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Proposed changes to equipment regulation: Electromagnetic compatibility and other amendments

Consultation paper

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Executive summary

The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) is consulting on proposed amendments to the Radiocommunications Equipment (General) Rules 2021 (the General Equipment Rules) to simplify, streamline and modernise the regulation of radiocommunications equipment.

A central element of the proposal is the incorporation of the existing electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) regulatory arrangements into the General Equipment Rules. The EMC framework is designed to manage the risk of interference to radiocommunications caused by incidental or unintended electromagnetic emissions from electrical and electronic equipment.

The proposal forms part of the ACMA's broader program to modernise equipment regulation following the enactment of the Radiocommunications Legislation Amendment (Reform and Modernisation) Act 2020 (the Reform Act), which amended the Radiocommunications Act 1992 (the Act). It is intended to simplify and consolidate regulatory requirements into a single legislative instrument, reducing administrative complexity and establishing the General Equipment Rules as a 'single source' for radiocommunications equipment regulation.

To achieve this, the ACMA proposes to:

- repeal the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Standard 2017 (the EMC Standard) and the Radiocommunications Labelling (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Notice 2017 (the EMC Labelling Notice)
- incorporate their substantive requirements into the General Equipment Rules.

Except as noted below, the proposed changes are not intended to alter the underlying policy settings or substantive compliance obligations of the current EMC arrangements. The existing risk-based approach to managing interference from electrical and electronic equipment would be maintained, while continuing to minimise regulatory burden and support alignment with relevant international standards where appropriate.

The ACMA also proposes to expand its list of recognised EMC standards by adopting additional harmonised EMC emissions standards recognised under European Directive 2014/30/EU (the European Directive). This will provide suppliers with greater flexibility in demonstrating compliance with relevant technical requirements.

In addition, the ACMA proposes a range of targeted amendments to improve the clarity, consistency and effectiveness of the General Equipment Rules. These amendments include updating technical references, clarifying regulatory requirements, addressing drafting issues, aligning regulatory obligations with the telecommunications equipment arrangements and improving the operation of permits and exemptions.

Overall, the proposed amendments are intended to improve the usability, consistency and efficiency of the equipment regulatory framework while maintaining existing safeguards against interference to radiocommunications. A summary of the key proposed amendments is set out in Table 1. There are also various minor or machinery amendments proposed.

Table 1: Summary of proposed key changes

Proposal	Current position	Proposed change	Intended outcome
Incorporate EMC arrangements into the General Equipment Rules	EMC requirements are contained in the EMC Standard, EMC Labelling Notice and General Equipment Rules.	Repeal the EMC Standard and EMC Labelling Notice and incorporate requirements into the General Equipment Rules.	Consolidate equipment regulation into a single legislative instrument, establishing the General Equipment Rules as a single source for radiocommunications equipment regulation and reducing administrative complexity for stakeholders.
New Schedule 6, 7 and 8: EMC requirements	EMC technical requirements are contained in the EMC Standard and a list of applicable EMC standards is published on our website.	Create a new Schedule 6 containing the EMC technical requirements, new Schedule 7 for devices not subject to the EMC technical requirements, and new Schedule 8 containing the list of applicable documents for the EMC technical requirements.	Relocate existing EMC requirements into the General Equipment Rules.
Recognition of additional EMC harmonised standards	The list of EMC standards includes harmonised EMC emissions standards recognised under the European Directive.	Recognise additional harmonised standards under the European Directive.	Increase compliance pathways, reduce duplicate testing and support international harmonisation.
EMC compliance levels and device categorisation	Devices are classified as low-risk, medium riskor high-risk. High riskdevice means a device described as Group 2 ISM equipment in AS/NZS CISPR 11:2011.	Low-risk, medium riskand high riskdevices will be classified as EMC compliance level 1, 2 and 3, respectively. EMC compliance level 3 will mean a device described as Group 2 ISM equipment in CISPR 11:2024.	Improve clarity and better align compliance requirements with managing potential EMC risk of the equipment.
Battery-powered devices	Battery-powered devices that are not declared medium riskdevices are classified as low-risk.	Amend definition to mean devices powered by specified common battery types.	Improve clarity and better align compliance requirements with managing potential EMC risk of the equipment.

Proposal	Current position	Proposed change	Intended outcome
Prototypes	Prototypes are excluded from complying with EMC requirements.	Limit the exemption to prototypes supplied for demonstration or development purposes.	Clarify the intended scope and prevent reliance for ordinary commercial supply.
Educational, training and research devices	Devices used in education, training or research are excluded from complying with EMC requirements.	Limit the exemption to devices used solely for specified educational, training or research contexts.	Distinguish project-specific devices from standard commercial or routinely used equipment.
Exhibition and demonstration equipment	A single device used for exhibition or demonstration is excluded from complying with EMC requirements.	Preserve the exemption for a singular finished device and provide labelling exemption for subsequent compliant devices.	Allow supply of devices for exhibition while maintaining proportionate compliance safeguards.
Fixed installations	Devices that are themselves or form part of a fixed installation in specified circumstances are excluded from complying with EMC requirements.	Clarify the characteristics of a fixed installation and provide that individual devices incorporated into a fixed installation must meet the EMC technical requirements.	Clarify the exemption for fixed installations and devices incorporated into fixed installations.
Voluntary industry codes	Vehicles or machines that comply with specified voluntary industry codes and are supplied by members of a specified industry association are excluded from complying with EMC requirements.	Amend section 54C of the General Equipment Rules to include exemptions for members of industry associations specified in the EMC Labelling Notice and require compliance records to be kept.	Preserve existing exemption arrangements and align compliance record-keeping obligations with those in industry codes.
Personal computers	Personal computers assembled in Australia are excluded from complying with EMC requirements in specified circumstances.	Clarify the exemption only applies to externally powered desktop, tower and minicomputers, but not portable computers like laptops.	Clarify the equipment intended to be covered by the exemption.
Classes of equipment, variants and modified devices	Varying approaches for classes of equipment, variants and modified devices	Align approaches for devices included in a class of equipment, variants and modified	Improve consistency across our regulatory arrangements for EMC and the general

Proposal	Current position	Proposed change	Intended outcome
	for the general standards and EMC regulatory arrangements.	devices in relation to the general standards and EMC requirements.	standards and minimise compliance costs for suppliers.
Exemption related to modified devices	A person may commit an offence or be subject to a civil penalty if a device has been modified so it does not comply with the EME Standard, although the modification was made by another person.	Introduce an exemption to ensure a person who possesses or operates a device that does not comply with the EME Standard is not penalised when changes were made by an unrelated person.	To ensure suppliers remain responsible for ensuring modifications made to a device before supply comply with the EME Standard, rather than penalising subsequent users of the device.
Apparatus licences and standards-related permits or exemptions	Paragraph 107(1)(d) of the Act requires apparatus-licensed devices to comply with all applicable standards under the Equipment Rules. As a result, a licence condition may continue to require compliance with a standard even where a permit or exemption under the Equipment Rules is intended to remove that requirement.	Clarify that standards do not apply to the extent that possession and operation of a non-compliant device is authorised under a standards-related permit or exemption.	Remove uncertainty around compliance with apparatus licensing conditions for non-compliant devices used in accordance with a permit or exemption.
Labelling requirements	Compliance obligations must generally be met before a label is applied.	Allow requirements to be satisfied by the manufacturer or importer before supply, rather than before labelling.	Reflect industry practices and importation arrangements and align with telecommunications equipment regulation.
Electronic labelling documentation	Documentation is generally expected to accompany the device.	Allow instructions for accessing electronic labels to be provided through a website.	Increase flexibility, reduce paper documentation and compliance costs and align with telecommunications equipment regulation.
Export devices	Current drafting may imply labelling obligations apply to	Clarify that labelling requirements do not apply to devices	Remove unintended regulatory burden.

Proposal	Current position	Proposed change	Intended outcome
	devices intended for overseas supply.	intended solely for overseas supply.	
Schedule 4 (EME Standard)	All applicable devices must comply with the EME Standard, although devices that fall within the scope of the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency's (ARPANSA) advisory note to RPS-S1 (low-power exclusion) are not required to undergo EME testing. However, where testing is undertaken, only the EME industry documents listed in Schedule 4 can be used for measurement, computation or assessment.	Amendments to clarify that devices subject to the ARPANSA low-power exclusion are taken to satisfy EME requirements without assessment, and where testing is undertaken, the assessment is not restricted to the prescribed assessment methods in Schedule 4. Recognise the latest EME industry documents including Australian and European versions. Minor or machinery amendments to correct drafting errors and update notes with current information for obtaining documents.	Reduce compliance costs, increase flexibility for suppliers to demonstrate compliance and improve international harmonisation.
Short Range Equipment Standard (Part 15, Schedule 5)	ETSI EN 300 220-1 is recognised.	Recognise ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.3.1 as an additional testing method while continuing to recognise ETSI EN 300 220-1.	Reflect current industry standards and provide flexibility.
406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons Standard	Current requirements do not include the latest Automatic Identification System (AIS)-related provisions. AIS is a maritime tracking system that automatically broadcasts a vessel's identity and position to improve navigation safety.	Adopt additional requirements from AS/NZS 4280.1:2022 and AS/NZS 4280.2:2023.	Better align the standard with current search and rescue needs and maritime safety practices.
Named persons exemption	Persons possessing, operating and supplying banned equipment under the	Create an exemption for persons named under the Radiocommunications	Streamline arrangements for authorised testing and development activities

Proposal	Current position	Proposed change	Intended outcome
	Innovation and Industry Development Framework (IIDF) may require a permit if the banned equipment does not comply with applicable standards.	(Exemption) Determination 2024 to allow possession, operation and supply of non-compliant banned equipment to the extent that the person complies with the requirements of that determination.	under the IIDF to facilitate innovation in Australia.
Military equipment and weapons systems	Military equipment and weapons systems used by the Defence Force or members of a visiting force are exempt from EMC and EME requirements, but subject to general standards and labelling requirements.	Extend the exemption for specified Defence and visiting force devices to apply to Parts 2 (General standards), 3 (EMC Standard), 4 (EME Standard) and 5 (Labelling requirements) of the General Equipment Rules.	Align with Division 4 of Part 1.4 of the Act.

Issues for comment

We are seeking comments on the draft Radiocommunications Equipment (General) (Amendment and Repeal) Rules 2027 (No.1).

We invite comments on the following targeted questions to assist stakeholders with their response to this consultation:

1. Do you have any comments on the proposal to repeal the EMC Standard and EMC Labelling Notice and incorporate their substantive requirements into the General Equipment Rules?
2. Do you have any comments about proposed Schedules 6, 7 and 8, regarding the EMC Standard, including our proposal to recognise additional EMC industry standards for emissions under the European Directive (as set out in Appendix A)?
3. Do you have any comments on the proposed EMC compliance 1, 2 and 3 device classifications and associated definitions, including the proposed update to the EMC compliance level 3 definition to reference CISPR 11:2024 and the proposed changes to the definition of 'battery-powered device'?
4. Do you have any comments on the proposed incorporation of some of the exclusions from the EMC Labelling Notice into Part 8 of the General Equipment Rules and others in Schedule 7 to the General Equipment Rules?
5. Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to clarify that a prescribed standard is not applicable to a device if it is possessed or operated in accordance with a standards-related permit or exemption?
6. Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to clarify that a person is exempted from labelling requirements if a device is intended to be used solely outside Australia or for re-export?
7. Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to our labelling rules to align with the Telecommunications (Labelling Notice for Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Instrument 2025 (the Telecommunications Labelling Notice), including allowing requirements to be met before supply and electronic labelling information to be displayed on the supplier's website?
8. Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to Schedule 4 (EME Standard)?
9. Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to Schedule 5 to recognise ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.3.1 as an additional testing method under the Short Range Equipment Standard?
10. Do you have any comments on the proposal to adopt additional subclauses from AS/NZS 4280.1 and AS/NZS 4280.2 in the 406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons Standard?
11. Do you have any comments on the proposal to align standards compliance and labelling requirements across our EMC and radiocommunications arrangements for classes of equipment, variants and modified devices?
12. Do you have any comments on the proposal to provide an exemption for a person who possesses or operates a modified device that does not comply with the EME Standard because of modifications made by another person?
13. Do you have any comments on the proposed exemption for named persons under the IIDF?

14. Do you have any comments on the proposed extension of the exemption for military equipment and weapons systems?
15. Do you have any comments on the proposed minor or machinery amendments to the General Equipment Rules?

Background

Equipment Rules framework

The Act establishes a framework for regulating the supply of radiocommunications equipment in Australia. Under this framework, suppliers must ensure that equipment complies with applicable technical, labelling and record-keeping requirements before it is supplied to the Australian market.

The General Equipment Rules give effect to this framework by imposing prohibitions and obligations relating to compliance with prescribed technical standards and applicable labelling requirements.

The General Equipment Rules also provide for exemptions and permits that exclude the requirement to comply with applicable standards in certain circumstances. Exemptions apply where there is little or no risk of harm or where any risks are addressed through other means (for example, devices possessed for use outside Australia only or devices used for special events). The permit provisions enable flexibility in some cases, where potential harms can be mitigated by the conditions of the permit and the risk of harm is justified by the circumstances of the case (e.g. where a non-compliant device is needed to ensure work health and safety and no suitable compliant alternative is available). Collectively, the exemption and permit provisions are designed for exceptional circumstances while maintaining the integrity of the broader equipment regulatory regime.

The EMC framework forms part of this broader regulatory regime. Its purpose is to manage the risk of interference to radiocommunications arising from incidental or unintended emissions generated by electrical and electronic equipment. The framework currently comprises the EMC Standard and EMC Labelling Notice made under the former subsection 162(1) and former section 182 of the Act and related provisions in the General Equipment Rules.

The Reform Act introduced a new framework for equipment regulation under the Act. It replaced the former arrangements that allowed the ACMA to make standards and labelling notices and established a new power for the ACMA to make equipment rules by legislative instrument under subsection 156(1) of the Act.

As part of the transition to the new framework, the Reform Act preserved existing regulatory instruments, including the EMC Standard and EMC Labelling Notice, as if they had been made as equipment rules under the new framework.

A staged program of equipment regulation reform

Since the commencement of the General Equipment Rules in 2021, the ACMA has progressively consolidated equipment regulation requirements into the General Equipment Rules. The long-term objective is for the General Equipment Rules to serve as a single source of radiocommunications equipment regulation requirements.

Table 2: Staged program of equipment regulation reform

Project stage	Technical standard(s) and labelling notice(s) incorporated in the General Equipment Rules	Timeframe
Stage 1	Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation – Human Exposure) Standard 2014 and Radiocommunications (Compliance Labelling – Electromagnetic Radiation) Notice 2014	Completed in November 2021
Stage 2	13 radiocommunications mandatory technical standards and the Radiocommunications (Compliance Labelling – Devices) Notice 2014	Completed in February 2023
Stage 3	Consideration of the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Standard 2017 and Radiocommunications Labelling (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Notice 2017	This consultation (Q4 2026)

Stage 3: Proposed future changes

The ACMA is now progressing Stage 3 of the reform program, which proposes to incorporate the remaining EMC regulatory arrangements into the General Equipment Rules. In developing these proposals, the ACMA has considered feedback received during the consultation conducted in November 2023 and has undertaken a further review of the EMC framework to ensure it remains effective and fit for purpose.

Existing EMC regulatory framework

The ACMA's EMC regulatory arrangements are currently set out in the Act, the General Equipment Rules, the EMC Standard and the EMC Labelling Notice. The EMC arrangements broadly apply to equipment capable of generating incidental or unintended emissions that may create a risk of interference to radiocommunications. The EMC arrangements complement, rather than duplicate, the licensing and technical standards framework that applies to radiocommunications transmitters under the Act.

The EMC framework currently operates through both the General Equipment Rules and the separate EMC-specific legislative instruments. Together, these arrangements establish the technical requirements applicable to devices, as well as the associated labelling, compliance and record-keeping obligations for suppliers.

EMC Standard

The EMC Standard sets out the electromagnetic compatibility requirements that apply to devices manufactured in, or imported into, Australia for supply. Subject to limited exclusions, devices must comply with an applicable industry standard recognised by the ACMA.

These standards are drawn from Australian and international standards bodies and are listed on the ACMA's website.

The framework provides flexibility for suppliers by allowing compliance to be demonstrated against a range of recognised standards appropriate to the type of equipment being supplied.

EMC Labelling Notice

The EMC Labelling Notice establishes the compliance, labelling and record-keeping requirements that apply to devices subject to the EMC Standard.

The EMC Labelling Notice adopts 3 compliance levels that categorise devices according to the level of compliance assurance required. Devices are assigned to one of 3 compliance levels: low risk, medium risk or high risk.

The compliance requirements vary according to the applicable compliance level. Depending on a device's classification, suppliers may be required to obtain technical documentation or test reports and apply a compliance label. Suppliers are also required to register as a responsible supplier, complete a declaration of conformity and retain compliance records.

The requirements applying to each compliance level are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: EMC compliance requirements

Compliance level	Labelling	Requirements
Low risk device – EMC compliance level 1[1]	Voluntary[2]	If the device does not have a compliance label, then a supplier must: • obtain a description of the device • register on the national database as a responsible supplier. If the device has a compliance label, then a supplier must: • obtain a description of the device • register on the national database as a responsible supplier • sign the Declaration of Conformity • provide explanatory documentation with the device to minimise the possibility that the device is installed or operated incorrectly so it does not comply with the applicable standard (where applicable).
Medium risk device – EMC compliance level 2[3]	Mandatory	A supplier must: • obtain a description of the device • obtain an EMC test report, or a technical construction file, in relation to the applicable industry standard • register on the national database as a responsible supplier • complete and sign a Declaration of Conformity • provide explanatory documentation with the device to minimise the possibility that the device is installed or operated incorrectly so it does not comply with the applicable standard, where applicable.

[1] Section 4.4 of the EMC Labelling Notice sets out that a low risk device is EMC compliance level 1.
[2] Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of the EMC Labelling Notice.
[3] Section 4.5 of the EMC Labelling Notice sets out that a medium risk device is EMC compliance level 2.

Compliance level	Labelling	Requirements
High risk device – EMC compliance level 3[4]	Mandatory	A supplier must: • obtain a description of the device • obtain an accredited EMC test report from an accredited testing laboratory, or a technical construction file, in relation to the applicable industry standard • register on the national database as a responsible supplier • complete and sign a Declaration of Conformity • provide explanatory documentation with the device to minimise the possibility that the device is installed or operated incorrectly so it does not comply with the applicable standard, where applicable.

[4] Section 4.6 of the EMC Labelling Notice sets out that a high risk device is EMC compliance level 3.

Proposed changes

Incorporating the contents of the EMC Standard and EMC Labelling Notice into the General Equipment Rules

This proposal represents Stage 3 of the ACMA's equipment regulation reform program. It would repeal the EMC Standard and EMC Labelling Notice and incorporate their substantive requirements into the General Equipment Rules.

Under the proposal, the technical requirements currently contained in the EMC Standard would be incorporated into a new Schedule 6 – EMC Standard to the General Equipment Rules, complemented by new Schedules 7 and 8, which will provide for devices that are not subject to the EMC Standard (Schedule 7) and the list of industry standards (Schedule 8) to be recognised under the General Equipment Rules.

The compliance, labelling and record-keeping requirements currently contained in the EMC Labelling Notice would be incorporated into Schedule 3 to the General Equipment Rules.

As part of this process, several consequential amendments to the General Equipment Rules are required. These consequential amendments include:

- updating the definition of EMC Standard to reference the proposed new Schedule 6
- removing references to the EMC Labelling Notice
- removing prohibitions and obligations in Part 5 that are no longer required
- making savings arrangements in Part 9 in relation to registration on the national database
- expanding the objectives in Schedule 3 to include containing interference to radiocommunications.

This would complete our objective to provide a single source for radiocommunications equipment regulation. The proposal is intended to make the framework easier to navigate and administer, while maintaining the existing policy settings and regulatory outcomes.

Question 1
Do you have any comments on the proposal to repeal the EMC Standard and EMC Labelling Notice and incorporate their substantive requirements into the General Equipment Rules?

Proposed Schedules 6, 7 and 8 – EMC requirements

The ACMA proposes to include a new Schedule 6 to the General Equipment Rules to specify the EMC requirements currently contained in the existing EMC Standard, with Schedule 7 containing information about devices not subject to the EMC Standard.

Schedule 8 will incorporate the ACMA's list of recognised EMC standards. The list in Schedule 8 will be in a similar format to the list currently published on our website and will identify the applicable industry documents that apply to different categories of devices, subject to modifications. The proposed arrangements also preserve the existing requirement that generic EMC industry standards can only be used where no product-specific EMC industry standard applies to the device.

Schedule 8 will also clarify that, where more than one recognised standard applies to a device, the supplier need only comply with the standard that best aligns with the primary function of the device.

This approach would maintain the existing EMC requirements while improving the structure and accessibility of the framework.

Expanding the list of recognised EMC standards

The ACMA's list of EMC standards largely references international standards, such as European (EN) standards and standards developed by the Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radioélectriques (CISPR). Many of the EMC industry standards that we recognise are EMC harmonised standards for emissions under the European Directive.

Under the current arrangements, a supplier who has tested its device against an EMC industry standard not recognised by the ACMA would need to re-test its device against one of the standards in our list to meet Australian requirements.

Following feedback from our 2023 consultation, we have reviewed the EMC harmonised standards for emissions under the European Directive and are proposing to recognise some additional standards.

The proposal does not expand the scope of the Australian EMC regulatory framework or introduce new requirements. Rather it provides additional pathways for suppliers to demonstrate compliance with Australian requirements. The proposal is intended to support international harmonisation, reduce duplication of testing and minimise compliance costs while maintaining existing regulatory outcomes.

Recognising these additional international standards is consistent with Commonwealth best practice and Australia's international obligations. As a member of the World Trade Organization, Australia is bound by the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement, which seeks to remove unnecessary barriers to trade in the form of domestic-specific technical restrictions which are not reasonably justifiable.[5]

Appendix A provides a list of the EMC harmonised standards for emissions under the European Directive that the ACMA proposes to recognise.

Question 2
Do you have any comments about proposed Schedules 6, 7 and 8 regarding the EMC Standard, including our proposal to recognise additional EMC industry standards for emissions under the European Directive (as set out in Appendix A)?

EMC compliance levels and device categorisation

The proposed incorporation of the EMC Labelling Notice into the General Equipment Rules includes amendments to the definitions of device categories. The proposed new categories of EMC compliance levels 1, 2 and 3 are intended to better reflect the level of regulation required to manage the potential for the equipment to interfere with radiocommunications. The naming of these categories also aligns with the approach used for the EME Standard and general standards in Schedule 3 to the General Equipment Rules.

[5] Best Practice Handbook on Standards and Conformance Policy and WTO | Technical Barriers to Trade

The proposed definition of an ‘EMC compliance level 3 device’ is based on the existing definition of ‘high risk device’ but has been updated to reference the current CISPR 11:2024 industry standard. The 2024 industry standard provides a revised definition of ‘Group 2 ISM equipment’ ensuring that the framework remains consistent with contemporary technical requirements.

The proposed definition for ‘EMC compliance level 2 device’ is based on the existing definition of ‘medium risk device’ with no substantive amendments. An EMC compliance level 1 device would be any device that is not an EMC compliance level 2 device or an EMC compliance level 3 device, similar to the current definition of a Low riskdevice.

Under the proposal, battery-powered devices would continue to be classified as EMC compliance level 1 devices. However, the ACMA is proposing a new definition of ‘battery-powered device’ to replace the existing definition in section 1.8 of the EMC Labelling Notice.

A battery-powered device would be a device that is:

- not captured by the definition of an EMC compliance level 2 device,
- not capable of being connected, directly or indirectly, to an external power supply, and
- powered only by button cell, AA, AAA, AAAA, C, D, 123A, 6V and 9V batteries.

The original regulatory approach in relation to battery-powered devices was based on the premise that such devices were inherently simple, operated at low power levels and posed a limited risk of interference. This risk was further managed by restricting the capacity of the device to connect to an external power source. Advances in battery technology and device capability mean that battery operation alone is no longer a reliable proxy for low-interference risk. The proposed amendments are intended to ensure that device categorisation continues to reflect the potential risk to radiocommunications and supports the ACMA’s risk-based regulatory approach.

Question 3
Do you have any comments on the proposed EMC compliance 1, 2 and 3 device classifications and associated definitions, including the proposed update to the EMC compliance level 3 definition to reference CISPR 11:2024 and the proposed changes to the definition of ‘battery-powered device’?

Exclusions from EMC requirements

Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice identifies classes of devices that are excluded from the requirements of the EMC Standard and associated EMC labelling obligations. As part of incorporating the EMC framework into the General Equipment Rules, some of these exclusions will be translated into exemptions in the General Equipment Rules, with some amendments to simplify arrangements, improve drafting and ensure the exemptions operate as intended. In new Schedule 7 to the General Equipment Rules, other exclusions will form a new list of devices that are not subject to the EMC requirements.

Minor amendments to items 1 and 2 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice are proposed to clarify their intended scope and effect and incorporate these into new Schedule 7 to the General Equipment Rules.

Items 5 and 12 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice are also proposed to be incorporated into new Schedule 7 with no substantive changes to their operation. We have formed the preliminary view that these exclusions are operating effectively and efficiently.

Items 4 and 14 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice will be merged with the existing exemption in section 53 of the General Equipment Rules, which deals with defence, police and similar entities.

We are proposing to consolidate items 7, 8 and 9 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice, creating a single category of devices not subject to the EMC requirements, covering intermediary elements of devices such as components, spare parts and subassemblies. Under the proposal, these elements would not be subject to EMC standards compliance and labelling requirements where they are both:

- incapable of independent operation
- intended for incorporation into a final product.

Proposed amendments to the remaining items from Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice to incorporate these exemptions into Schedule 7 or the exemption provisions are set out below.

Prototypes

We consider that prototypes generally present a lower risk of causing interference because they are typically used in controlled environments, produced in limited quantities and supplied primarily for product evaluation, testing and product-development purposes.

We have identified that the current provisions for prototypes may be interpreted too broadly because neither the term ‘prototype’ nor the way this exemption applies is clearly defined. This may enable the provisions to be relied upon in unintended circumstances.

We are proposing to maintain arrangements such that prototypes are not subject to EMC requirements and clarify that this only applies where prototypes are supplied or used for demonstration or development purposes. To support this approach, definitions for ‘demonstration’ and ‘development’ are also proposed.

Educational, training or research devices

We are proposing to maintain the effect of item 6 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice, for devices that are designed or adapted for conducting a test, measurement or study of electromagnetic phenomena in an educational, training or research establishment.

Amendments are proposed to clarify that this is intended to capture bespoke devices used for specific educational, training or research purposes. It is not intended to apply to routinely used commercial laboratory or testing equipment.

We intend to preserve regulatory flexibility for specialised, project-specific activities while providing clarity regarding the application of EMC requirements for equipment intended for ongoing use in a commercial setting. The proposed amendments are intended to improve consistency without changing the intention of this provision.

Exhibition or demonstration

We are proposing to retain the effect of item 10 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice, for devices supplied for exhibition or demonstration purposes.

Amendments are proposed to clarify how this operates and how it differs from prototypes.

We consider that devices used in controlled exhibition or demonstration settings generally present a lower risk of interference potential because they are typically used for a limited period under supervised conditions. Importantly, these devices are not typically supplied commercially or on a large scale, limiting the potential for interference. However, we have identified that the current provisions rely on terms that are not explicitly defined which can create ambiguity in their application.

Amendments are proposed to clarify that a single finished device that is supplied solely for demonstration or exhibition purposes is not subject to EMC standards compliance and labelling requirements.

We are also proposing amendments to provide an exemption from EMC labelling requirements for additional finished devices supplied solely for exhibition or demonstration purposes. However, such devices would remain subject to compliance with the proposed Schedule 6 – EMC Standard.

To support this, in addition to the definition for ‘demonstration’ outlined above, a definition for ‘exhibition’ is also proposed.

Fixed installations

The ACMA proposes to retain the effect of item 11 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice, for fixed installations. This provision reflects that the potential for interference can generally be managed through compliance of the individual devices incorporated into the installation. The EMC framework focuses on equipment supplied to the market and avoids imposing duplicative compliance requirements on complete installations when the constituent devices already comply with applicable requirements. However, we have identified that item 11 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice does not align with our current intention.

This exemption is intended to apply when the scale, complexity or fixed nature of an installation means it cannot reasonably be assessed in the same way as conventional products supplied to the market. In these circumstances, the fixed installation as a whole is exempt, however individual devices that are or are intended to be incorporated into a fixed installation will remain subject to applicable technical and labelling requirements. To support consistent application of the exemption, additional guidance is proposed to be included on the characteristics of a fixed installation. For example, an individual machine or group of machines installed in a singular location would not ordinarily be a fixed installation because the equipment is permanently mounted or installed at that location. However, a larger integrated automotive assembly line comprising multiple interconnected machines, control systems and subsystems may constitute a fixed installation depending on its configuration and operation.

Voluntary industry codes

Item 13 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice provides that vehicles and machines do not need to comply with EMC requirements if they comply with specified industry codes and are supplied by members of specified industry bodies. In 2025, section 54C was added to Part 8 of the General Equipment Rules to provide similar EMC exemptions for members of the Electric Vehicle Council.

We are proposing to amend section 54C to incorporate the specified industry bodies listed in item 13 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice. These industry bodies are the Federal

Chamber of Automotive Industries, the Construction and Mining Equipment Industry Group, the Tractor and Machinery Association and the Truck Industry Council.

Amendments to section 54C are also proposed to require suppliers relying on these exemptions to retain compliance records. While equivalent obligations are currently contained in the relevant specified industry codes, incorporating the requirement into the General Equipment Rules establishes a direct obligation under the equipment regulatory framework and enables the ACMA to exercise its information gathering powers under the Regulatory Powers Act[6] to verify compliance with the exemption conditions. This will provide a consistent and transparent framework for demonstrating and verifying compliance with the exemptions.

Personal computers

We consider that custom-built personal computers that are assembled in Australia from commercially available components generally present a low risk of interference. Custom-built computers generally contain mature technologies, use components supplied through established markets and are typically supplied in low volumes. In addition, personal computers are commonly housed in metal enclosures that provide a degree of electromagnetic shielding and help to contain emissions.

We have identified that item 15 of Schedule 2 to the EMC Labelling Notice does not define what constitutes a personal computer. This may create uncertainty regarding the scope of the exemption and a perceived application to portable devices such as laptops.

We are proposing to retain the effect of item 15 for personal computers. Amendments are proposed to outline what is considered to be a 'personal computer' to clarify the scope and application of the exemption.

Recognition of New Zealand imports

The proposal also includes incorporation of the existing exemption from section 2.3 of the EMC Labelling Notice into section 54B of the General Equipment Rules. The exemption from EMC labelling requirements will apply to devices imported into Australia from New Zealand for supply when the device complies with New Zealand labelling legislation.

Question 4
Do you have any comments on the proposed incorporation of some of the exclusions from the EMC Labelling Notice into Part 8 of the General Equipment Rules and others in Schedule 7 to the General Equipment Rules?

Miscellaneous amendments to the General Equipment Rules

We have identified areas where the General Equipment Rules could be improved to enhance clarity and functionality. We propose the miscellaneous amendments outlined below.

Apparatus licences and non-compliant devices

Under section 39 of the General Equipment Rules, the ACMA may issue a standards-related permit to a person that authorises supply, possession and/or operation of a device that does not comply with prescribed standards (non-compliant device). Standards-related permit

[6] Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014

holders would typically possess and operate the device under an apparatus licence or a class licence.

Section 107 of the Act imposes general conditions on apparatus licences, including the condition in paragraph 107(1)(d) that any radiocommunications device operated under a licence must comply with all the standards applicable to it under the equipment rules.

We are proposing amendments to resolve the ambiguity around whether possessing and operating a non-compliant device under a standards-related permit would comply with the condition in paragraph 107(1)(d) of the Act.

Our proposed amendments clarify that if a person holds a permit authorising possession and/or operation of a radiocommunications device that does not comply with the prescribed standards, the standard is not applicable to the radiocommunications device when possessed and/or operated by that person in accordance with the permit.

We are also proposing similar amendments to cover circumstances when a person is subject to an exemption in Part 8 of the General Equipment Rules from prohibitions related to possessing or operating a device that does not comply with a prescribed standard.

Question 5
Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to clarify that a prescribed standard is not applicable to a device if it is possessed or operated in accordance with a standards-related permit or exemption?

Devices for export or re-export

The ACMA's equipment supply arrangements are not intended to capture devices that are intended to be used solely outside Australia or re-exported.

We have identified that sections 50 and 52 of the General Equipment Rules indicate that labelling requirements apply to devices for export or overseas use if a standard is prescribed for the device. We are proposing amendments to these sections to add an exemption from prohibitions and obligations in Part 5 of the General Equipment Rules to clarify that labelling requirements do not apply to devices that are for overseas supply.

Question 6
Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to clarify that a person is exempted from labelling requirements if a device is intended to be used solely outside Australia or for re-export?

Aligning labelling rules with telecommunications equipment regulation

Allowing certain requirements to be met before supply

Suppliers are currently required to satisfy certain requirements before applying a label to the device, including registering on the national database, making a declaration of conformity and obtaining or creating documents. We have identified that, in practice, a device may sometimes be labelled by an overseas manufacturer before the importer has satisfied some or all of these requirements.

We are proposing amendments to section 27 and Schedule 3 to allow these requirements to be met before the device is supplied, rather than before it is labelled. This proposal also aligns with recent changes we made to the Telecommunications Labelling Notice.

Documentation for electronic labelling

During our consultation on the remake of the Telecommunications Labelling Notice, we received a request for greater flexibility in how information about electronic labels can be provided. In response, the Telecommunications Labelling Notice permits instructions for accessing and displaying an electronic label to be provided through a website.

We have received a request for similar amendments to the General Equipment Rules. We are therefore proposing amendments to Schedule 3 to allow information about accessing and displaying an electronic label to be provided through a website. This would align the General Equipment Rules with the Telecommunications Labelling Notice and reduce the need for paper documentation.

Question 7
Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to our labelling rules to align with the Telecommunications Labelling Notice, including allowing requirements to be met before supply and electronic labelling information to be displayed on the supplier's website?

Amendments to Schedule 4 (EME Standard)

We are proposing a range of miscellaneous amendments to Schedule 4, including:

- recognising AS/NZS and EN versions of IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, IEC/IEEE 63195-1 and IEC/IEEE 63195-2
- making amendments to clarify testing requirements for low-power devices
- amending table items 1 and 2 of clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the General Equipment Rules to add the measurement methods in AS/NZS IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, EN IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528
- correcting drafting errors in relation to the frequency ranges specified in table items 5 and 6 of clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the General Equipment Rules
- updating notes to clarify where international standards can be obtained.

We are proposing to recognise Australian and European versions of EME industry documents that we currently mandate. This will provide greater flexibility for suppliers to demonstrate compliance and support international harmonisation.

We are also proposing amendments to clarify that where a device is within scope of ARPANSA's RPS S-1 Advisory Note: Compliance of mobile or portable transmitting equipment (100 kHz to 300 GHz) (RPS S-1 Advisory Note) low-power exclusion, if testing is later required for a device, such testing is not restricted to the prescribed assessment methods in Schedule 4. This proposal is consistent with the RPS S-1 Advisory Note and recognises that these devices are not expected to exceed the general public exposure limits in the ARPANSA Standard for Limiting Exposure to Radiofrequency Fields – 100 kHz to 300 GHz (RPS S-1) due to their very low power.

Table items 1 or 2 of clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the General Equipment Rules mandate the measurement methods in EN 62209-1 and EN 62209-2 respectively. Our equipment rules also automatically adopt EN IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 for table items 1 and 2 as the

replacement document for EN 62209-1 and EN 62209-2. We are proposing to specifically list EN IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 (and its corresponding Australian and international versions) in table items 1 and 2, which will clarify that these documents can be used and allow for any amendments to be automatically adopted.

Our proposed amendments will improve the effectiveness and clarity of our EME regulatory arrangements and minimise compliance costs for suppliers.

Question 8
Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to Schedule 4 (EME Standard)?

Short Range Equipment Standard

The ACMA also proposes to recognise ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.3.1 as an additional testing method for the Short Range Equipment Standard in Part 15 of Schedule 5 to the General Equipment Rules. ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.3.1 has been revised to incorporate testing methodologies previously contained separately within ETSI EN 300 220-1. We are proposing to continue to recognise ETSI EN 300 220-1 as a test method alongside the new ETSI EN 300 220-2 industry document.

Question 9
Do you have any comments on the proposed amendments to Schedule 5 to recognise ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.3.1 as an additional testing method under the Short Range Equipment Standard?

406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons Standard

We are proposing amendments to the 406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons Standard in Part 9 of Schedule 5 to the General Equipment Rules following advice from the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA).

AMSA has advised that the current 406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons Standard does not fully reflect current search-and-rescue operational needs as it does not include the Automatic Identification System (AIS) requirements contained in the latest industry documents, AS/NZS 4280.1:2022 and AS/NZS 4280.2:2023. To address this gap, AMSA has proposed that the ACMA adopt additional clauses from those industry documents in the new 406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons Standard.

These additions will align the regulatory arrangements with industry expectations and current international best practice for search-and-rescue operations and maritime safety.

Question 10
Do you have any comments on the proposal to adopt additional subclauses from AS/NZS 4280.1 and AS/NZS 4280.2 in the 406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons Standard?

Classes of equipment, variants and modified devices

We have identified an opportunity to improve consistency across our standards compliance and labelling requirements for classes of equipment, variants and modified devices across the General Equipment Rules. These changes will ensure a uniform approach in relation to our general standards and EMC requirements.

We are proposing to:

- align EMC labelling requirements for variants with existing labelling requirements for variants in Schedule 3
- introduce provisions for variants in Schedules 5 and 6 to allow compliance with the industry document to be based on the first device
- introduce provisions for devices included in a class of equipment and modified devices in Schedule 6, to align with existing provisions for the general standards in Schedule 5.

We are proposing to ensure a device included in a class of equipment, variants of a device and devices that have not been materially modified, can rely on compliance with the general standards and EMC Standard at the time of first supply. We consider this approach to present a low regulatory risk because devices that have already been supplied in the Australian market have demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission requirements. Devices within the same class of equipment, variants and non-materially modified devices would generally be expected to have substantially similar emission characteristics to the original compliant device. Further, amendments to industry documents typically build upon existing emission requirements rather than introducing fundamental changes.

For the purposes of both our general standards and EMC requirements, a modified device will be a device that has been modified or altered in a material respect and must comply with the applicable industry documents on the date it was modified or altered (that is, the creation date of the modified device).

We are not proposing the same changes to the EME Standard. Existing requirements would continue to apply so that an applicable device must comply with the EME Standard, regardless of when the device is supplied and whether the device is included in a class of equipment, a variant or has been modified.

Question 11
Do you have any comments on the proposal to align standards compliance and labelling requirements across our EMC and radiocommunications arrangements for classes of equipment, variants and modified devices?

We are proposing a new exemption to ensure that a person who possesses or operates a device that does not comply with the EME Standard is not penalised if the device became non-compliant because of modifications made by someone else. The exemption would not affect the obligations of the person responsible for making the modifications to ensure that the device complies with the EME Standard. Offences and civil penalties in sections 46 and 47 of the Act may still apply if a person breaches licensing conditions by operating or possessing a modified device that does not comply with the ARPANSA Standard without a reasonable excuse.

Question 12
Do you have any comments on the proposal to provide an exemption for a person who possesses or operates a modified device that does not comply with the EME Standard because of modifications made by another person?

Exemption for named persons

We are proposing to introduce provisions in Part 8 of the General Equipment Rules to exempt persons named under the Radiocommunications (Exemption) Determination 2024 (Exemption Determination) from specified prohibitions relating to the EMC, EME and general standards and compliance labelling to the extent that the person complies with the requirements of that determination. A list of persons named under the Exemption Determination is available on the ACMA website.

The Exemption Determination is the legal basis for our IIDF, which is intended to promote innovation and industry development opportunities in Australia by allowing persons to possess, operate and supply banned equipment. The Exemption Determination manages interference and health/safety risks of banned equipment used under the IIDF by requiring devices to operate in controlled environments and comply with exposure limits in the ARPANSA Standard.

A person seeking to possess, operate and/or supply banned equipment that does not comply with EMC Standard, EME Standard, or general standards, or supply unlabelled equipment, will need to obtain a permit under the General Equipment Rules unless an exemption applies.

We are seeking to streamline our regulatory arrangements to make clear that named persons under the IIDF can conduct authorised activities involving banned equipment without the need to obtain permits under the General Equipment Rules where the:

- person is named in a notifiable instrument made under the Exemption Determination
- activity is undertaken for a purpose authorised under the Exemption Determination
- person continues to comply with all conditions applicable under the Exemption Determination.

The proposal is intended to clarify the interaction between the General Equipment Rules and the IIDF. The proposed exemption covers the possession, supply, use and labelling of the device and is intended to apply only while the person complies with the conditions of the Exemption Determination. The exemption would no longer apply if, for example, the person ceased to be named in a notifiable instrument made under the Exemption Determination.

Question 13
Do you have any comments on the proposed exemption for named persons under the IIDF?

Exemption for military equipment and weapons systems

We have identified an inconsistency between the General Equipment Rules and the treatment of defence activities under Division 4 of Part 1.4 of the Act, particularly sections 25 and 26.

Military equipment and weapons systems used by the Defence Force or members of a visiting force are currently exempt from EMC and EME requirements but are subject to the general standards as well as labelling requirements and related provisions.

We are proposing to extend the existing exemption for defence and visiting force devices to include the general standards requirements in Part 2 and the labelling requirements and related prohibitions in Part 5 to improve consistency across the arrangements.

Question 14
Do you have any comments on the proposed extension of the exemption for military equipment and weapons systems?

Minor or machinery amendments

We are also proposing minor or machinery amendments to the General Equipment Rules to:

- omit references to ‘transmitter’ in section 15 of the General Equipment Rules and replace these with ‘device’ to improve consistency across our equipment rules
- more appropriately cover the activities and functions of investigation and anti-corruption bodies specified in paragraph 53(f) of the General Equipment Rules
- remove reference to the Integrity Commissioner in paragraph 53(f) as it has been replaced by the National Anti-Corruption Commission, which is proposed to be included in the list of specified bodies in paragraph 53(f) of the General Equipment Rules
- ensure the exemption in section 54 accommodates vehicles not used on roads, such as large earthmoving and other off-road machinery
- clarify labelling obligations by expressly prohibiting the application of a compliance label to a device that does not comply with an applicable standard prescribed for it
- correct drafting errors
- update references to legislative instruments, class licences, industry documents and other documents.

Question 15
Do you have any comments on the proposed minor or machinery amendments to the General Equipment Rules?

Invitation to comment

Making a submission

We invite comments on the issues set out in this consultation paper.

- Online submissions can be made by uploading a document. Submissions in PDF, Microsoft Word or Rich Text Format are preferred.
- Submissions by post can be sent to:

  The Manager
  Infrastructure and Equipment Safeguards Section
  Australian Communications and Media Authority
  PO Box 13112 Law Courts
  Melbourne VIC 8010

The closing date for submissions is 5 pm (AEDT), Friday 29 January 2027.

Consultation enquiries can be emailed to techreg@acma.gov.au.

Publication of submissions

We publish submissions on our website, including personal information (such as names and contact details), except for information that you have claimed (and we have accepted) is confidential.

Confidential information will not be published or otherwise released unless required or authorised by law.

Privacy

View information about our policy on the publication of submissions, including collection of personal information during consultation and how we handle that information.

Information on the Privacy Act 1988, how to access or correct personal information, how to make a privacy complaint and how we will deal with any complaints, is available in our privacy policy.

Appendix A: Proposal to recognise EMC standards under European Directive 2014/30/EU

	Proposal to recognise	Currently recognised by ACMA
1	EN 13241-1	Industrial, commercial and garage doors and gates - Product standard - Part 1: Products without fire resistance or smoke control characteristics
2	EN ISO 13766-1	Earth-moving and building construction machinery - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of machines with internal electrical power supply - Part 1: General EMC requirements under typical electromagnetic environmental conditions (ISO 13766-1:2018)
3	EN ISO 14982	Agricultural and forestry machinery - Electromagnetic compatibility - Test methods and acceptance criteria (ISO 14982:1998)
4	EN 16361	Power operated pedestrian doors – Product standard, performance characteristics - Pedestrian doorsets, other than swing type, initially designed for installation with power operation
5	EN 50065-1	Signalling on low-voltage electrical installations in the frequency range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz - Part 1: General requirements, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbances
6	EN 50083-2	Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility for equipment
7	EN 50148	Electronic taximeters
8	EN 50270	Electromagnetic compatibility – Electrical apparatus for the detection and measurement of combustible gases, toxic gases or oxygen
9	EN 50293	Road traffic signal systems – Electromagnetic compatibility
10	EN 50370-1	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -Product family standard for machine tools - Part 1: Emission
11	EN 50490	Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes – Technical requirements for aeronautical ground lighting control and monitoring systems - Units for selective switching and monitoring of individual lamps
12	EN 50498	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Product family standard for aftermarket electronic equipment in vehicles
13	EN 50512	Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes - Advanced Visual Docking Guidance Systems (A-VDGS)
14	EN 50561-1	Power line communication apparatus used in low-voltage installations - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement - Part 1: Apparatus for in-home use
15	EN 55011	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment - Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement
16	EN 55012	Vehicles, boats and internal combustion engines - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement for the protection of off-board receivers
17	EN 55014-1	Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus - Part 1: Emission
18	EN IEC 55015	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment
19	EN 55032	Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Emission requirements
20	EN 60034-1	Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance
21	EN 60204-31	Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 31: Particular safety and EMC requirements for sewing machines, units and systems
22	EN 60255-26	Measuring relays and protection equipment - Part 26: Electromagnetic compatibility requirements
23	EN 60669-2-1	Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations - Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Electronic switches
24	EN 60730-1	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 1: General requirements
25	EN 60730-2-5	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems
26	EN 60730-2-6	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 2-6: Particular requirements for automatic electrical pressure sensing controls including mechanical requirements
27	EN 60730-2-7	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 2-7: Particular requirements for timers and time switches

28	EN 60730-2-8	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 2-8: Particular requirements for electrically operated water valves, including mechanical requirements
29	EN 60730-2-9	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls
30	EN 60730-2-14	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 2-14: Particular requirements for electric actuators
31	EN 60730-2-15	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 2-15: Particular requirements for automatic electrical air flow, water flow and water level sensing controls
32	EN 60870-2-1	Telecontrol equipment and systems - Part 2: Operating conditions - Section 1: Power supply and electromagnetic compatibility
33	EN 60945	Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements - Methods of testing and required test results
34	EN 60947-1	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 1: General rules
35	EN 60947-2	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 2: Circuit-breakers
36	EN IEC 60947-3	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch disconnectors and fuse-combination units
37	EN 60947-4-1	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters
38	EN IEC 60947-4-1	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters
39	EN 60947-4-2	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 4-2: Contactors and motor-starters – AC semiconductor motor controllers and starters
40	EN 60947-4-3	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 4-3: Contactors and motor-starters – AC semiconductor controllers and contactors for non-motor loads
41	EN 60947-5-1	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electromechanical control circuit devices
42	EN IEC 60947-5-2	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Proximity switches
43	EN 60947-5-3	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Requirements for proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions (PDF)
44	EN 60947-5-6	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 5-6: Control circuit devices and switching elements - DC interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR)
45	EN 60947-6-1	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 6-1: Multiple function equipment - Transfer switching equipment
46	EN 60947-6-2	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 6-2: Multiple function equipment - Control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS)
47	EN 60974-10	Arc welding equipment - Part 10: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements
48	EN 61000-6-3	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-3: Generic standards - Emission standard for residential, commercial and light industrial environments
49	EN 61000-6-4	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-4: Generic standards - Emission standard for industrial environments
50	EN 61008-1	Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCB's) - Part 1: General rules
51	EN 61009-1	Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) - Part 1: General rules
52	EN 61326-1	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirement
53	EN 61439-1	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies - Part 1: General rules
54	EN 61543	Residual current-operated protective devices (RCDs) for household and similar use - Electromagnetic compatibility
55	EN 61800-3	Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 3: EMC requirements and specific test methods
56	EN 61812-1	Time relays for industrial and residential use - Part 1: Requirements and tests
57	EN 62040-2	Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) - Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements
58	EN 62052-21	Electricity metering equipment (AC) - General requirements, tests and test conditions - Part 21: Tariff and load control equipment
59	EN IEC 62053-21	Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 21: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,5, 1 and 2)
60	EN IEC 62053-22	Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1S, 0,2S and 0,5S)
61	EN IEC 62053-23	Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)
62	EN 62054-11	Electricity metering (AC) - Tariff and load control - Part 11: Particular requirements for electronic ripple control receivers
63	EN 62054-21	Electricity metering (AC) - Tariff and load control - Part 21: Particular requirements for time switches
64	EN 62423	Type F and type B residual current operated circuit-breakers with and without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses
65	EN 62606	General requirements for arc fault detection devices

66	EN 63024	Requirements for automatic reclosing devices (ARDs) for circuit-breakers, RCBOs and RCCBs for household and similar uses
67	EN 300 386	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Telecommunication network equipment; Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements