Radiocommunications Standards Compliance and Labelling

Information for suppliers of radiocommunications products in Australia and New Zealand

JUNE 2006
Introduction

Effective radiocommunications contributes significantly to the operations of industry, commerce, safety-of-life organisations and the well-being of the community.

In managing the radiofrequency spectrum, the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) and the Radio Spectrum Management Group (RSM) of the New Zealand Ministry of Economic Development have introduced a scheme that affects manufacturers, importers and authorised agents of radiocommunications products.

The scheme will ensure that radiocommunications products meet relevant mandatory standards before such products are placed on the Australian and New Zealand markets and aim to create a common market for radiocommunications products to the greatest extent possible. Some exceptions exist due to historically different usage of frequencies. For example, a service that is not harmonised at this stage is the high frequency (HF) citizen band radio service, which uses 27 MHz in Australia and 26 MHz in New Zealand.

The trans-Tasman radiocommunications compliance arrangements consist of a set of harmonised technical standards and common regulatory processes for labelled products supplied to the Australian and New Zealand markets. The radiocommunications compliance arrangements have the same legal standing in Australia and New Zealand, and compliance in one country will be recognised in the other.

All products that come under the standards are subject to compliance and must be labelled appropriately. It is important that manufacturers and importers understand what is required for compliance. Accountability for compliance with the radiocommunications regulatory arrangements lies with Australian and New Zealand suppliers and they must take responsibility for the products they place on the market.

The harmonised arrangements for specified radiocommunications standards are an outcome of the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement (TTMRA), an intergovernment arrangement between Australia and New Zealand. Its objective is to assist in the movement of goods and services between both countries. Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) compliance arrangements are also fully harmonised between Australia and New Zealand.

Through mutual recognition and alignment of product standards, the arrangements deliver greater flexibility and lower business compliance costs to exporters on both sides of the Tasman Sea.

This booklet outlines requirements for suppliers of radiocommunications products under the harmonised arrangements.

ACMA has also published the following general information booklets:

- Telecommunications Labelling and Compliance – Information for suppliers of telecommunications equipment and cabling in Australia
- Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation – Information for manufacturers, importers and agents of mobile and portable radiocommunications transmitters with integral antennas
- Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation – Information for licensees of radiocommunications transmitters
Radiocommunications standards

Are you affected?
The radiocommunications standards compliance and labelling regulatory arrangements apply to suppliers of radiocommunications products to the Australian and New Zealand markets.

A supplier is:

• an Australian or New Zealand manufacturer who makes products for supply to the Australian or New Zealand market; or
• an importer of products intended for supply in Australia or New Zealand; or
• the authorised agent, resident in Australia or New Zealand, acting on behalf of a supplier of products to either country.

What is an agency agreement?
Where an Australian-based manufacturer or importer or an overseas manufacturer engages the services of an agent, a written agency agreement should exist between the two parties. Identical arrangements apply in New Zealand for New Zealand suppliers. ACMA and RSM require that the regulatory compliance arrangements be met by either the manufacturer (or importer) or by the agent acting on their behalf.

Agency agreements help to establish a legal framework and outline the rights and responsibilities of the parties involved. A copy of this agreement should be kept with the compliance records. More information is on the ACMA website at www.acma.gov.au.

What standards apply?
All radiocommunications products that fall within the scope of the mandated standards listed in Appendix A must comply with the radiocommunications regulatory arrangements. The types of products covered by mandatory standards include the following:

HARMONISED AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND STANDARDS
• VHF and UHF analogue speech land mobile equipment
• UHF citizen band radio service equipment
• VHF maritime mobile equipment
• 121.5 MHz and 243.0 MHz emergency position indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs)
• 406 MHz satellite distress beacons
• AM aeronautical radio service equipment
• Paging service equipment
• MF and HF international maritime mobile service radiotelephone equipment
• MF and HF land mobile service equipment.

AUSTRALIA-ONLY MANDATED STANDARDS
(UNDER C-TICK LABELLING ARRANGEMENTS)
• Short-range devices, also known as low interference potential devices
• Data transmission equipment using spread spectrum modulation techniques
• 27 MHz citizen band radio service equipment
• 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment
• Cordless telephones.

ACMA, in consultation with RSM, will progressively introduce additional standards for other types of radiocommunications equipment. These will be harmonised standards where possible. Updated information can be obtained from ACMA (see Appendix A).

The standards can be purchased from Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand—contact details are listed in Appendix B.

Why control them?
These products have the potential to cause radiofrequency interference. Performance controls on radiocommunications equipment allow for more efficient use of the radiofrequency spectrum for all users. These performance parameters are specified in the various standards.
Compliance arrangements

What are the radiocommunications compliance arrangements?

To ensure compliance with the radiocommunications regulatory arrangements, suppliers must satisfy four basic requirements. These are to:

- establish sound technical grounds for product compliance;
- make and hold a Declaration of Conformity;
- prepare and keep compliance records; and
- label the product as directed.

Under the radiocommunications regulatory arrangements, before a product covered by a harmonised standard can be first supplied to the Australian or New Zealand market, the supplier must apply to ACMA or RSM to use the C-Tick label. One application only is required, because the label and associated identification from one country will be recognised in the other. The supplier code can then be re-used on future compliant products.

The application form to apply for permission to use the C-Tick label is at the back of this booklet and also on the ACMA website at www.acma.gov.au (go to Industry > Equipment Standards & Compliance > Radiocommunications). The application form is also on the RSM website at www.rsm.govt.nz (go to Standards & Compliance, then scroll down the left-hand menu to the Supplier Code Numbers Application).

A Declaration of Conformity and all supporting evidence of compliance should be made available by the supplier for audit purposes on request in writing from either ACMA or RSM.

Once these basic requirements have been satisfied, a product may be supplied in Australia or New Zealand without further approval by ACMA or RSM.

ACMA’s radiocommunications standards compliance and labelling scheme defines three levels of evidence for demonstrating compliance. Each level has specific requirements for showing compliance with relevant standards and is based on the risk of interference that may be expected from a particular piece of radiocommunications equipment.

How do I know which level applies to my product?

Level 1 applies to devices that, if non-compliant, would have a low risk of causing interference to other devices using the radiofrequency spectrum. This level covers devices such as radio-controlled toys, remote or keyless entry systems and wireless audio systems.

Level 2 applies to devices that, if non-compliant, would have a moderate risk of causing interference to other devices using the radiofrequency spectrum. At this stage, level 2 only applies to data transmission equipment using spread spectrum modulation techniques.

Level 3 applies to devices that, if non-compliant, would have a high risk of causing interference to other devices using the radiofrequency spectrum. This level covers most two-way radio equipment, such as land mobile radio transceivers and citizen band transceivers. It also includes safety devices, such as EPIRBs.

The scheme also requires the Australian or New Zealand supplier to affix a ‘compliance label’ to their products and maintain supporting documentation.

What are the requirements of each compliance level?

LEVEL 1

For this level, the Australian or New Zealand supplier must:

- keep a description of the marketed product that positively identifies it, for example a brand name, or model number, possibly including a photograph and/or a block diagram; and
- sign a formal Declaration of Conformity stating that their manufactured or imported product complies with the relevant mandatory standard.
LEVEL 2
For this level, the Australian or New Zealand supplier must:

• keep a description of the marketed product that positively identifies it, for example a brand name, or model number, possibly including a photograph and/or a block diagram;
• sign a formal Declaration of Conformity stating that their manufactured or imported product complies with the relevant mandatory standard; and
• obtain and retain reasonable written evidence that the device complies with the standard—reasonable written evidence must include one of the following:
  - written authority by the Federal Communications Commission for a device to operate in the United States of America (USA), together with documented information showing how the device has been altered to meet Australian requirements where these diverge from USA requirements;
  - a test report prepared by an accredited testing body endorsed in accordance with the body’s accreditation criteria;
  - a test report from a person that is not an accredited testing body; or
  - a manufacturer’s performance specification for the device.

LEVEL 3
For this level, the Australian or New Zealand supplier must:

• keep a description of the marketed product that positively identifies it, for example a brand name, or model number, possibly including a photograph and/or a block diagram;
• sign a formal Declaration of Conformity stating that their manufactured or imported product complies with the relevant mandatory standard; and
• hold a technical test report in English, or a certified copy of this report, that contains the results of tests conducted on their product and shows compliance with the relevant mandatory standard. The technical tests must be conducted by:
  - in Australia—a laboratory accredited for appropriate testing by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) or
  - in New Zealand—a laboratory accredited for appropriate testing by the International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) or
  - in other countries—a laboratory accredited for appropriate testing by a body that has a mutual recognition agreement with NATA or IANZ.

What is a Declaration of Conformity?
The Declaration of Conformity is the document signed by the Australian or New Zealand supplier or overseas manufacturer to certify that the product meets the applicable standard. It must be signed by a person who holds a senior position in the company or organisation, who should have sighted the evidence that supports the declaration and be satisfied of the grounds for compliance. The signed declaration must be made available if requested by ACMA or RSM.

Does every product require a new Declaration of Conformity?
Each new model or product requires a Declaration of Conformity.

Where changes to a basic compliant model are not sufficiently different, for example, the changes are cosmetic only or do not alter the radiofrequency emission characteristics established for the basic model, then the supplier may presume compliance. In these cases, the supplier may place variants of a basic device on the market under one Declaration of Conformity. The compliance records must include a signed statement that identifies the variants, describes the changes made to the basic model and the rationale for marketing the device and variants under a single Declaration of Conformity.
What are compliance records?
Compliance records are a collection of documents assembled by the supplier to support the declaration that their radiocommunications product placed on the Australian or New Zealand market complies with the relevant mandatory standard. The documents included will depend on the compliance level. They may include some or all of the following:

- test reports;
- a description of the marketed product that positively identifies it, for example, brand name or model number, possibly including a photograph and/or block diagram;
- drawings and/or circuit diagram(s); and
- a signed Declaration of Conformity.

Where do I keep the compliance records?
The records may be held either in Australia, New Zealand or overseas once they have been examined by the supplier to establish compliance. However, the records must be made available to ACMA or RSM, for audit or investigation purposes, within 10 working days of written advice being issued by ACMA or RSM. At that time, the compliance records must be available for inspection at the Australian or New Zealand business address nominated on the application form.

Can I store my compliance records electronically?
Compliance records may be stored electronically, providing the records are in English and can be produced for inspection at audit. A compliance record may also be a copy of an original record.

How long should I keep the compliance records?
The records must be retained for five years after the product ceases to be offered for sale in Australia or New Zealand.
Labelling requirements

**Should my product be labelled?**
Suppliers of radiocommunications products to the Australian or New Zealand market, for which mandatory standards apply, must affix a compliance label to their product. The label comprises a C-Tick mark and a unique supplier identification.

The C-Tick mark is a certification trade mark registered to ACMA in Australia under the *Trade Marks Act 1995* and to RSM in New Zealand under section 47 of the New Zealand Trade Marks Act. The mark is only to be used in accordance with conditions laid down by ACMA and RSM.

A company or person wishing to use the C-Tick mark must make a written application to ACMA or RSM. The application form is at the back of this booklet and on the ACMA website. There is no registration fee.

Compliance marks can be downloaded from the ACMA or RSM websites.

Authority to use the C-Tick mark can only be issued to an Australian or New Zealand based supplier.

**What are the acceptable methods for supplier identification?**
The compliance label must include the identification of the manufacturer, importer or their agent.

The options for this identification in Australia are:

- a business name and address in Australia;
- a business name registered on the national business register;
- a personal name and address in Australia of the place of business;
- an Australian company number (ACN);
- an Australian registered body number (ARBN);
- an Australian business number (ABN);
- an Australian registered trademark; or
- the supplier code number issued by ACMA (on application).
The options in New Zealand are:

- the registered name and address of the licensee;
- a New Zealand company number of the licensee;
- a New Zealand registered trademark of the licensee;
- a registered Goods and Services Tax (GST) number; or
- the supplier code number issued by RSM (on application).

**Note:** If the trademark option is to be used, the supplier must hold a copy of either the Australian or New Zealand trademark registration certificate including a true representation of the trademark with their compliance records.

An example of the label format is at left.

**What is the purpose of the label?**

The label indicates that the product complies with the applicable standard and establishes a traceable link between a product and the supplier responsible for placing it on the Australian or New Zealand market. The use of the C-Tick cannot be transferred to another party without the prior approval of ACMA or RSM.

**LABEL REQUIREMENTS**

**The mark:** to be used exactly as shown on the ACMA or RSM websites. No variations are permitted.

**Location:** the mark and supplier identification should be a permanent feature placed on the external surface of the product as close as practical to the model identification.

If it is not possible to apply the label to the external surface of the device due to its size or physical nature, then the label must be applied to the labelling or outer surface of the device’s packaging.

If it is not practical to attach a label to the external surface of the device, due to its size or physical nature, a label may be attached in the following order of priority:

- outer surface of the packaging; or, if impractical,
- instructions for use; or, if impractical,
- warranty or guarantee certificate.

The supplier must also apply in writing to ACMA or RSM explaining why the label cannot be attached to the surface of the device and advising the intended alternative method to be used. If the explanation is acceptable, ACMA or RSM will provide written approval, which must be kept with the compliance records.

**Method of marking:** The label shall be durably applied by any suitable means such as printing, painting, moulding, etching or engraving.

**Scale:** The mark shall be legible and visible to the unaided eye no smaller than three millimetres in diameter and the supplier identification characters no less than one millimetre in height.

**Colour:** The label may be reproduced in any colour provided visibility is assured through either contrast with the background colour or marking in relief, for example, moulding or engraving.

The product may be labelled at any point before it is supplied to the Australian or New Zealand market. ACMA and RSM recognise that it will be more cost effective for many imported products if they are labelled at the time of manufacture, rather than to apply the label at the time of marketing and distribution.

The label may also be placed on promotional material associated with the product.
**Is there any exemption from the labelling requirement?**

Yes, but the importer or supplier must:

- be a member of the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries; and
- supply a device that:
  - is either manufactured as part of a motor vehicle or installed in a motor vehicle, or imported as part of a motor vehicle; and
  - is an integral part of the motor vehicle; and
  - complies with an applicable standard.

If the device is a medium risk (level 2) or high risk (level 3) device, compliance records must still be maintained.

Any device that does meet these criteria, but is supplied to the Australian market as a stand-alone item, is not exempt from the C-Tick labelling requirements.

**What if my product needs the A-Tick label for telecommunications standards?**

In Australia, the A-Tick label is used to show compliance of customer equipment with ACMA telecommunications regulatory requirements. If your product is subject to both telecommunications and radiocommunications regulatory requirements, the A-Tick mark will denote compliance with ACMA telecommunications and radiocommunications standards requirements. For example, a spread spectrum device that connects to a telecommunications network may only need the A-Tick label to denote compliance with both telecommunications and radiocommunications regulatory requirements.

In New Zealand, the A-Tick is not a recognised mark. A device that complies with a harmonised radiocommunications standard, also connects to a telecommunications network and is supplied to the joint Australian/New Zealand market will need to be labelled with both the A-Tick mark for supply in Australia and the C-Tick mark and perhaps a Telepermit for supply in New Zealand. For example, a UHF land mobile base station radio that is also connected to a telecommunications network needs only the A-Tick to be supplied in Australia, but should be labelled with both the A-Tick and C-Tick to be supplied to the joint Australian/New Zealand market.

In all cases, the compliance record must contain all the relevant information described under each of the regulatory arrangements.

**What is the Regulatory Compliance Mark (RCM)?**

The Regulatory Compliance Mark (RCM) is a trademark owned by Australian and New Zealand regulators. It is an alternative mark to the C-Tick. Suppliers from Australia and New Zealand who intend to use the RCM should register with Standards Australia in accordance with AS/NZS 4417.1 and complete the application form in AS/NZS 4417.4 to notify ACMA.

The RCM is not an alternative mark to the A-Tick telecommunications compliance mark.

**What happens if a product is already declared by someone else?**

If an importer wishes to supply a product identical to one already on the market, this importer must obtain the appropriate documentation to keep with their own compliance records. Each importer is responsible for ensuring that an imported product complies with relevant mandatory standards and must apply their own supplier identification. It is illegal for one importer to use the label of another importer without their knowledge.
What products require accredited testing?
Compliance level 3 devices must be tested by an accredited testing body for conformity with the applicable standard. The testing body must give a test report to the supplier of the device that sets out the tests it has used, the results of those tests including test data and whether the results show that the device conforms to the standard.

For more information on interpretation of test results, refer to section 17 of the Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 2003.

What about compliance level 1 and 2 devices?
Compliance level 1 does not require a supplier to hold a test report. For compliance level 2, a test report must be held by the supplier, but it does not need to come from an accredited test laboratory.

Where non-accredited testing is used, the test report must show as a minimum:
- the tests conducted;
- the results of the tests, including any test data; and
- whether the results of the test show that the product meets the standard.

The supplier accepts total responsibility for product conformity and needs to make a commercial decision on the level of testing required. When making the decision, the supplier should keep in mind the interference potential of the product.

Where a supplier chooses to use non-accredited testing, including in-house or self-testing, to support their Declaration of Conformity, ACMA and RSM reserve the right to ask for more evidence of conformity, if considered necessary.
**Where can I get my product tested?**

Compliance level 3 requires applicable radio communications products to be tested by a laboratory that is appropriately accredited for this purpose.

ACMA operates an accredited laboratory for radio communication testing in Melbourne (see Appendix D).

Information on accredited test laboratories in Australia and New Zealand may be obtained from NATA or IANZ.

Information on overseas accrediting bodies that have a mutual recognition agreement with NATA or IANZ who may have accredited laboratories suitable for radio communications testing can also be obtained from NATA or IANZ (see Appendix C).

Compliance level 1 and 2 products may be assessed by an accredited or non-accredited laboratory, in-house testing, or other suitable means and this may be used as grounds for making a Declaration of Conformity.

**TESTING AND TEST RESULTS**

An accredited test laboratory must give a test report to the supplier of the product that sets out the tests it has used, the results of those tests including test data and whether the results show that the device conforms to the standard.

Accredited test reports include measurement uncertainties. For a device to conform to the standard, the test measurement including the associated uncertainty range must be within the relevant test limit. For measurements of radiated emissions, device compliance with test limits is based on the test measurement result only.

For more information about interpretation of test results, refer to section 17 of the *Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 2003*.

**Do I need the original test report?**

The supplier does not have to hold the original of the test report. However, a copy must include a signed statement that the photocopy of the test report is a true and complete copy of the original, that is, the copy should be endorsed by the holder of the original report. An endorsed, clear faxed copy of the original report is also acceptable.

A reproduction of the original report that has been scanned and stored electronically may also be held, but must be available on request in hard copy at the time of audit.

**Can I use an overseas test report?**

A test report from an overseas test laboratory is acceptable where the product has been tested to the relevant standard listed in Appendix E.

Test reports from overseas laboratories must be written in English.
**Enforcement**

**Will ACMA or RSM inspect the compliance records?**
Although the compliance arrangements are based on industry self-regulation, ACMA and RSM back this up with an audit program in their respective jurisdictions. An enforcement program is a critical way of managing risk and is a commitment of ACMA and RSM to support responsible suppliers.

**How does ACMA or RSM decide who is to be audited?**
Suppliers are selected for audit in several ways. These include:
- a random selection from the C-Tick registration database;
- receipt of a written complaint;
- products identified at retail outlets;
- products identified through advertising material; and
- interference to communications.

When a supplier is selected for audit ACMA or RSM will provide written notice to the supplier to arrange an audit at least 10 working days before the proposed date of the audit.

The auditor will examine the documents that form the compliance records. When the auditor is satisfied that all the documentation and reports are correct the supplier will be given a satisfactory audit statement. This statement does not indicate compliance of the product(s). It only means that the compliance records were complete.

Where an auditor requires further evidence of product conformity, additional information will be requested. This may range from producing additional documentation to the submission of three randomly selected samples of the product for evaluation by an accredited laboratory nominated by ACMA or RSM. Samples for testing will only be required where compliance of the product may come into question.

ACMA and RSM will use NATA or IANZ accredited testing as the benchmark in the event of product conformity being called into question for all compliance levels and will accept that test data as final in any determination of whether the product complies.

Offences include:
- using the C-Tick mark without authorisation;
- selling unlabelled products;
- selling or labelling non-compliant products;
- making a false Declaration of Conformity; and
- failure to establish and maintain compliance records.

**What penalties apply?**
There are a range of penalties including:
- prohibiting the supply of non-compliant stock;
- seizure and forfeiture of stock in Australia or compulsory recall in New Zealand;
- penalties payable in lieu of prosecution in Australia or infringement offence and fine in New Zealand;
- prosecution; and
- fines.
Who do I contact for more information?
For more information, contact:

AUSTRALIA
ACMA regional offices (see Appendix A)

NEW ZEALAND
RSM (New Zealand Ministry of Economic Development)
Telephone: 0508 RSM INFO or 0508 776 463 (international +64 3962 2603)
Facsimile: 04 499 0797 (international +64 4 499 0797)
Email: info@rsm.govt.nz

Who do I contact to update my contact details on the supplier database?
If there are any changes to your contact details, please inform your nearest ACMA or RSM office so that your details can be updated on the supplier database.
Appendix A

ACMA regional offices

New South Wales Region
PO Box Q500
Queen Victoria Building NSW 1230
Telephone: 1300 850 115
Facsimile: 02 9245 4099
Email: nswro@acma.gov.au

Southern Australia Region
PO Box 13120 Law Courts
Melbourne Vic 8010
Telephone: 1300 850 115
Facsimile: 03 9963 6989
Email: saro@acma.gov.au

Northern Australia Region
PO Box 288
Red Hill Qld 4059
Telephone: 1300 850 115
Facsimile: 07 3247 7100
Email: naro@acma.gov.au

Western Australia Region
PO Box 3061
Perth Adelaide Terrace WA 6832
Telephone: 1300 850 115
Facsimile: 08 9461 2100
Email: waro@acma.gov.au
APPENDIX B:

Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand

All the applicable standards relevant to the radiocommunications compliance regulations may be obtained from Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand.

**Standards Australia**

Australian standards, handbooks and other documents developed by Standards Australia are printed and distributed under licence by SAI Global Limited.

For information about the development of standards, contact:

**STANDARDS AUSTRALIA LIMITED**
Telephone: 1300 65 46 46
Website: www.standards.org.au

For information about the sale and distribution of standards contact:

**SAI GLOBAL LIMITED**
Telephone: 13 12 42
Website: www.saiglobal.com

**Standards New Zealand**

For information about the sale and distribution of standards in New Zealand, contact:

**STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND**
Telephone: (04) 498 5990
Facsimile: (04) 498 5994
Website: www.standards.co.nz
Appendix C:  

Accreditation bodies

The National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) has been appointed in Australia and International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) has been appointed in New Zealand as accreditation bodies to accredit test laboratories and competent bodies for radiocommunications standards.

Accredited test reports or assessments by competent bodies must carry the NATA or IANZ logo.

Test reports made by an overseas laboratory accredited for the relevant standards by an overseas accreditation body that has a mutual recognition agreement (MRA) with NATA or IANZ are also accepted as technical grounds for product conformity. The report should be endorsed with the respective logo of the accreditation body.

More information is available from the following.

NATA  
SYDNEY (HEAD OFFICE)  
Telephone: (02) 9736 8222  
Facsimile: (02) 9743 5311  
Website: www.nata.asn.au

International Accreditation New Zealand  
Telephone: (09) 525 6655  
Facsimile: (09) 525 2266  
Website: www.ianz.govt.nz
Appendix D

NATA/IANZ accredited laboratories for radiocommunications testing

Updated information on accredited laboratories can be obtained from NATA or IANZ (see Appendix C).

ACMA Radiocommunications Compliance Laboratory
ACMA’s Melbourne Radiocommunications Compliance Laboratory is accredited by NATA. The laboratory conducts radio equipment testing traceable to national references. All certified test reports produced are of an international standard and include the uncertainties for each test.

Level 44, 360 Elizabeth Street
Melbourne Vic 3000
PO Box 13120 Law Courts
Melbourne Vic 8010

Telephone: (03) 9963 6988
International +613 9963 6988
Facsimile: (03) 9963 6989
International +613 9963 6989
Website: www.acma.gov.au
Email: melrcl@acma.gov.au
Radiocommunications Standards Compliance and Labelling

Radiocommunications equipment must meet the requirements of mandatory standards made by ACMA. There are different standards for different types of radiocommunications equipment.

A list of mandatory ACMA radiocommunications standards is on the ACMA website at [www.acma.gov.au](http://www.acma.gov.au) (go to ACMA > Industry > Equipment Standards & Compliance > Radiocommunications > Legislation and Standards). These standards refer to Australian/New Zealand standards for their technical content.

Copies of Australian/New Zealand standards referred to in these standards can be purchased from any office of Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand (see Appendix B).

ACMA and RSM aim to harmonise their radiocommunications standards regimes. Some radiocommunications standards are not harmonised due to historical differences in frequency usage.

ACMA will continue its policy of progressively introducing and harmonising standards for other types of radiocommunications equipment. The ACMA and RSM websites will be updated as standards are harmonised or introduced, together with the compliance requirements that must be met.

**Harmonised Australia/New Zealand standards**

- **AS/NZS 4295:2004** Analogue speech (angle modulated) equipment operating in the land mobile and fixed services band in the frequency range 29.7 MHz to 1 GHz
- **AS/NZS 4365:2002** Radiocommunications equipment used in the UHF citizen band radio service
- **AS/NZS 4415.1:2003** Radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands – Technical characteristics and methods of measurement. Part 1: Shipborne equipment and limited coast stations (including DSC)
- **AS/NZS 4415.2:2003** Radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands – Technical characteristics and methods of measurement. Part 2: Major coast stations, limited coast stations, ship stations and handheld stations (non DSC)
- **AS/NZS 4330:2000** 121.5, 243.0 MHz emergency position indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs), including personal EPIRBs
- **AS/NZS 4280.1:2003** 406 MHz satellite distress beacons. Part 1: Marine EPIRBs
- **AS/NZS 4280.2:2003** 406 MHz satellite distress beacons. Part 2: PLBs
- **AS/NZS 4583:1999** Amplitude modulated equipment for use in the aeronautical radio service in the frequency range 118 MHz to 137 MHz
- **AS/NZS 4769.1:2000** Radiocommunications equipment used in the paging service. Part 1: Angle modulated equipment
- **AS/NZS 4769.2:2000** Radiocommunications equipment used in the paging service. Part 2: Amplitude modulated equipment
- **AS/NZS 4582:1999** MF & HF radiocommunications equipment in the international maritime mobile radiotelephone service
- **AS/NZS 4770:2000** MF & HF radiocommunications equipment in the land mobile service utilising single sideband suppressed carrier emission

**APPENDIX E: Radiocommunications standards and related compliance levels**
Australia-only mandated standards (under C-tick labelling arrangements)

- AS/NZS 4268:2003 Radio equipment and systems – Short range devices – Limits and methods of measurement
- AS/NZS 4771:2000 Technical characteristics and test conditions for data transmission equipment operating in the 900 MHz, 2.4 GHz and 5.8 GHz bands and using spread spectrum modulation techniques
- AS/NZS 4355:1995 Radiocommunications equipment used in the handphone and citizen band radio services operating at frequencies not exceeding 30 MHz
- AS 4367 - 1996 Radiocommunications equipment used in the inshore boating radio services band
- AS/NZS 4281:1995 Radiocommunications requirements for cordless telephones operating in the 1.7 MHz and between the 30 and 41 MHz frequency bands

Summary of AS/NZS standards as mandated by the ACMA standard and the associated compliance level

AS/NZS 4295:2004 ANALOGUE LAND MOBILE EQUIPMENT 29.7 MHZ–1 GHZ

- Analogue speech (angle modulated) equipment operating in the land mobile and fixed services band in the frequency range 29.7 MHz to 1 GHz
- AS/NZS 4295:2004 adopted by the ACMA Radiocommunications (Analogue Speech (Angle Modulated) Equipment) Standard 2005 but limited in scope to a maximum operating frequency of 520 MHz, which was the upper limit of the standard it replaces. This standard includes grandfathering provisions for equipment approved to the previous ACMA standard.
- Compliance: Level 3

AS/NZS 4365:2002 UHF CITIZEN BAND RADIO SERVICE

- Radiocommunications equipment used in the UHF citizen band radio service
- Compliance: Level 3

AS/NZS 4415:2003 RADIOTELEPHONE MARITIME MOBILE VHF IMM (DSC & NON DSC)

- Radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands – technical characteristics and methods of measurement
- Compliance: Level 3

AS/NZS 4330:2000 EPIRB EQUIPMENT, 121.5 AND 243.0 MHZ

- 121.5 and 243.0 MHz emergency position indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs) including personal EPIRBs and portable ELTs
• The COSPAS-SARSAT satellite system will cease to monitor 121.5 MHz transmissions on 1 February 2009 as a primary distress beacon frequency. However, monitoring of 406 MHz beacons continues.

• Compliance: Level 3

AS/NZS 4280:2003 (EPIRBs & PLBS) 406 MHZ SATELLITE DISTRESS BEACONS
• 406 MHz EPIRBs, AS/NZS 4280.1:2003 mandated as modified by the ACMA Radiocommunications (406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons) Standard 2005 (requirements for 121.5 MHz homing beacon)
• 406 MHz PLBs, AS/NZS 4280.2:2003 mandated as modified by the ACMA Radiocommunications (406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons) Standard 2005 (requirements for 121.5 MHz homing beacon)
• This ACMA standard includes grandfathering provisions for equipment approved to the previous ACMA standard.

• Compliance: Level 3

AS/NZS 4583:1999 AERONAUTICAL RADIO SERVICE IN THE FREQUENCY RANGE 118 TO 137 MHZ
• Amplitude modulated equipment for use in the aeronautical radio service in the frequency range 118 MHz to 137 MHz
• Technical elements mandated: AS/NZS 4583:1999 as modified by the ACMA Radiocommunications (118MHz to 137MHz Amplitude Modulated Equipment – Aeronautical Radio Services) Standard 2002

• Compliance: Level 3

AS/NZS 4769:2000 PAGING SERVICE EQUIPMENT (FM & AM)

• Compliance: Level 3

AS/NZS 4582:1999 MF & HF INTERNATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE
• MF and HF radiocommunications equipment in the international maritime mobile radiotelephone service

• Compliance: Level 3

AS/NZS 4770:2000 MF & HF LAND MOBILE EQUIPMENT USING SSB
• MF and HF radiocommunications equipment in the land mobile service utilizing single sideband suppressed carrier emission

• Compliance: Level 3
The following standards are Australia-only mandated standards (under C-tick labelling arrangements)

**AS/NZS 4268:2003 RADIO EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – SHORT RANGE DEVICES**
- Radio equipment and systems – short range devices – limits and methods of measurement
- Technical elements mandated: AS/NZS 4268:2003 as modified by the ACMA Radiocommunications (Short Range Devices) Standard 2004
- A number of amendments have been issued by Standards Australia for AS/NZS 4268:2003, which are automatically picked up by the ACMA standard
- Compliance: Level 1

**AS/NZS 4771: 2000 SPREAD SPECTRUM EQUIPMENT USING 900 MHZ, 2.4 GHZ AND 5.8 GHZ BANDS**
- Equipment under this standard is also within the coverage of AS/NZS 4268:2003 (above) and this standard will eventually be revoked
- Technical characteristics and test conditions for data transmission equipment operating in the 900 MHz, 2.4 GHz and 5.8 GHz bands and using spread spectrum modulation techniques
- Compliance: Level 2

**AS/NZS 4355:1995 HF CITIZEN BAND RADIO SERVICE**
- Radiocommunications equipment used in the handphone and citizen band radio services operating at frequencies not exceeding 30 MHz
- Compliance: Level 3

**AS 4367–1996 AM & SSB 27 MHZ MARINE BAND EQUIPMENT**
- Radiocommunications equipment used in the inshore boating radio services band
- Compliance: Level 3

**AS/NZS 4281:1995 CORDLESS TELEPHONES 1.7 MHZ AND BETWEEN 30 AND 41 MHZ**
- Radiocommunications requirements for cordless telephones operating in the 1.7 MHz and between 30 and 41 MHz frequency band
- Compliance: Level 1

Copies of the AS/NZS standards are available from Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand (see Appendix B).

**Future standards**
ACMA intends to mandate standards in the future for:
- Digital radio equipment operating in the land mobile & fixed services bands in the frequency range 29.7 MHz to 1 GHz

For information about the elements of standards mandated, or future standards to be introduced, please contact ACMA (see Appendix A).
Application for permission to use compliance marks

Instructions for completion

Please print clearly. Illegible, unclear or incomplete application forms may delay processing.

Where to send the form

Send completed forms to your nearest ACMA regional office located at:

New South Wales Region
PO Box Q500, Queen Victoria Building NSW 1230
Telephone: 1300 850 115
Facsimile: (02) 9245 4099
Email: nswo@amca.gov.au

Southern Australia Region
PO Box 13120, Law Courts
Melbourne VIC 8010
Telephone: 1300 850 115
Facsimile: (03) 9963 6989
Email: saro@acma.gov.au

Northern Australia Region
PO Box 288, Red Hill QLD 4059
Telephone: 1300 850 115
Facsimile: (07) 3247 7100
Email: naro@aca.gov.au

Western Australia Region
PO Box 6189, East Perth WA 6892
Telephone: 1300 850 115
Facsimile: (08) 9461 2100
Email: waro@acma.gov.au

Supplier’s details (manufacturer, importer or an authorised agent)

Name of company
(OR PARTNERSHIP, TRADING TRUST OR INDIVIDUAL)

Postal address

Australian company number (ACN), or
Australian registered body number (ARBN), or
Australian business number (ABN)

Street Address where compliance records are to be kept
(IF SAME AS POSTAL ADDRESS, WRITE ‘AS ABOVE’)

Which regime(s) are you intending to supply under?

- Telecommunications (A-Tick)
- Radiocommunications (C-Tick)
- EMC (C-Tick)
- EMR (C-Tick)

Contact details

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Declaration

I declare that the contents of this application are true and correct. I understand that the compliance mark can only be used in accordance with the requirements specified in a Notice made under:

- Section 182 of the Radiocommunications Act 1992; or
- Section 407 of the Telecommunications Act 1997.

For your information

Under Division 136 of the Criminal Code, it is an offence in Australia to make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular in an application.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 12 months.

Signature of supplier / agent

Date

PRINT NAME

POSITION IN ORGANISATION
Supplier’s declaration of conformity

For compliance levels 1, 2 and 3 in Australia and Levels of Conformity 1, 2 and 3 in New Zealand.

As required by notices under:
- section 182 of the Australian Radiocommunications Act 1992;
- section 407 of the Australian Telecommunications Act 1989, and
- section 134 of the New Zealand Radiocommunications Act 1989.

Instructions for completion

This completed form remains with the supplier as part of the documentation required for the compliance records do not return to the ACMA or RSM.

Supplier details

Name (NAME OF MANUFACTURER OR IMPORTER)

Address (ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER OR IMPORTER)

POSTCODE

ACN, ARBN, ABN, NZCN or NZ GST Number

ACMA/MED Supplier Code Number

Product details

Product description—brand name, model, lot, batch or serial number (IF AVAILABLE)

Applicable Standards details

Standard title, number, edition and if applicable the test report number

Declaration

I hereby declare that the product mentioned above complies with the above mentioned standards and all products supplied under this Declaration will be identical to the sample identified above.

Signature of supplier / agent

Date

PRINT NAME

POSITION IN ORGANISATION