

EMC regulatory arrangements

The Australian Communications and Media Authority's (the ACMA's) electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) regulatory arrangement specifies requirements for the supply of a wide range of electrical and electronic devices, vehicles and devices with internal combustion engines.

The purpose of the regulation is to minimise the risk of electromagnetic interference from products which may affect the performance of electrical devices or disrupt radiocommunications services.

Prior to supplying a product to the Australian market, the supplier (importer or Australian manufacturer) must ensure that the product meets applicable technical standards, labelling and record keeping requirements.

Step 1—Comply with technical standards

All devices covered by the EMC regulatory arrangements must comply with an applicable technical standard. The ACMA lists the applicable technical standards on its website (www.acma.gov.au/standards/emc).

If a device is in the scope of one of the applicable standards listed in Part 2 (Product family and equipment standards) of the list, then that standard should be used as the applicable standard.

Should a device be in the scope of more than one of the listed standards, the supplier should choose the standard that more closely matches the primary function of the device.

If a device is not in the scope of any standards listed in Part 2, then the supplier must use one of the standards listed in Part 1 (Generic standards) of the list as the applicable standard.

Note: It is an offence under the *Radiocommunications Act 1992* to knowingly supply a non-standard device.

Step 2—Labelling

Suppliers of devices (other than low risk devices) covered by the EMC regulatory arrangements must affix a compliance label to the device before it can be supplied to the market. Labelling of low risk devices is optional.

The compliance label comprises two parts - a compliance mark and information to identify the supplier of the device. The compliance label indicates that the device complies with an applicable standard and provides a traceable link between a device and the supplier responsible for placing it on the Australian market. (See also the Labelling requirements summary fact sheet).

Step 3—Record keeping

In addition to compliance with mandatory technical standards and labelling, suppliers of devices covered by the EMC arrangements are required to maintain documentary evidence (compliance records) to demonstrate that the device complies with the regulatory arrangements.

The level of evidence required to be maintained by the supplier varies depending on the risk of interference that may be expected from the device – high risk, medium risk and low risk. (See also the Compliance levels fact sheet).

All compliance records must be in English and may be kept in electronic form. Records must be kept for five years after the device ceases to be supplied in Australia.

The compliance records must be made available to the ACMA within 10 working days if requested.

More information

The above fact sheet is designed to assist suppliers in understanding the requirements of the EMC arrangement and should not be interpreted as legal advice. Suppliers should obtain a copy of the [Radiocommunications Labelling \(Electromagnetic Compatibility\) Notice 2008](#) as amended.

Suppliers may contact comply.label@acma.gov.au for more information.

The ACMA has [fact sheets](#) on a range of topics.

Please note: this document is intended as a guide only and should not be relied on as legal advice or regarded as a substitute for legal advice in individual cases.