BULLETIN OF ACTS AND DECREES
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SURINAME

STATE DECREE of March 10, 2007 for the implementation of Article 69 of the Telecommunications Facilities Act (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 2004 no. 151) (Decree on Electromagnetic Compatibility).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME

Considering that, for the implementation of Article 69 of the Telecommunications Facilities Act (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 2004 no. 151), it is required to set forth the following;

Having heard the State Council, set forth the following state decree drawn up by the Council of Ministers:

Article 1

In this state decree and the provisions belonging thereto, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

a. electromagnetic compatibility : the characteristics of equipment to function in a satisfactory manner in their electromagnetic environment without causing electromagnetic interference that would be unacceptable with regard to anything that is present in that environment;

b. ETSI : European Telecommunications Standards Institute;

c. IEC : International Electrotechnical Commission;

d. ISO : International Organization for Standardization;

e. ITU : International Telecommunications Union;

f. TAS : Telecommunications Authority Suriname;

Article 2

1. Pursuant to Article 69 paragraph 1 of the Act, rules shall be set forth by state decree with regard to the supervision on the occurrence and resistance of electrical and electronic installations against electromagnetic interference which is the purpose of this state decree.

2. The TAS shall be charged with the occurrence and resistance of electrical and electronic installations against electromagnetic interference.

Article 3

1. All electrical and electronic devices and equipment that are manufactured, imported, stocked, offered, leased, sold or made available in another manner in Suriname must meet the valid and relevant international recommendations and standards.

2. As proof that valid and relevant recommendations and standards have been observed, the manufacturer or supplier must submit to the TAS a certificate of conformity with regard to the relevant recommendations or standards.

3. If there are reasons thereto, the TAS shall require a report issued by an acknowledged certification institute. The costs of this test shall be for the account of the provider of the devices and equipment in question.

Article 4

1. In case of complaints about interference to devices and equipment, a test shall be carried out by or on behalf of the TAS.

2. The costs of above test shall be for the account of the party who submitted the complaint. However, if the test shows that the interference is caused by third parties, the costs of this analysis shall be recovered from them.

3. The party causing the interference shall be obligated to eliminate the interference in accordance with the instructions issued by the TAS.

4. If the need thereto exists, manufacturing, importing, stocking, offering and selling the devices and equipment or making them available in another manner shall be prohibited.
Final stipulation
Article 5

1. This state decree may be referred to as the Decree on Electromagnetic Compatibility.


3. It shall become effective on the day that the Telecommunications Facilities Act becomes effective.

4. The Minister charged with communications shall be responsible for the implementation of this state decree.

Drawn up in Paramaribo on March 10, 2007

R.R. VENETIAAN

Issued in Paramaribo on March 19, 2007
The Minister of Home Affairs,

M.S.H. HASSANKHAN
STATE DECREE of March 10, 2007 for the implementation of Article 69 of the Telecommunications Facilities Act (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 2004 no. 151) (Decree on Electromagnetic Compatibility).

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

All electrical and electronic devices and equipment may, to a certain extent, cause radio electromagnetic interference in all kinds of random devices and equipment. Electrical and electronic devices and equipment must be resistant against radio electromagnetic interference to a certain extent. To steer matters in the right direction, all electrical and electronic devices and equipment must meet certain technical requirements with regard to, on the one hand, the maximum interference that they produce and, on the other hand, their minimum immunity (invulnerability to interference). This is called electromagnetic compatibility or EMC for short.

In this regard, Suriname observes current international recommendations and standards of, for example, the ITU, ISO, ETSI and IEC. In order to show that the equipment in question meets these requirements, the manufacturer, importer or supplier must submit to the TAS a certificate of conformity with the relevant standards: the manufacturer’s certificate. In case of proven irregularities, the TAS will require a report of an acknowledged certification institute.

In practice as it is in Suriname, it is not possible to inspect all devices and equipment that are manufactured in or imported into Suriname on the valid EMC standards. Therefore, the TAS will carry out tests as often as it deems necessary, namely in cases where complaints are received with regard to interference of certain devices and equipment.

If such a test gives cause thereto, depending on the results of the test, the TAS may take the measure of prohibiting the manufacture, import or use of the devices and equipment in question in Suriname.

The costs involved in investigating complaints about interference will, in first instance, be for the account of the party who submitted the complaint.
If, after testing, the party who causes the interference is identified, the right of recovery of costs incurred may be exercised on the party who causes the interference.

Paramaribo, March 10, 2007

R. R. VENETIAAN