



Electromagnetic Compatibility 2014/30/EU

The main objective of the EMC directive is to guarantee the free movement of apparatus and to create an acceptable electromagnetic environment in the Community territory. It's objective is thus to regulate the compatibility of equipment regarding EMC. In order to achieve this objective, provisions have been put in place so that:

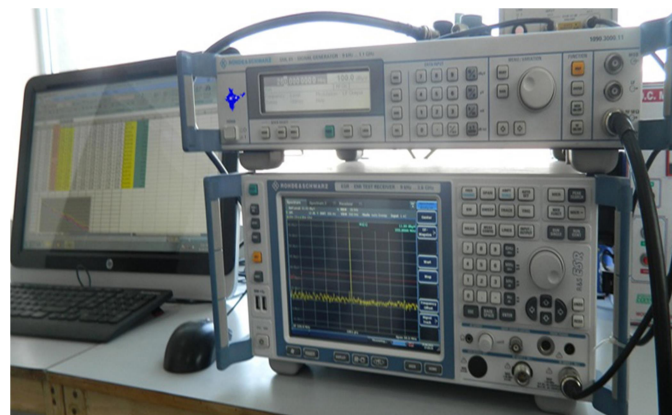
Equipment (apparatus and fixed installations) needs to comply with the requirements of the EMC Directive when it is placed on the market and/or taken into service;

The application of good engineering practice is required for fixed installations, with the possibility for the competent authorities of Member States to impose measures if non-compliance are established.

WHICH PRODUCTS ARE COVERED BY THE EMC DIRECTIVE?

The EMC Directive 2014/30/EU applies to a vast range of equipment encompassing electrical and electronic appliances, systems and installations.

The Directive applies to products liable to generate electromagnetic disturbance, or the performance of which is liable to be affected by such disturbance, and to fixed installations.



WHICH PRODUCTS ARE NOT COVERED BY THE EMC DIRECTIVE 2014/30/EU?

Equipment covered by Directive 1999/5/EC on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment;

Aeronautical products, parts and appliances as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1592/2002;

Radio equipment used by radio amateurs within the meaning of the Radio Regulations adopted by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);

Equipment which, by its very nature, is incapable of generating electromagnetic emissions which exceed a level allowing radio and telecommunication equipment and other equipment to operate as intended;

Equipment which, by its very nature, operates without unacceptable degradation in the presence of the electromagnetic disturbance normally consequent upon its intended use.

HOW TO COMPLY WITH THE EMC DIRECTIVE 2014/30/EU:

The conformity assessment procedure for apparatus has been simplified to a single procedure. There is no compulsory involvement of a third party, but the manufacturer has the option of presenting his technical



documentation to a Notified Body for assessment.

Three methods are possible for the EMC assessment:

- a) Application of EMC harmonised standards;
- b) An EMC assessment where no harmonised standards have been applied and the manufacturer applies his own methodology.
- c) Mixed assessment, combining the two previous methods. For example, one could use the harmonised standards to cover emission phenomena and a detailed technical EMC assessment for immunity aspects.

Note that the EMC assessment is the sole responsibility of the manufacturer; it is never the responsibility of a third party such as a Notified Body or an EMC test laboratory.

