADLINE

MEDICAL DEVICES

WIRELESS DEVICES

INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION CONTROL SYSTEMS MACHINERY

PRODUCT TESTING + CYBERSECURITY TESTING → CE CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE

KOLAS

ICR

AUTOMOTIVE

■ Acquired KOLAS accreditation in the Cybersecurity field

On April 2, 2026, the **ICR AI Cybersecurity Team** was recognized by the KOLAS as a national accredited testing institution in the field of Cybersecurity



Addition of KOLAS Accreditation in the CyberSecurity

■ Recognized industrial fields

Through this KOLAS accreditation, we are now able to conduct cybersecurity tests for various fields, including industrial automation and control systems, wireless devices, medical devices, and automobiles, and credible test report.

Industrial automation and control systems

- IEC 62443-3-3
- IEC 62443-4-1
- IEC 62443-4-2

Wireless devices

- EN 303 645
- EN 18031-1
- EN 18031-2
- EN 18031-3

Medical devices

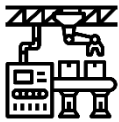
- IEC 81001-5-1
- IEC 60601-4-5
- [MFDS]

Automobiles

- ISO/SAE 21434

Addition of KOLAS Accreditation in the CyberSecurity

■ Industries and regulations requiring cybersecurity testing



Machine

- Regulation : Regulation (EU) 2023/1230
- Effective Date : January 14, 2027
- Target : Machine, Machine and related product



Medical Device

- Regulation : EU MDR and FDA
- Effective Date : Already applied from 2021-2023
- Target : All networked medical devices



Wireless Device

- Regulation : Directive 2014/53/EU
- Effective Date : August 1, 2025
- Target : Wireless devices connected to the network



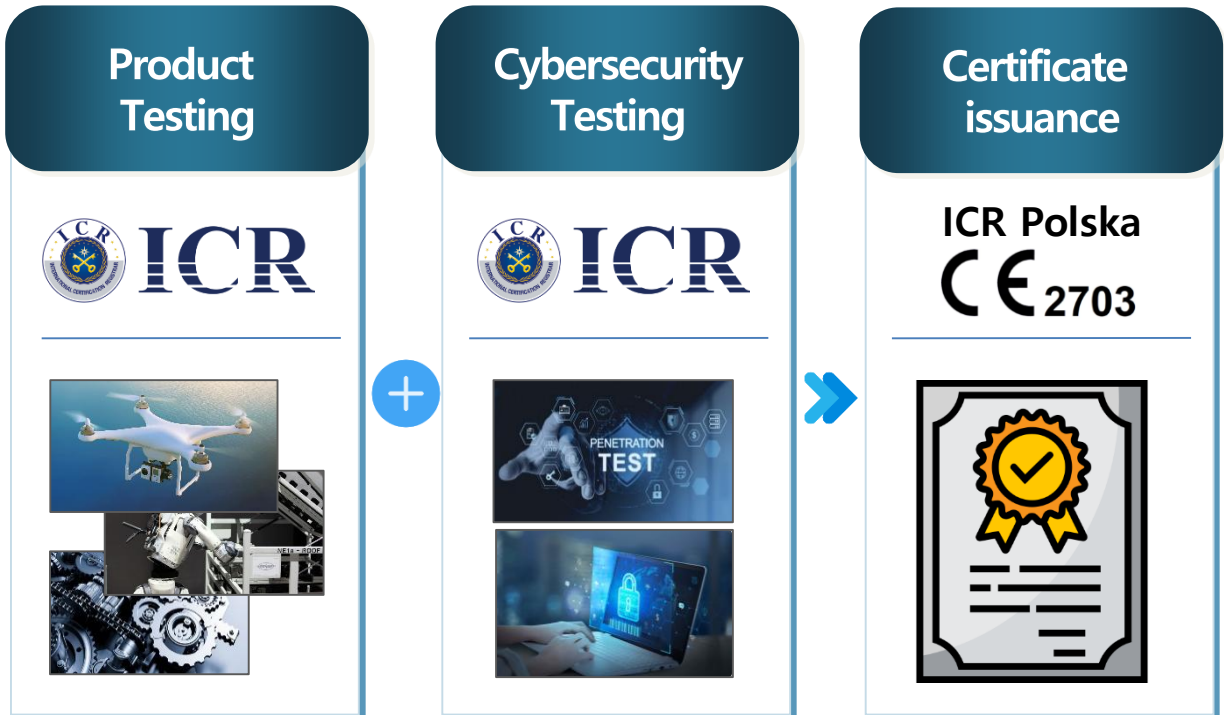
All Industries

- Regulation : Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 * Cyber Resilience Act (CRA)
- Effective Date : December 11, 2027
- Target : All products containing digital elements



Addition of KOLAS Accreditation in the CyberSecurity

■ One-Stop Service provided from testing to certification

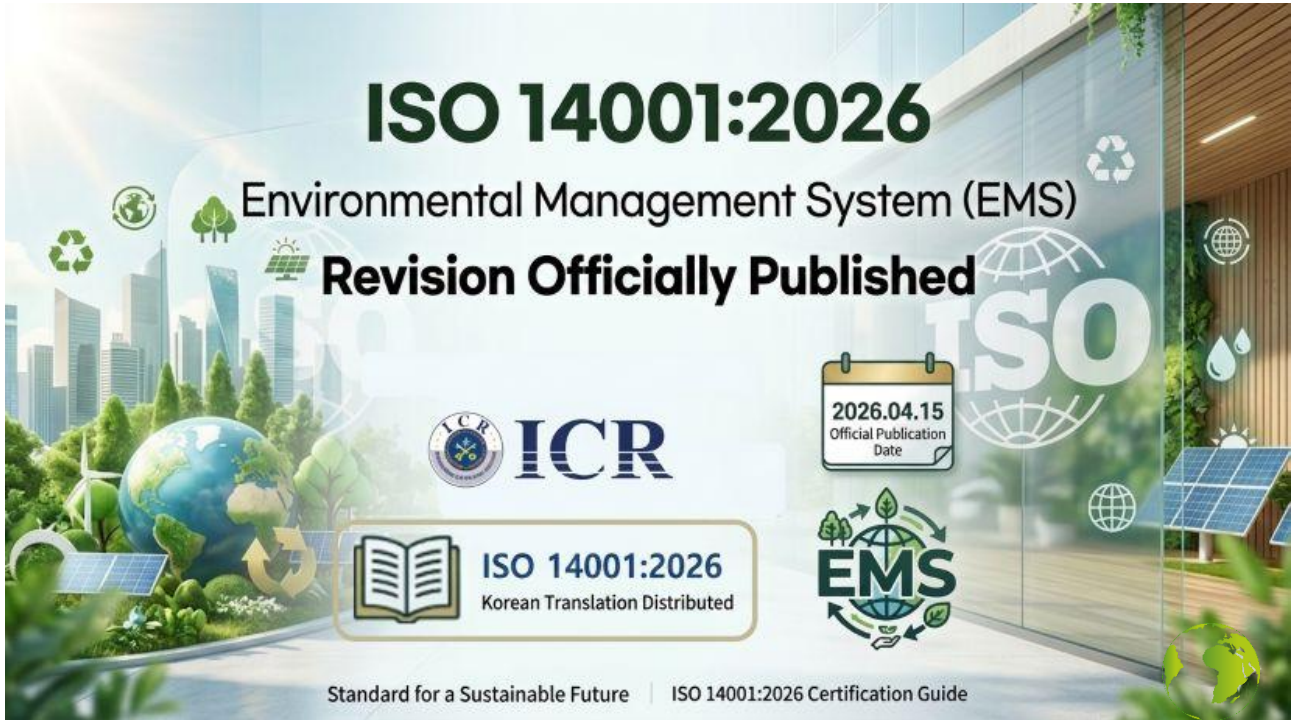


ICR provides integrated service that save customers time and costs and support rapid certification acquisition by offering the entire process of **product testing, cybersecurity testing, and certification** in a **one-stop** manner.

Contact

AI Cybersecurity Team / Cho, Jae-Hyun
T. 070-5083-2634 / jasen0519@icrqa.com

Official Release of the Revision ISO 14001:2026



■ Revision of the Environmental Management System(EMS) Standard ISO 14001:2026

On April 15, 2026, the ISO published the revised version of the Environmental Management System standard, ISO 14001:2026. In particular, it specifies **climate change response and supply chain management as core requirements**, signaling a shift in corporate management paradigms.

Official Release of the Revision ISO 14001:2026



■ Key Changes in ISO 14001:2026

The revised ISO 14001:2026 includes the following major changes compared to the previous 2015 version.

Category	Key Changes	Key Points
Context of the Organization	Climate change, biodiversity explicitly included	Strengthen external environmental change analysis needs
Interested Parties	Climate-related requirements clarified	Stakeholder Requirements → Reflection of Compliance Obligations
Planning of Changes	Change management requirements added	Considering environmental impact in case of change
Operational Control	Outsourced → externally provided processes clarified	Lifecycle & supply chain management strengthened

Official Release of the Revision ISO 14001:2026



■ Key Actions Required for Organizations

ISO 14001:2026 goes beyond traditional environmental management and requires the establishment of an environmental response system aligned with business strategy.

Accordingly, organizations should prepare as follows:

- **Strategic Integration of Climate and Environmental Risks**

These risks should be incorporated into mid- to long-term strategies and linked to financial frameworks to support decision-making.

- **Lifecycle-Based Supply Chain Management**

Environmental impacts should be assessed across the supply chain—from raw materials to disposal—and managed through structured processes, including supplier evaluation.

- **Systematic Analysis of Stakeholder Requirements**

Requirements from internal and external stakeholders should be monitored and reflected in environmental objectives and plans.

- **Pre-Assessment in Change Management**

When significant changes occur, environmental impacts and legal compliance should be reviewed in advance to reduce potential risks.

Official Release of the Revision ISO 14001:2026

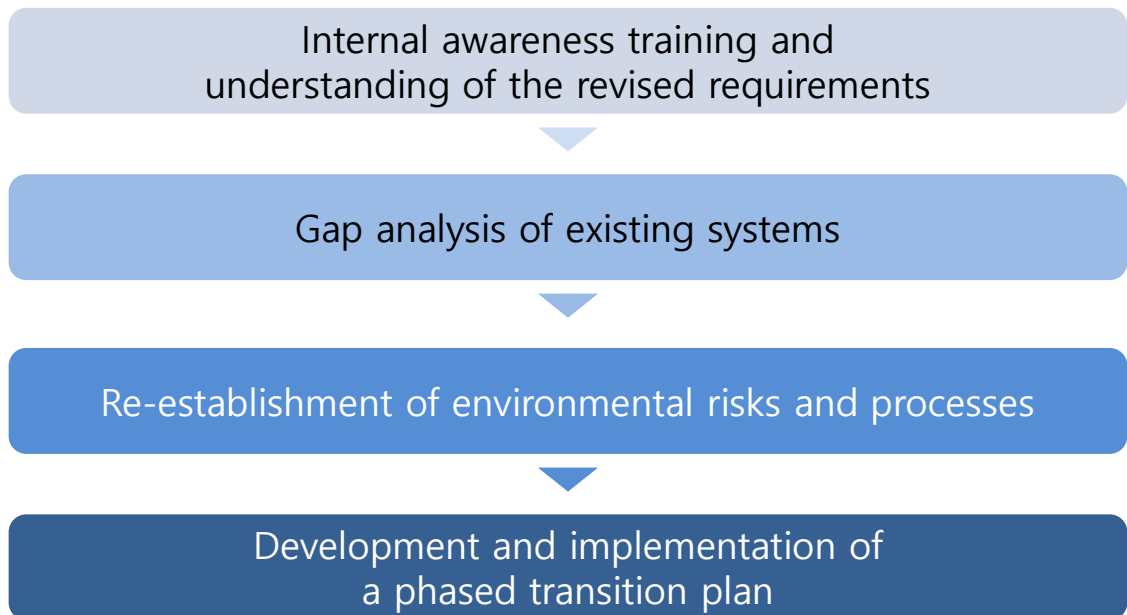


■ Transition Timeline and Phased Approach

A transition period of approximately **three years** is generally provided following ISO revisions.

Rather than rapid changes, organizations should adopt a **phased approach** suited to their circumstances.

Recommended steps include:



Official Release of the Revision ISO 14001:2026



■ Integrated Management of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001

A revision of **ISO 9001** is also expected in the second half of 2026. It is therefore advisable to **prepare for both standards concurrently**.

- **Operational Efficiency**

Common elements such as context analysis, risk assessment, and stakeholder management can be addressed together, reducing duplication.

- **Consistency in Management**

Managing quality and environmental aspects within a single framework enables greater organizational alignment.

- **Cost Reduction**

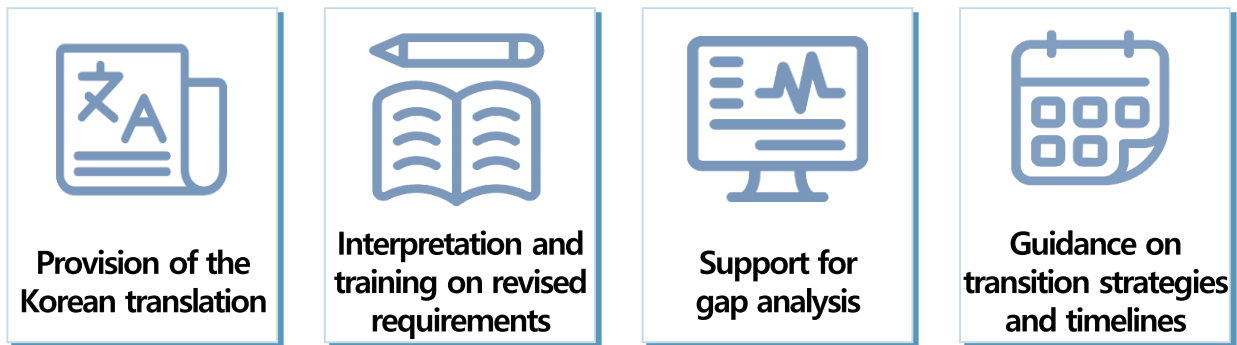
Integration of manuals and audit preparation can help reduce overall certification-related costs while improving efficiency.

Official Release of the Revision ISO 14001:2026



■ ICR, Transition Support Services of ISO 14001:2026

ICR provides support tailored to each organization, aligned with current certification trends and requirements.



■ ISO 14001:2026 Korean Translation Distribution

- Summary of key revisions
- Comparative analysis of requirements
- Full Korean translation of ISO 14001:2026

These materials are available on the **official ICR website** (www.icrqa.com) and **blog**.

For any inquiries or assistance during the preparation process, please contact the **ICR System Certification Center**.

Inquiries

System Certification Center / Kim, Gi-Beom
T. 070-5083-2656 / kgb@icrqa.com

Military EMC Standard MIL-STD-461H Draft Review



■ MIL-STD-461H Draft

US Department of Defense announced the draft of the MIL-STD-461H on July 22, 2024, as the latest revision of the MIL-STD-461 specification, **an electromagnetic test specification applied to military equipments.**

Military EMC Standard MIL-STD-461H Draft Review



■ Detailed Requirements of the MIL-STD-461H Draft

- CS114
- 5.12.1 CS114 applicability.
- This requirement is applicable from 10 kHz to 200 MHz for all interconnecting electrical cables, including power cables.
For EUTs intended to be installed on ships or submarines, an additional common mode requirement is applicable from 4 kHz to 1 MHz on complete power cables. The requirement is not applicable for coaxial cables to antenna ports of antenna-connected receivers except for surface ships and submarines.



- Added requirements for 4 kHz – 1 MHz band
- Change the Insertion Loss upper limit

Military EMC Standard MIL-STD-461H Draft Review



TABLE VI. CS114 limit curves.

PLATFORM FREQUENCY RANGE		LIMIT CURVE NUMBERS SHOWN IN FIGURE CS-114-1 AND LIMITS							
		AIRCRAFT (EXTERNAL OR SAFETY CRITICAL)	AIRCRAFT INTERNAL	ALL SHIPS (ABOVE DECK & EXPOSED BELOW DECK) AND SUBMARINES (EXTERNAL)*	SHIPS (METALLIC) (BELOW DECKS)	SHIPS (NON- METALLIC) (BELOW DECK)**	SUBMARINE (INTERNAL)	GROUND	SPACE
4 kHz to 1 MHz	A	-	-	77 dB μ A	77 dB μ A	77 dB μ A	-	-	-
	N	-	-	77 dB μ A	77 dB μ A	77 dB μ A	77 dB μ A	-	-
10 kHz to 2 MHz	A	5	5	2	2	2	1	3	3
	N	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	3
	AF	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	3
2 MHz to 30 MHz	A	5	5	5	2	4	1	4	3
	N	5	5	5	2	4	1	2	3
	AF	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	3
30 MHz to 200 MHz	A	5	5	5	2	2	2	4	3
	N	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	3
	AF	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	3

KEY: A = Army
N = Navy
AF = Air Force

* For equipment located external to the pressure hull of a submarine but within the superstructure, use SHIPS (METALLIC) (BELOW DECKS)

** For equipment located in the hangar deck of Aircraft Carriers

Military EMC Standard MIL-STD-461H Draft Review

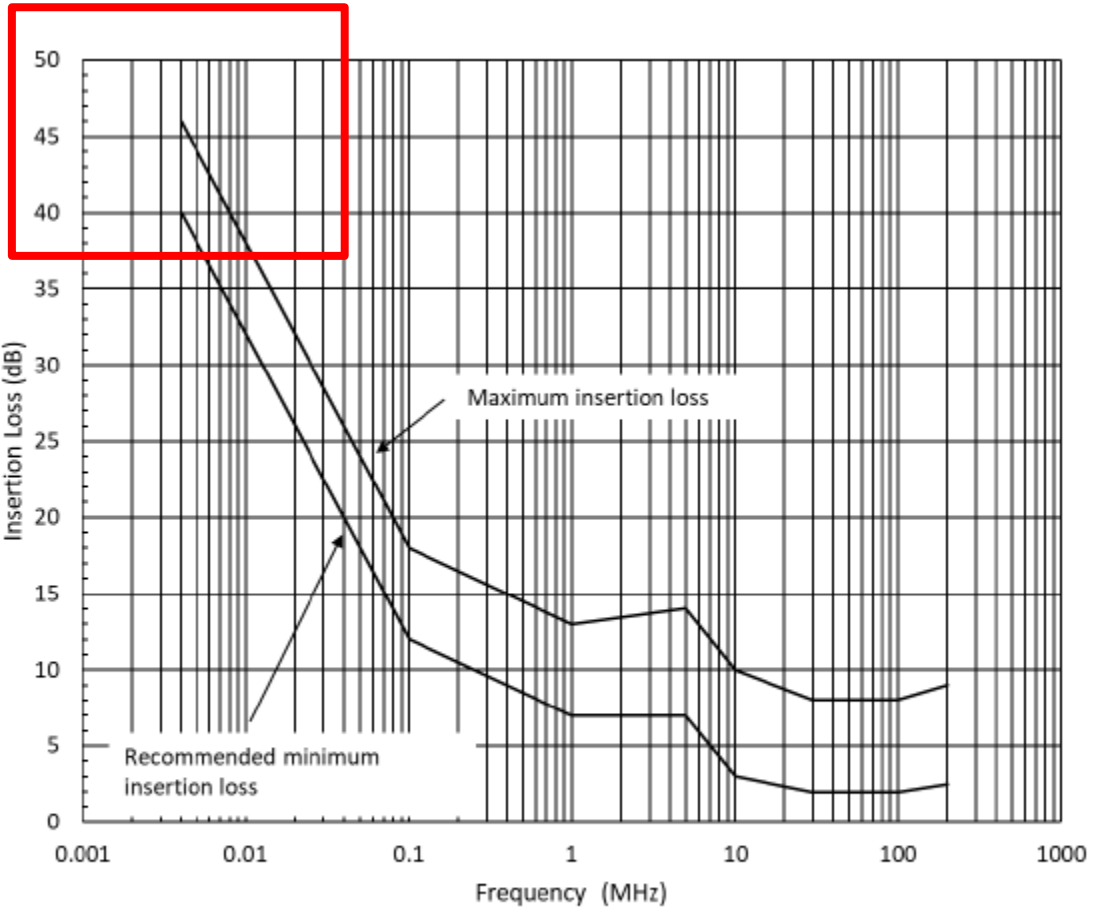


FIGURE CS114- 2. Insertion loss for injection probes.

Military EMC Standard MIL-STD-461H Draft Review



- 5.12.3.5 Data presentation.
- Data presentation shall be as follows:
 - a. Provide amplitude versus frequency plots for the monitoring probe system integrity check in 5.12.3.4c(3).
 - b. Provide amplitude versus frequency plots for the forward power levels required to obtain the calibration level as determined in 5.12.3.4b.
 - c. Provide photographs showing actual equipment test setup, including equipment grounding and the associated dimensions. The following dimensions shall be shown in the respective photographs for each interconnecting cable and power cable tested:
 - (1) Position of the monitor probe with respect to the connector in 5.12.3.3c(3).
 - (2) Position of the injection probe with respect to the monitor probe in 5.12.3.3c(4).
 - d. Provide amplitude versus frequency plots for the forward power and measured current levels as determined in 5.12.3.4d(2)(c).

Military EMC Standard MIL-STD-461H Draft Review



- e. Provide tables showing scanned frequency ranges and statements of compliance with the requirements for the susceptibility evaluation of 5.12.3.4d(2) for each interface connector. Provide any susceptibility thresholds that were determined, along with their associated frequencies.
- Add a picture on the report showing the actual equipment test setup, including equipment grounding and related dimensions.

 **Inquiries**

Mobility Center/ Im, Dae-Hyun
T. 070-5083-2670 / terry.im@icrqa.com

Wireless Power Transfer Test Method Partial amendment



■ Summary of Amendments to WPT Test Methods and Technical Standards for Specific Low-Power Radio Devices

The primary objective of this amendment is to streamline test procedures, eliminate unnecessary duplicate testing, and significantly reduce the time and costs associated with testing for companies by rationalizing test criteria to better reflect real-world operating environments.



Wireless Power Transfer Test Method Partial amendment

- **KS X 3123 Annex L Test method for electric and magnetic field strength of wireless devices**
- ❖ **Amendment to Annex L of KS X 3123 Wireless Equipment Conformity Assessment Test Method**

▶ Details of changes before and after the revision

	Before change	After change
1	L.1 b) The rated voltage shall follow Annex E of this standard (Application of rated voltage of radio equipment according to Article 25, Paragraph 4 of the Enforcement Decree of the Radio Waves Act).	L.1 b) The rated voltage shall comply with Annex E of this standard (Application of Rated Voltages for Wireless Equipment Pursuant to Article 25, Paragraph 4 of the Enforcement Decree of the Radio Waves Act). (However, tests may be conducted on wireless power transmission (WPT) devices operated with a power supply (adapter) that has passed a conformity assessment supporting all rated voltages. If a storage battery or rechargeable battery is used, additional testing shall be conducted.)
2	L.2.3 b) Test FrequencyThe test frequency is applied as follows depending on the frequency bandwidth of the wireless device, and a single frequency is tested at the corresponding frequency.	L.2.3 b) Test Frequency The test frequency is applied as follows depending on the operating frequency bandwidth of the wireless device, and a single frequency is tested at the corresponding frequency. However, the fundamental wave of a wireless power transmission (WPT) device is measured separately for each rated output (e.g., 5 W, 7.5 W, 10 W, 15 W, etc.), and unwanted emissions are measured at the rated output, where the fundamental field strength is maximum.

Wireless Power Transfer Test Method Partial amendment



❖ Amendment to Annex L of KS X 3123 Wireless Equipment Conformity Assessment Test Method

▶ Description of before and after the revision content

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Change from DC Power Supply testing to adapter testing- For products with built-in batteries, such as auxiliary battery-type wireless chargers, testing must be conducted in both battery and adapter operating states after product verification.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- There were differences between testing laboratories in terms of rated power (e.g., 5 V, 9 V, 12 V, etc.) or rated output (5 W, 7.5 W, 10 W, 15 W, etc.), but now it has been changed to test with rated output.- In the past, unwanted emissions were measured for both rated power and rated output, but now, unwanted emissions are only measured at the highest rated output possible among the rated outputs.

- Previously, there were differences depending on the testing laboratory, but with **the revision of KS X 3123**, the conditions have been changed to the same.
- **When testing with a DC Power Supply**, unlike an adapter, there were variables that did not operate normally at the rated power, or did not operate normally when power corresponding to +10% of the rated power was applied, but this problem was resolved with the revision of KS X 3123.



Wireless Power Transfer Test Method Partial amendment

■ Changes to Technical Standards for Radio Equipment for Specific Low-Power Radio Stations ((WAS) Including Wireless LAN)

❖ Technical Standards for Radio Facilities for Radio Stations That May Be Established Without Reporting

▶ Details of changes before and after the revision

	Before change	After change														
1	<p>Article 7, Paragraph 7, Subparagraph 2: Wireless devices using radio waves in the 5925~7125 MHz frequency band</p> <p>B. Frequency band, power density including absolute antenna gain, etc. of wireless devices used only within a building</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frequency Band (MHz)</th> <th>Occupied Bandwidth</th> <th>Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5925~7125</td> <td>320 MHz or less</td> <td>2 dBm/MHz or less</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain	5925~7125	320 MHz or less	2 dBm/MHz or less	<p>Article 7, Paragraph 7, Subparagraph 2: Wireless devices using radio waves in the 5925~7125 MHz frequency band</p> <p>B. Frequency band, power density including absolute antenna gain, etc. of wireless devices used only within a building</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frequency Band (MHz)</th> <th>Occupied Bandwidth</th> <th>Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5925~6425</td> <td rowspan="2">320 MHz or less</td> <td>5 dBm/MHz or less</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6425~7125</td> <td>2 dBm/MHz or less</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain	5925~6425	320 MHz or less	5 dBm/MHz or less	6425~7125	2 dBm/MHz or less
	Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain													
5925~7125	320 MHz or less	2 dBm/MHz or less														
Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain														
5925~6425	320 MHz or less	5 dBm/MHz or less														
6425~7125		2 dBm/MHz or less														
2	<p>Article 7, Paragraph 7, Subparagraph 2: Wireless devices using radio waves in the 5925~7125 MHz frequency band</p> <p>C. Notwithstanding subparagraphs a and b, the frequency band, power density including absolute antenna gain, etc. of wireless devices used exclusively within the subway.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frequency Band (MHz)</th> <th>Occupied Bandwidth</th> <th>Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5925~6425</td> <td>320 MHz or less</td> <td>2 dBm/MHz or less</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain	5925~6425	320 MHz or less	2 dBm/MHz or less	<p>Article 7, Paragraph 7, Subparagraph 2: Wireless devices using radio waves in the 5925~7125 MHz frequency band</p> <p>C. Notwithstanding subparagraphs a and b, the frequency band, power density including absolute antenna gain, etc. of wireless devices used exclusively within the subway.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frequency Band (MHz)</th> <th>Occupied Bandwidth</th> <th>Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5925~6425</td> <td>320 MHz or less</td> <td>5 dBm/MHz or less</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain	5925~6425	320 MHz or less	5 dBm/MHz or less		
Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain														
5925~6425	320 MHz or less	2 dBm/MHz or less														
Frequency Band (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth	Power Density including Antenna Absolute Gain														
5925~6425	320 MHz or less	5 dBm/MHz or less														



Wireless Power Transfer Test Method Partial amendment

❖ Technical Standards for Radio Facilities for Radio Stations That May Be Established Without Reporting

▶ Details of changes before and after the revision

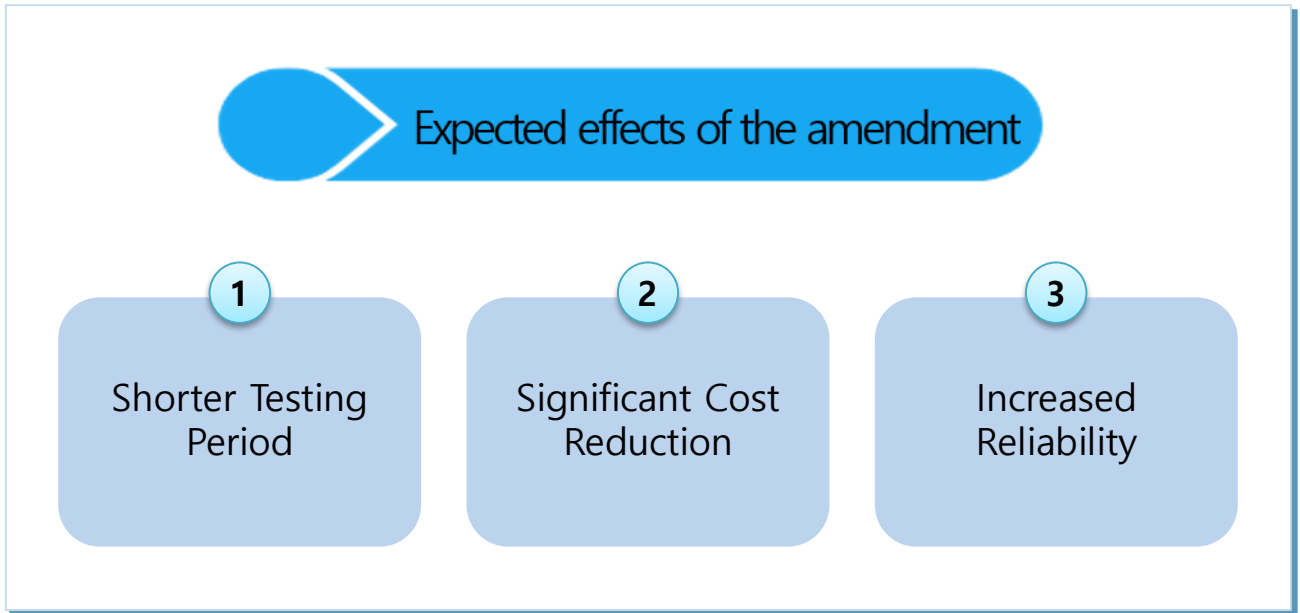
	Before change	After change												
3	<p>Article 7, Paragraph 7, Subparagraph 2: Wireless devices using radio waves in the 5925–7125 MHz frequency band</p> <p>E. Unwanted emissions shall be -27 dBm/MHz or less in average power density, including antenna absolute gain, at frequencies outside the designated frequency band.</p> <p>However, in the case of Subparagraph A, it shall be -34 dBm/MHz or less at frequencies outside the 5925–6445 MHz band.</p>	<p>Article 7, Paragraph 7, Subparagraph 2: Wireless devices using radio waves in the 5925–7125 MHz frequency band</p> <p>E. For unwanted emissions, the average power density, including antenna absolute gain, in the following frequency bands shall be below a reference value.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Classification</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Frequency Band</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Reference Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">For Item A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Less than 5925 MHz, Over 6445 MHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-34 dBm/MHz[Ⓢ])</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">For Item B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Less than 5925 MHz, Over 7125 MHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-27 dBm/MHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">For Item C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Less than 5925 MHz, Over 6445 MHz</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-27 dBm/MHz[Ⓢ])</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note) In the 6425~6445 MHz band, it will decrease linearly with increasing frequency</p>	Classification	Frequency Band	Reference Value	For Item A	Less than 5925 MHz, Over 6445 MHz	-34 dBm/MHz [Ⓢ])	For Item B	Less than 5925 MHz, Over 7125 MHz	-27 dBm/MHz	For Item C	Less than 5925 MHz, Over 6445 MHz	-27 dBm/MHz [Ⓢ])
Classification	Frequency Band	Reference Value												
For Item A	Less than 5925 MHz, Over 6445 MHz	-34 dBm/MHz [Ⓢ])												
For Item B	Less than 5925 MHz, Over 7125 MHz	-27 dBm/MHz												
For Item C	Less than 5925 MHz, Over 6445 MHz	-27 dBm/MHz [Ⓢ])												

- Item (b). When using only Item (b), the test method for cases where the power density, including the absolute antenna gain, differs by band and cases where it is the same is published in the technical review document, thereby reducing the test period and test costs.
- When using Items (b) and (c) together, instead of testing each separately, the test is conducted in either Item (b) or Item (c), which also reduces the test time and test costs.



Wireless Power Transfer Test Method Partial amendment

Expected effects of the amendment



 **Inquiries**

Safety Evaluation Center / Won, Yong-Min
T. 070-5083-2642 / ymwon@icrqa.com