9 SEP 2026

NEWS LETTER

System Certification | Product Certification | Lifelong Education Institute

ICR
INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION REGISTRAR

오늘보다 나은
내일을 만들어 가는 기업

Table of Contents

IEC 60079-0:2026 Key revision

▣ Publication of IEC 60079-0:2026, Ed. 8.0

In June 2026, the International Electrotechnical Commission published a new edition of the IEC 60079-0 standard, **"Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment – General requirements."**

IEC 60079-0:2026 Key revision

IEC 60079-0

Edition 8.0 2026-06

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Explosive atmospheres -
Part 0: Equipment - General requirements

This newly revised **standard serves as a core specification applicable to all explosion-proof equipment,** including electrostatic protection measures, Ex marking requirements, and non-metallic material standards.

In particular, Edition 8.0 introduces significant changes to major requirements and application criteria compared to the previous edition.

Below are several key **technical changes** included in this revision.

IEC 60079-0:2026 Key revision

▣ Minor Changes and Editorial Corrections

Clause	Nature	Key Details
26.4.5	**Clarification**	- Degree of protection (IP Code) by enclosure; Added explanatory details regarding the display of the degree of protection (IP Code).

▣ Extension

Clause	Nature	Key Details
7.4.2.2	**Extension**	- Avoidance of a build-up of electrostatic charge for Group I, Group II, or Group III; Expanded existing methods for preventing electrostatic charge accumulation and introduced additional methods.
7.4.2.3	**Extension**	- Avoidance of a build-up of electrostatic charge for Group I, Group II, or Group III; Clarified requirements for preventing brush discharge on Group I and Group II equipment.
7.4.2.3	**Extension**	- Avoidance of a build-up of electrostatic charge for Group I, Group II, or Group III; Clarified requirements for preventing brush discharge on Group III equipment.
7.4.2.4	**Extension**	- Avoidance of a build-up of electrostatic charge for Group I, Group II, or Group III; Clarified requirements for preventing propagation brush discharge on Group III equipment.

IEC 60079-0:2026 Key revision

▣ Major Technical Changes

Clause	Nature	Key Details
5.1.1	**Strengthening**	- Ambient temperature; Revised to require mandatory marking on the nameplate, even when the standard ambient temperature range (-20°C to +40°C) applies.
7.5	**Strengthening**	- Attached external conductive parts; Removed the Specific Conditions of Use requirements.
13.5	**Clarification**	- Ex component certificate; Clarified criteria for assigning service temperatures to Ex components.
15.1.3	**Addition**	- Electrostatic bonding; Introduced new requirements for electrostatic bonding. This clause specifies electrostatic grounding and bonding standards to prevent electrostatic ignition risks that may occur on non-metallic surfaces. Added to control electrostatic hazards in environments where traditional grounding methods are difficult to apply.
17.2.3	**Strengthening**	- Auxiliary cooling fans; Requires additional application of winding temperature sensors for motors using auxiliary cooling fans.
19	**Addition**	-Supplementary requirements for factory wiring between enclosures; Introduced new requirements for factory wiring between enclosures. This clause provides technical standards for wiring methods connecting multiple enclosures within a system certified as a single equipment (Ex Equipment). The purpose of this addition is to formalize existing wiring practices already used by manufacturers into the standard, ensuring consistent and uniform criteria across all manufacturers.

IEC 60079-0:2026 Key revision

▣ Major Technical Changes

Clause	Nature	Key Details
20.1	**Strengthening**	- Supplementary requirements for external plugs, socket outlets and connectors for field wiring connection Added requirements regarding maintaining the IP rating for equipment inlets or enclosures fitted with sockets.
29.3 e)	**Strengthening**	- General Removed requirements for advisory markings used as an alternative to Specific Conditions of Use.

☎ Inquiries

Industrial Safety Center / Kang, Gyeong-Man

T.070-5083-2620 / kkm@icrqa.com

Revision of Technical Standards for Wireless Equipment for Telecommunications Business

▣ Article 4, Paragraph 4: Technical Standards for Mobile Communication Wireless Equipment Using Frequency Division Duplex

Relevant technical standards have been revised to allow frequencies previously used exclusively for LTE to be utilized for 5G and higher mobile communication technologies.

Key technical standards, including communication methods, antenna power supply methods, and frequency bandwidth, **have been revised to align with the latest international standards (ITU, 3GPP).**

Revision of Technical Standards for Wireless Equipment for Telecommunications Business

▣ Reason for Amendment and Effects

The technical standards for wireless equipment for telecommunications businesses, which had not been revised for a long time, have been updated to accommodate the emergence of new technologies.

By efficiently reusing existing infrastructure resources, the burden of facility construction is alleviated, and networks can be operated flexibly.

Additionally, a foundation has been laid for the market entry of wireless equipment, such as FDD-based 5G terminals, base stations, and repeaters.

▣ Major Changes Before and After Revision

❖ Conditions for Base Station Transmitter

▶ Occupied Frequency Bandwidth

Before Revision	After Revision
Occupied Frequency Bandwidth: Use 5 MHz, 10 MHz, 15 MHz, or 20 MHz	Use from among 5 MHz, 10 MHz, 15 MHz, 20 MHz, 30 MHz, 40 MHz, or 50 MHz

▶ Frequency Tolerance

Before Revision	After Revision
Average Power of Fundamental Frequency	Maximum Supply Power of Antenna Tap

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)
Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114
Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

Revision of Technical Standards for Wireless Equipment for Telecommunications Business

▶ Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio

Before Revision	After Revision
The antenna supply power shall be no more than (Occupied Frequency Bandwidth × 8/MHz) W per designated frequency.	The power supplied to the antenna tap per designated frequency shall be 40 W or less, and the total power shall not exceed 320 W. Alternatively, the total radiated power shall not exceed the value obtained by adding 9 dB to the antenna tap supply power. However, the power supplied to the tap of an antenna connector-type base station transmitter shall be 80 W or less, and the total power shall not exceed 640 W.* Note: Antenna tap refers to a conductive measuring terminal, etc., between an array antenna (antenna including a linear passive circuit network) and a transmit/receive assembly.* Note: When referring to total radiated power, it shall be the value obtained by adding 9 dB to the antenna tap maximum supply power.

▶ Out-of-band emission

Before Revision	After Revision
Adjacent Channel Leakage Power: The power leaked within the required frequency bandwidth (90% of the occupied frequency bandwidth) at frequencies located outward from the lowest designated frequency and the highest designated frequency by an amount equal to the occupied frequency bandwidth shall be at least 44.2 dB lower than the average power of the fundamental frequency.	The Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio: The power leaked into the adjacent channel band shall be at least 44.2 dB lower than the average power of the fundamental frequency (at least 43.8 dB if the occupied frequency bandwidth is 25 MHz or more), or the less stringent of the following absolute values

If the maximum antenna tap power exceeds 24 dBm	-13 dBm/MHz or less
If the maximum antenna tap power exceeds 20 dBm and is 24 dBm or less	-25 dBm/MHz or less
If the maximum antenna tap power is 20 dBm or less	-32 dBm/MHz or less

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)
Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114
Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

Revision of Technical Standards for Wireless Equipment for Telecommunications Business

▶ Out-of-band emission

After Revision

1) When antenna tap maximum supply power exceeds 24 dBm

Separation from the outer edge of the occupied frequency bandwidth(Δf)	Average unwanted emission power per antenna tap	Resolved bandwidth
0.05 MHz ≤Δf< 5.05 MHz	$-5.5dBm-\frac{7}{5}\cdot\left(\frac{\Delta f}{MHz}-0.05\right)dB$ or less	100 kHz
5.05 MHz ≤Δf< 10.05 MHz	-12.5 dBm or less	100 kHz

2) When antenna tap maximum supply power exceeds 20 dBm and is 24 dBm or less

Separation from the outer edge of the occupied frequency bandwidth(Δf)	Average unwanted emission power per antenna tap	Resolved bandwidth
0.05 MHz ≤Δf< 5.05 MHz	$-28.5dBm-\frac{7}{5}\cdot\left(\frac{\Delta f}{MHz}-0.05\right)dB$ or less	100 kHz
5.05 MHz ≤Δf< 10.05 MHz	-35.5 dBm or less	100 kHz

3) When antenna tap maximum supply power is 20 dBm or less

Separation from the outer edge of the occupied frequency bandwidth(Δf)	Average unwanted emission power per antenna tap	Resolved bandwidth
0.05 MHz ≤Δf< 5.05 MHz	$-34.5dBm-\frac{6}{5}\cdot\left(\frac{\Delta f}{MHz}-0.05\right)dB$ or less	100 kHz
5.05 MHz ≤Δf< 10.05 MHz	-35.5 dBm or less	100 kHz

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)
Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114
Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

Revision of Technical Standards for Wireless Equipment for Telecommunications Business

❖ Conditions for Mobile Station Transmitter

▶ Adjacent Channel

Before Revision	After Revision
The adjacent channel leakage power shall be a value at least 29.2 dB lower than the average power of the fundamental frequency, where the power leaked within the required frequency bandwidth (90% of the occupied frequency bandwidth) at frequencies located outward from the lowest designated frequency and the highest designated frequency by the occupied frequency bandwidth, respectively.	The adjacent channel leakage power shall be a value at least 29.2 dB lower than the average power of the fundamental frequency, where the power leaked within the required frequency bandwidth at frequencies located outward from the lowest designated frequency and the highest designated frequency by the occupied frequency bandwidth, respectively.

Revision of Technical Standards for Wireless Equipment for Telecommunications Business

▶ Out-of-Band Emission

After Revision				
Separated from the outer edge of the occupied frequency bandwidth(㎒)	Occupied bandwidth			Resolution bandwidth
	5 ㎒	10, 15, 20, 30, 40 ㎒	50 ㎒	
±0~1	Average power of unwanted emissions			30 ㎑
	-13.5 dBm or less	-6.5 – 10log10 (Occupied bandwidth) dBm or less	-22.2 dBm or less	
±1~5	-8.5 dBm or less			1 ㎒
±5~6	-11.5 dBm or less			1 ㎒
±6~(Occupied bandwidth+5)	-23.5 dBm or less			1 ㎒
±5~(Occupied bandwidth)		-11.5 dBm or less		1 ㎒
±Occupied bandwidth~ (Occupied bandwidth+5)		-23.5 dBm or less		1 ㎒

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

ISO Integrated Management System
Managing Multiple Certifications Efficiently

▣ What Is an ISO Integrated Management System (IMS)?

An **ISO** Integrated Management System **(IMS) combines multiple ISO management systems**, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, and ISO 45001, into a single framework by integrating common requirements and processes.

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)
Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114
Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

ISO Integrated Management System
Managing Multiple Certifications Efficiently

▣ How Can Different Standards Be Integrated?

ISO standards based on **Annex SL (Harmonized Structure)** share common structures and terminology, enabling integrated management within a unified framework.

▣ Key Common Elements for Integrated Management

Key Common Elements for Integrated Management	
Context of the Organization	Manage internal/external issues and stakeholder requirements through a unified analysis framework
Leadership and Policy	Operate individual management system policies through an integrated or linked policy framework
Risks and Opportunities	Manage quality risks, environmental aspects, and safety risks within an integrated organizational risk framework
Support and Document Control	Manage procedures, guidelines, and records within a unified document management system
Monitoring and Improvement	Conduct integrated internal audits, management reviews, nonconformity management, and corrective actions

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)
Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114
Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

ISO Integrated Management System
Managing Multiple Certifications Efficiently

▣ Why Is an Integrated Management System Needed?

Separate ISO certification management can cause duplication and increase audit workload.

An Integrated Management System eliminates redundancy and optimizes business processes.

▣ Integrated Management System: Before and After Comparison

Before Integration (Separate Operation)	After Integration (IMS Implementation)
Approx. **35 procedures and forms** managed separately by each standard	**Integrated into approx. 22 common procedures (37% reduction)**
Separate audits **3 times per year**	**One integrated internal audit per year**
Separate management review reports by standard	**One integrated management review report**
Duplicate costs for documents, training, and audit preparation	**15–20% potential cost savings through reduced duplication**

※ *The figures are provided for illustrative purposes only and may vary depending on the organization's size, certification scope, and operational maturity.*

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)
Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114
Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

ISO Integrated Management System
Managing Multiple Certifications Efficiently

▣ Four Key Benefits of Integrated Management

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)

Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114

Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

ISO Integrated Management System
Managing Multiple Certifications Efficiently

▣ Which Organizations Need an IMS?

Organizations that hold two or more ISO certifications or are planning to obtain additional certifications.

Organizations where duplicated documents and records across certifications hinder effective operational management.

Organizations seeking to streamline recurring internal audits and management reviews into a unified process.

Organizations preparing for ESG assessments, supply chain due diligence, and registration with major enterprises or global partners.

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)

Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114

Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

ISO Integrated Management System
Managing Multiple Certifications Efficiently

▣ Implementation Process for an IMS

The implementation of an Integrated Management System is not simply a process of combining documents. It involves reorganizing requirements based on the organization's actual business processes.

STEP 1 Review Existing Certifications and Requirements

Identify common and standard-specific requirements by comparing existing and planned certifications.

STEP 2 Process-Based Workflow Alignment

Connect requirements based on actual business processes, not documents.

STEP 3 Integration of Common Procedures

Integrate common processes including document control, internal audits, management reviews, training, and corrective actions. (Specific procedures remain independently maintained where required.)

STEP 4 Integrated Internal Audit and Management Review

Conduct integrated reviews to verify that each process meets the requirements of all applicable standards.

STEP 5 Operation of a Continual Improvement System

Manage customer complaints, environmental performance, safety, and security issues through an integrated improvement framework.

Address :3611, Hagun-ri, Yangchon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do , South Korea (10048)
Company Id No : 110111-243147
Tax & VAT Id No : 105-86-35114
Tel : (+82)2-6351-9001~5 / Fax : (+82)2-6351-9007
Home page : www.icrqa.com

ISO Integrated Management System
Managing Multiple Certifications Efficiently

▣ Business Competitiveness Through IMS Operation

An Integrated Management System goes beyond internal efficiency improvements by enhancing external credibility and strengthening business competitiveness.

Stronger Tender and Proposal Response Capability

Support tenders requiring multiple certifications, including quality, environmental, and OH&S standards.

Streamlined Supplier Registration

Unify and quickly submit documentation for ESG and security supply chain assessments

Enhanced Scalability for Future Certifications

Annex SL-based framework reduces resources for additional certifications.

Strengthened External Customer Trust

Demonstrate recognized capability to systematically manage complex risks.

IMS from Certification Maintenance and Practical Analysis

ISO certification is not only about initial acquisition; effective maintenance and continual improvement are key.

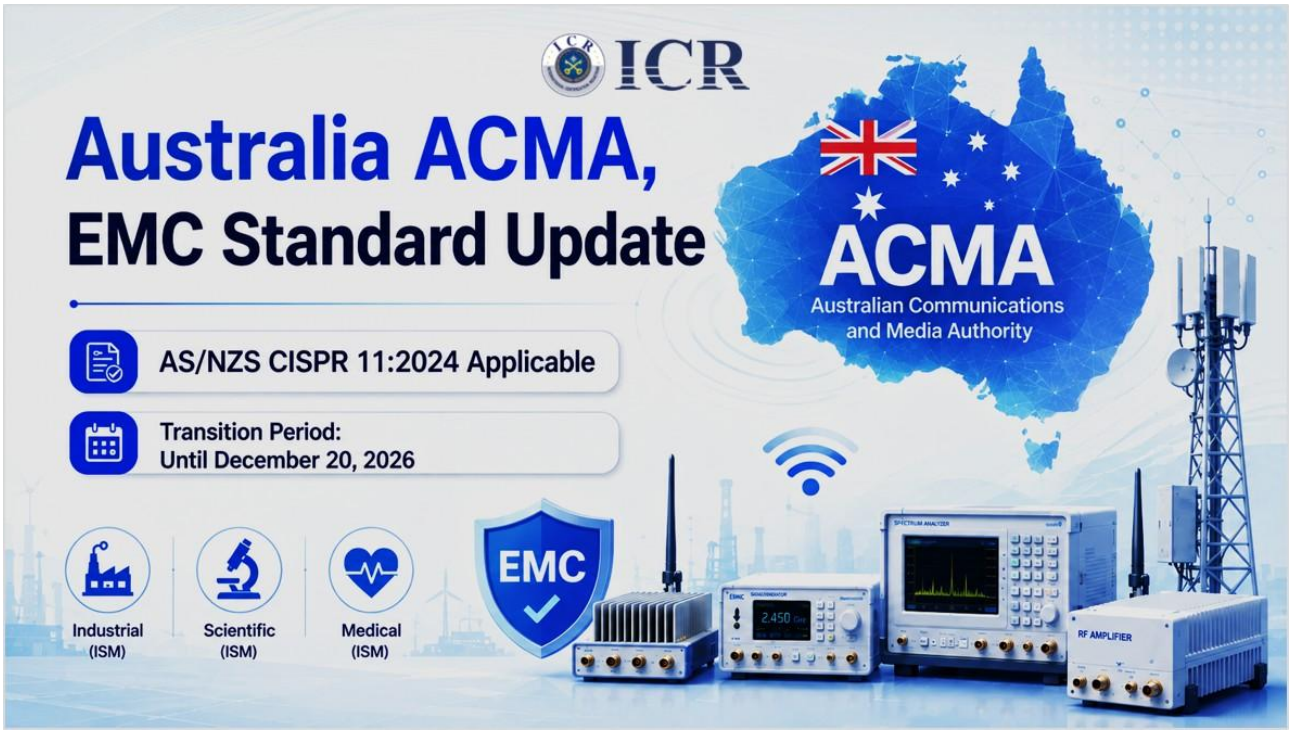
ICR analyzes each organization's certification status and operational environment to provide optimized integrated management system audit and operation solutions.

☎ **Inquiries**

System Certification Center / Kim, Gi-Beom

T. 070-5083-2656 / kgb@icrqa.com

The Australian ACMA revised EMC standard.



▣ Australia ACMA updated EMC regulations for ISM RF equipment.

The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) has formally updated the **Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standards** governing Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (**ISM**) radio-frequency (**RF**) **equipment**.

On December 20, 2024, **AS/NZS CISPR 11:2024** was officially published, succeeding the previous benchmark, AS CISPR 11:2017 AMD 1:2020.

The Australian ACMA revised EMC standard.

This amendment aligns Australia's EMC compliance framework under the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Standard 2017 with the latest international standards.

▣ Key Transition Timeline

To ensure a smooth transition for manufacturers and suppliers, the ACMA has established a two-year grace period:

▶ [December 20, 2024 – December 20, 2026]

Demonstration of conformity is accepted under **either** standard:

- AS CISPR 11:2017 AMD 1:2020
- AS/NZS CISPR 11:2024

▶ [After December 20, 2026]

- **AS/NZS CISPR 11:2024 becomes mandatory.**
- Compliance claims based on AS CISPR 11:2017 AMD 1:2020 will no longer be recognized.

The Australian ACMA revised EMC standard.

▣ Action Items for Businesses

- ✔ **Review Standards Applicability:** Businesses exporting or planning to certify ISM RF equipment for the Australian market should verify test applicability against AS/NZS CISPR 11:2024.
- ✔ **Manage Ongoing Testing:** Projects currently undergoing testing under the legacy standard should establish a clear transition plan prior to the December 20, 2026 deadline.
- ✔ **Align New Product Development:** For new product launches and certification projects, aligning directly with AS/NZS CISPR 11:2024 is strongly recommended to ensure long-term regulatory compliance and market accessibility.

▣ Key Takeaway

This regulatory update reflects Australia's commitment to harmonizing national EMC standards with international frameworks. **Companies targeting the Australian market** are advised to transition their testing and certification frameworks within the grace period to mitigate potential certification delays and compliance risks.

☎ Inquiries

Electromagnetic Wave Testing Center / Park, Myeong-Cheol
T. 070-5083-2646 / pmc@icrqa.com