Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997

as amended

made under paragraph 107 (1) (f) and subsection 179 (1) of the

Radiocommunications Act 1992

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Determination [*see* Note 1]

This Determination is the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997*.

2 Scope

(1) This Determination sets out conditions to which an amateur licence is subject in the following manner:

(a) every amateur licence is subject to the conditions in Part 2;

(b) every amateur licence (amateur advanced station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 3;

(c) every amateur licence (amateur standard station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 5;

(d) every amateur licence (amateur foundation station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 6;

(e) every amateur licence (amateur beacon station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 8;

(f) every amateur licence (amateur repeater station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 9.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), if a condition in this Determination is inconsistent with a condition specified in the licence, the condition specified in the licence applies.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the condition set out in subsection 8 (1A).

3 Interpretation

(1) In this Determination, unless the contrary intention appears:

ACMA means the Australian Communications and Media Authority

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

amateur licence (amateur advanced station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur advanced station.

amateur licence (amateur beacon station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur beacon station.

amateur licence (amateur foundation station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur foundation station.

amateur licence (amateur repeater station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur repeater station.

amateur licence (amateur standard station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur standard station.

emergency services means services provided by an organisation established in a State or Territory for purposes that include the provision of services during an emergency.

emission mode means the mode that may be used to transmit from a station operated under a licence, identified in accordance with Schedule 1 in terms of:

(a) the necessary bandwidth of the transmission; and

(b) the modulation of the main carrier of the transmission; and

(c) the nature of the signal or signals modulating the main carrier of the transmission; and

(d) the kind of information to be transmitted.

Note Schedule 1 sets out the symbols used to describe the components of each emission mode, and is based on information in Article 4 (Designation of Emission) of the Radio Regulations.

licence means:

(a) an amateur licence (amateur advanced station); or

(b) an amateur licence (amateur beacon station); or

(c) an amateur licence (amateur foundation station); or

(d) an amateur licence (amateur repeater station); or

(e) an amateur licence (amateur standard station).

licensee means the holder of a licence and includes any person authorised by the licensee to operate a station under the licence.

manually operated morse key means a straight or up-and-down morse key or a manually operated mechanical automatic or semi-automatic "bug" style morse key, but does not include a key that is part of a keyboard.

Melbourne Area means the geographic area in Victoria including all places located not more than 250 kilometres from the Melbourne General Post Office, at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, being latitude 37° 48′ 53″ south, longitude 144° 57′ 42″ east.

Note The Melbourne Area may also be referenced by means of the Australian Map Grid coordinates according to which the Melbourne General Post Office is located at the Australian Map Grid coordinates of Zone 55, Easting 320605, Northing 5812740.

necessary bandwidth means, for a given class of emission, the width of the frequency band that is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate, and with the quality, required under specified conditions.

operate has the meaning given in subsection (1A).

originating station, for an amateur repeater station, means an amateur station that transmits a signal to the amateur repeater station.

packet mode means a method of originating, storing and forwarding digital information transmitted by a radiocommunications device.

Perth Area means the geographic area described by a circle with a radius of 250 kilometres whose centre is located at the Perth General Post Office, 3 Forrest Place, Perth, Western Australia, 6000, being latitude 31º 57′ 12″ south, longitude 115º 51′ 27″ east.

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Note The Perth Area may also be referenced by means of the Australian Map Grid coordinates according to which the Perth General Post Office is located at the Australian Map Grid coordinates of Zone 50, Easting 392020, Northing 6464140.

public telecommunications network means a carriage service supplied to the public.

pX means peak envelope power.

pY means mean power.

qualified operator, for a station, means a person who is a qualified operator for that type of station under the *Radiocommunications (Qualified Operators) Determination 2005*.

qualified person means a person who holds an overseas qualification equivalent to the certificate of proficiency for a qualified operator.

Radio Regulations means the *Radio Regulations* published by the International Telecommunication Union as amended from time to time.

radioteletype mode means a method of originating or receiving digital information transmitted by a radiocommunications device.

repeater input means the receive frequency of an amateur repeater station that is used by other amateur stations to communicate with that station.

repeater link means a radiocommunication link used solely for intercommunication between 2 amateur repeater stations.

repeater output means the transmit frequency that is used by an amateur repeater station to communicate with other amateur stations.

spectrum plan means the *Australian Radiofrequency Spectrum Plan 2009*.

Sydney Area means the geographic area described by a circle with a radius of 270 kilometres whose centre is located at the Sydney General Post Office, 130 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000, being latitude 33° 52′ 14″ south, longitude 151° 12′ 26″ east.

Note The Sydney Area may also be referenced by means of the Australian Map Grid coordinates according to which the Sydney General Post Office is located at Australian Map Grid coordinates of Zone 56, Easting 334188, Northing 6250750.

third party means a person who does not hold an amateur licence.

(1A) In this Determination:

operate means take an action to control the operation of the amateur transmitter, other than:

(a) in relation to an amateur standard station or an amateur advanced station — an action taken by a person who is not a qualified operator or a qualified person, that is done in the presence of and under the supervision of a qualified operator or qualified person, to activate by switch or voice a microphone connected to a transmitter, when the operation of the transmitter:

(i) is limited to causing the transmitter to transmit or to cease to transmit; and

(ii) is otherwise controlled by the qualified operator or qualified person; or

(b) in relation to an amateur standard station or an amateur advanced station — an action taken by a person who is not a qualified operator or a qualified person, that is done in the presence of and under the supervision of a qualified operator or qualified person, to control the operation of a transmitter while being trained or examined for the purpose of becoming a qualified operator; or

(c) in relation to an amateur standard station or an amateur advanced station — an action taken by a person who is not a qualified operator or a qualified person, to activate by switch or voice a microphone connected to a transmitter through a public communications network if:

(i) the action is limited to causing the transmitter to transmit or to cease to transmit; and

(ii) the operation of the transmitter is otherwise controlled by a qualified operator or qualified person present at the transmitter; or

(d) in relation to an amateur standard station or an amateur advanced station, for a station which receives radio signals from a second amateur station and automatically retransmits those signals by radio — an action taken by the operator of the second amateur station if that action causes the retransmitting station's transmitter to only transmit or to cease to transmit; or

(e) in relation to an amateur standard station or an amateur advanced station, for a station which receives signals through a public telecommunications network from a second amateur station and automatically retransmits those signals by radio — an action taken by the operator of the second amateur station if that action causes the retransmitting station's transmitter to only transmit or to cease to transmit; or

(f) in relation to an amateur repeater station:

(i) which receives radio signals from a second amateur station and automatically retransmits those signals; or

(ii) which is connected to a public telecommunications network which receives signals from a second amateur station and automatically retransmits those signals;

an action by the operator of the second amateur station that causes the first station's transmitter to only transmit or to cease to transmit.

Note 1 The operation of transmitters used to transmit signals to amateur stations that receive radio signals and automatically retransmit those signals remains subject to the provisions of this Determination.

Note 2 All actions taken to control the operation of a transmitter used to transmit signals to stations mentioned in paragraphs (d) and (f) are considered to be operation of the transmitter.

(2) For this Determination, a frequency band described using 2 frequencies starts immediately above the lower frequency and ends at the higher frequency.

(3) An Australian Map Grid coordinate mentioned in this Determination is to be determined by reference to the Australian Geodetic Datum (known as AGD66) published in the *Gazette* of 6 October 1966.

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(4) A reference in this Determination to another instrument made under the Act is a reference to the instrument as in force or existing from time to time.

Part 2 Conditions for every amateur licence

4 Conditions

Every amateur licence is subject to the conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur station under the licence by the licensee.

5 Communication by an amateur station

(1) The licensee must not solicit a message that is to be transmitted on behalf of a third party unless the message relates to a disaster.

(2) The licensee must not transmit a message on behalf of a third party:

(a) enabling any person to obtain a financial gain or other reward, directly or indirectly; or

(b) relating to the commercial or financial affairs of any person.

Note Subject to subsections (1) and (2), a licensee may transmit messages on behalf of a third party to an amateur station, including an amateur station in a foreign country. Other countries may permit the transmission or reception of messages on behalf of third parties only in the case of emergencies or disaster relief. The ACMA recommends that licensees respect any restrictions applied to amateur stations in foreign countries in relation to the transmission or reception of messages on behalf of a third party.

(3) The licensee must not transmit a message to an amateur station in a foreign country if the transmission would be inconsistent with the Australian table of allocations in the spectrum plan or a footnote to that table.

6 Use of an amateur station

The licensee:

(a) must use an amateur station solely for the purpose of:

(i) self training in radiocommunications; or

(ii) intercommunications; or

(iii) technical investigations into radiocommunications; or

(iv) transmitting news and information services related to the operation of amateur stations, as a means of facilitating intercommunication; and

(b) must not use an amateur station for financial gain; and

(c) must not transmit:

(i) a message that is, or includes, an advertisement; or

(ii) any form of entertainment.

7 Interference

The licensee must not operate an amateur station if its operation causes harmful interference to radiocommunications.

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7A Spurious emission limits for an amateur station

(1) The licensee must not operate an amateur station if the emissions of the station include spurious emissions that are not attenuated below the power of the wanted emission supplied to the antenna transmission line by:

(a) for frequencies less than 30 MHz — the lesser of:

(i) 43 + 10 log (PEP) dB; and

(ii) 50 dB; or

(b) for frequencies above 30 MHz — the lesser of

(i) 43 + 10 log (P) dB; and

(ii) 70 dB.

(2) In subsection (1):

P means mean power in watts supplied to the antenna transmission line.

PEP means peak envelope power in watts supplied to the antenna transmission line.

8 Operation of an amateur station

(1A) The licensee of an amateur station (other than an amateur beacon station or amateur repeater station) may, on the following days, substitute the prefix letters VK in the call sign printed on the licensee's amateur licence with the prefix letters AX:

(a) 26 January;

(b) 25 April;

(c) 17 May.

Example

If the call sign specified in the licensee's licence is VK1ZZZ, the licensee may use the call sign AX1ZZZ on the days mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) above.

Note 26 January is Australia Day, 25 April is Anzac Day and 17 May is World Telecommunication Day.

(1) Subject to subsection (2A), if the licensee makes a single transmission from an amateur station (other than an amateur beacon station or amateur repeater station), the licensee must transmit the call sign of any station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's amateur station:

(a) at the beginning and end of the transmission; and

(b) for a transmission that lasts more than 10 minutes — at least once during each period of 10 minutes in the transmission; and

(c) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code.

(2) Subject to subsection (2A), if the licensee makes a series of transmissions from an amateur station (other than an amateur beacon station or amateur repeater station) to a station with which communications have been established:

(a) the licensee must transmit the call sign of the station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's amateur station:

(i) at the beginning and at the end of the series of transmissions; and

(ii) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code; and

(b) for a transmission that lasts more than 10 minutes — the licensee must transmit the call sign of the station being called or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's station:

(i) at least once during each period of 10 minutes in the course of the series; and

(ii) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code.

(2A) If a network of amateur operators is participating in emergency services operations or related training exercises, for transmissions relating to those operations or exercises, the licensee must ensure that arrangements are in place for at least 1 station in the network to transmit the call signs of the stations participating in the network:

(a) at the beginning and end of a transmission or series of transmissions; and

(b) for a transmission or series of transmissions that lasts for more than 30 minutes — at least once during each period of 30 minutes; and

(c) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code.

(3) Subject to subsection (3A), the licensee must not cause a carrier wave to be emitted from an amateur station unless:

(a) the wave is subjected to intelligible modulation; or

(b) the wave is emitted during a brief test or an adjustment.

(3A) The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit signals that are encoded for the purpose of obscuring the meaning of the signals, except for:

(a) signals exchanged between an amateur station and a space station in the amateur satellite service for the purpose of controlling the operation of the space station; and

(b) signals exchanged between an amateur station and an unattended amateur station for the purpose of controlling the operation of the unattended amateur station; and

(c) intercommunications when participating in emergency services operations or related training exercises.

(4) The licensee must not operate an amateur station if its operation causes interference to radiocommunications services due to transmissions that:

(a) vary from the nominal frequency; or

(b) have key impact emissions as a side effect of Morse code transmission; or

(c) contain harmonics; or

(d) make other unessential emissions.

(5) The licensee must take measures that are reasonably practicable to erect, fix, place and use an amateur station in a way that avoids interference to the efficient and convenient working of other stations.

(6) If the licensee proposes to retransmit a transmission originating from another amateur station, the licensee must:

(a) obtain the consent of the other licensee to retransmit the transmission; and

(b) transmit the other licensee's call sign at the beginning and the end of each transmission; and

(c) indicate, as part of the transmission, that it is a retransmission of a transmission of another amateur station.

8A Transmission on authorised frequency bands

(1) The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit a signal to another amateur station, through an amateur repeater station, if the licensee is not authorised under the licence to transmit on the repeater output of the amateur repeater station.

(2) The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit a signal to another amateur station, through an amateur repeater station linked to a second amateur repeater station, if the licensee is not authorised under the licence to use the repeater output of the second repeater station.

(3) The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit a signal to a second amateur station through a third amateur station if the licensee is not authorised under the licence to transmit on the third amateur station's transmit frequency.

Note A licensee may transmit a signal over a repeater link, whether or not the licensee is authorised to transmit on the repeater link frequencies.

9 Control of equipment at an amateur station

(1) The licensee must ensure that an amateur station is operated at all times by a qualified operator or qualified person in attendance at the amateur station, unless the station is:

(a) an amateur repeater station; or

(b) an amateur beacon station; or

(c) an amateur station using automatic mode (including, for example, packet mode and radioteletype mode); or

(d) an amateur station using computer controlled mode (including, for example, packet mode and radioteletype mode); or

(e) an amateur station at a remote location.

(2) The licensee must ensure that at all times when an amateur station is operated unattended:

(a) a timer is fitted to the station to cause its automatic shutdown if a malfunction causes an unintentional transmission of more than 10 minutes' duration; and

(b) a transmission from the station can be terminated promptly if the transmission causes interference to another service.

Note For details of the classes of transmitter licences for transmitters that must be operated by qualified operators, see *Radiocommunications (Qualified Operators) Determination 2005*.

10 Portable operation of an amateur station

The licensee must not operate an amateur station at a location not mentioned in the licence for a continuous period of:

(a) if the station is an amateur beacon station or an amateur repeater station — more than 7 days; and

(b) in any other case — more than 4 months.

Note If the licensee intends to operate an amateur station at a location not mentioned in the licence for a continuous period longer than the relevant period mentioned in section 10, the licensee should ask the ACMA to change the location mentioned in the licence to the new location by varying the licence under section 111 of the Act.

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Part 2A Conditions for amateur licence (amateur standard station, amateur advanced station and amateur repeater station)

11 Conditions

Every licence for a station to which section 11A or 11B applies is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation by the licensee under the licence of the station.

11A Restrictions on connection to a public telecommunications network — general

(1) This section applies to

(a) an amateur standard station; and

(b) an amateur advanced station; and

(c) an amateur repeater station.

(2) The licensee must not, directly or indirectly, connect the station to a public telecommunications network, unless the licensee has implemented reasonable measures to ensure that only appropriately licensed persons access the station to transmit a signal to another amateur station.

(3) In this section:

appropriately licensed person means a person holding a licence that authorises that person to operate a station using the frequency and emission mode of the station being accessed.

Note 1 A licensee who operates a station connected to the public telecommunications network is not required to authorise other persons to operate the station for the purpose of accessing the station.

Note 2 For the purpose of the amateur service, the Internet is considered to be part of a public telecommunications network.

11B Restrictions on connection from a public telecommunications network

(1) This subsection applies to:

(a) an amateur standard station; and

(b) an amateur advanced station.

(2) If a licensee connects a person from a public telecommunications network to the station, whether manually or automatically, the licensee must:

(a) advise the person being connected that his or her transmissions may be overheard by other persons; and

(b) advise the person being connected to disconnect if he or she does not wish to proceed with the connection.

Note It is an offence, under subsection 7 (1) of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* to intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system. Under subsection 6 (1) of that Act, interception of a communication passing over a telecommunications system means listening to or recording, by any means, such a communication in its passage over that telecommunications system without the knowledge of the person making the communication.

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Part 3 Conditions for amateur licence (amateur advanced station)

12 Conditions

Every amateur licence (amateur advanced station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation by the licensee under the licence of the station.

12A Restrictions on operation of station

The licensee of an amateur advanced station must not authorise another person to operate the station if the other person is not a qualified operator or qualified person.

13 Permitted frequency bands

The licensee must operate an amateur advanced station only on a frequency that:

(a) is in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Part 1 of Schedule 2; and

(b) is not in an excluded frequency range specified in an item in Part 2 of Schedule 2 for the area of operation.

14 Emissions from an amateur advanced station

The licensee must not operate an amateur advanced station in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 2 unless:

(a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and

(b) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

15 Operating an amateur advanced station in the frequency band 50 MHz to 52 MHz

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if the licensee operates an amateur advanced station in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz.

(2) The licensee must not operate the station if it causes interference to the reception of the transmissions of television channel 0.

(3) If the licensee operates the station in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or the Australian Capital Territory, the licensee must operate the station:

(a) in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 50.300 MHz only, using:

(i) emission mode 200HA1A and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pY; or

(ii) emission mode 1K12F1D and a maximum transmitter power of 30 watts pY; or

(iii) emission mode 4K00J3E and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pX; and

(b) at a place that is:

(i) at least 120 kilometres from a television channel 0 main station; and

(ii) at least 60 kilometres from a television channel 0 translator station; and

(iii) at least 60 kilometres from a television translator station that has inputs on television channel 0.

Note For details of VHF television channel 0 stations, see Schedule 7.

15A Operating an amateur advanced station in the frequency bands 3.425 GHz to 3.4425 GHz and 3.475 GHz to 3.4925 GHz

If the licensee operates an amateur advanced station in the frequency band 3.425 GHz to 3.4425 GHz or 3.475 GHz to 3.4925 GHz, the licensee must not operate the station in a designated area described in Schedule 5.

15B Operating an amateur advanced station in the frequency bands 3.4425 GHz to 3.475 GHz and 3.5425 GHz to 3.575 GHz

If the licensee operates an amateur advanced station in the frequency band 3.4425 GHz to 3.475 GHz or 3.5425 GHz to 3.575 GHz, the licensee must not operate the station in a designated area described in Schedule 6.

15C Operating an amateur advanced station in the frequency band 135.7 kHz to 137.8 kHz

If a licensee operates an amateur advanced station in the frequency band 135.7 kHz to 137.8 kHz, the licensee must not operate the station using a radiated power of more than 1 watt pX EIRP.

16 Transmitter output power

(1) Subject to sections 15 and 15C, the licensee must not operate an amateur advanced station, using a transmitter output power of more than 400 watts pX, if the emission mode of the station includes:

(a) C3F; or

(b) J3E; or

(c) R3E.

(2) Subject to sections 15 and 15C, the licensee must not operate an amateur advanced station, with an emission mode not mentioned in subsection (1), using a transmitter output power of more than 120 watts pY.

Note The licensee of an amateur advanced station who operates an amateur station to automatically retransmit radio signals from another amateur station is not required to

authorise the person operating the other amateur station to operate the licensee's station for the purpose of the retransmission.

Part 5 Conditions for amateur licence (amateur standard station)

22 Conditions

Every amateur licence (amateur standard station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation by the licensee under the licence of the station.

22A Restriction on operation of station

The licensee of an amateur standard station must not authorise another person to operate the station if the other person is not a qualified operator or qualified person.

23 Permitted frequency bands

The licensee must operate an amateur standard station to transmit only on a frequency in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 3.

24 Emissions from an amateur standard station

The licensee must not operate an amateur standard station in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 3 unless:

(a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and

(b) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

25 Transmitter output power

(1) The licensee must not operate an amateur standard station, using a transmitter output power of more than 100 watts pX, if the emission mode of the station includes:

(a) J3E; or

(b) R3E.

(2) The licensee must not operate an amateur standard station, with an emission mode not mentioned in subsection (1), using a transmitter output power of more than 30 watts pY.

Note The licensee of an amateur standard station who operates an amateur station to automatically retransmit radio signals from another amateur station is not required to authorise the person operating the other amateur station to operate the licensee's station for the purpose of the retransmission.

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Part 6 Conditions for amateur licence (amateur foundation station)

26 Conditions

Every amateur licence (amateur foundation station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur foundation station by the licensee under the licence.

27 Permitted frequency bands

The licensee must operate an amateur foundation station to transmit only on a frequency in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 3A.

27A Restrictions on operation of an amateur foundation station

(1) The licensee of an amateur licence (amateur foundation station) must not authorise another person to operate the licensee's amateur station if the other person is not a qualified operator or qualified person.

(2) The licensee of an amateur licence (amateur foundation station) must not operate an amateur station using automatic mode or computer controlled mode.

(3) The licensee of an amateur licence (amateur foundation station) must not operate an amateur station that is directly connected to a public telecommunications network.

Note An amateur foundation station may be indirectly connected to a public telecommunications network through a gateway operated by another licensee.

28 Transmitting equipment restrictions

The licensee must not operate an amateur foundation station using a transmitter that has not been manufactured commercially.

29 Emissions from an amateur foundation station

The licensee must not operate an amateur foundation station in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 3A unless:

(a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and

(b) if the emission mode is 200HA1A, the information to be transmitted is sent by the use of a manually operated morse key; and

(c) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

30 Transmitter output power

The licensee must not operate an amateur foundation station using a transmitter output power of more than 10 watts pX.

Part 8 Conditions for amateur licence (amateur beacon station)

35 Conditions

Every amateur licence (amateur beacon station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur beacon station under the licence by the licensee.

36 Operating an amateur beacon station in the frequency band 50 MHz to 52 MHz

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if the licensee operates an amateur beacon station in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz.

(2) The licensee must not operate the amateur beacon station if it causes interference to the reception of the transmissions of television channel 0.

(3) If the licensee operates the amateur beacon station in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or the Australian Capital Territory, the licensee must operate the station:

(a) in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 50.300 MHz only, using:

(i) emission mode 200HA1A and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pY; or

(ii) emission mode 1K12F1D and a maximum transmitter power of 30 watts pY; or

(iii) emission mode 4K00J3E and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pX; and

(b) at a place that is:

(i) at least 120 kilometres from a television channel 0 main station; and

(ii) at least 60 kilometres from a television channel 0 translator station; and

(iii) at least 60 kilometres from a television translator station that has inputs on television channel 0.

Note 1 Schedule 1 explains the meaning of ***emission mode***.

Note 2 For details of VHF television channel 0 stations, see Schedule 7.

37 Call sign

The licensee must operate an amateur beacon station by transmitting the call sign allocated to the licensee by the ACMA at least once in each 10 minute period of operation of the station.

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Part 9 Conditions for amateur licence (amateur repeater station)

38 Conditions

Every amateur licence (amateur repeater station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur repeater station under the licence by the licensee.

39 Operation of an amateur repeater station

(1) The licensee must not operate an amateur repeater station unless it is operated:

(a) to receive signals or retransmit those signals; or

(b) to transmit a signal that identifies the station.

(2) An amateur repeater station must incorporate a device that prevents the transmission of a signal in the absence of a received signal.

39A Devices operating in the frequency band 433.05–434.79 MHz

(1) For paragraph 4 (1) (b) of the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2000*, a radiocommunications device operating in the frequency band 433.05–434.79 MHz in accordance with that Class Licence (except for that paragraph) is taken not to cause interference to an amateur repeater station.

(2) The licensee accepts that subsection (1) applies in relation to interference to an amateur repeater station caused by a radiocommunications device mentioned in that subsection.

40 Repeater links

(1) The licensee must operate a repeater link for an amateur repeater station only if:

(a) a signal is being retransmitted from the station to another amateur repeater station; or

(b) the transmission is made to identify the station.

(2) The licensee must operate a repeater link for an amateur repeater station by transmitting the call sign allocated to the station by the ACMA at least once in each period of 10 minutes of operation of the repeater link.

41 Transmission on authorised frequency bands

The licensee must not operate an amateur repeater station to transmit a signal to another amateur station if the originating station is not authorised under its licence to use the repeater output of the amateur repeater station.

Note The licensee of an amateur licence (amateur repeater station) is not required to authorise other persons to operate the station for the purpose of accessing the repeater.

42 Access control system

(1) The licensee must operate an amateur repeater station using an access control system described in subsection (3) if:

(a) an originating station transmits a signal to the amateur repeater station; and

(b) the amateur repeater station uses a repeater output that:

(i) is not on the same frequency as the amateur repeater station's repeater input; and

(ii) is on a frequency on which the originating station is not permitted to transmit a signal.

(2) The licensee must operate an amateur repeater station using an access control system described in subsection (3) if:

(a) an amateur repeater station transmits a signal to that amateur repeater station; and

(b) the 2 amateur repeater stations are linked; and

(c) the amateur repeater station to which the signal is transmitted uses a repeater output on a frequency on which the originating station is not permitted to transmit a signal.

(3) An access control system must:

(a) be 1 of the following systems:

(i) a tone burst system that has a frequency of 1750 Hz;

(ii) a continuous tone coded squelch system that uses the frequencies set out in Part 1 of Schedule 4;

(iii) a dual tone multi frequency system that uses the frequencies set out for digits in Part 2 of Schedule 4;

(iv) a system that uses any other readily available code or signal; and

(b) prevent transmission by the amateur station on the repeater output when access control signals corresponding to a system referred to in paragraph (a) are not received.

43 Operating an amateur repeater station in the frequency band 50 MHz to 52 MHz

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if the licensee operates an amateur repeater station in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz.

(2) The licensee must not operate the amateur repeater station if it causes interference to the reception of the transmissions of television channel 0.

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(3) If the licensee operates the amateur repeater station in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or the Australian Capital Territory, the licensee must operate the station:

(a) in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 50.300 MHz only, using:

(i) emission mode 200HA1A and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pY; or

(ii) emission mode 1K12F1D and a maximum transmitter power of 30 watts pY; or

(iii) emission mode 4K00J3E and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pX; and

(b) at a place that is:

(i) at least 120 kilometres from a television channel 0 main station; and

(ii) at least 60 kilometres from a television channel 0 translator station; and

(iii) at least 60 kilometres from a television translator station that has inputs on television channel 0.

Note 1 Schedule 1 explains the meaning of ***emission mode***.

Note 2 For details of VHF television channel 0 stations, see Schedule 7.

44 Call sign

The licensee must operate an amateur repeater station by transmitting the call sign allocated to the station by the ACMA at least once in each period of 10 minutes of operation of the station.

Part 10 Revocation of technical licence specifications

45 Revocation

The following Determinations are revoked:

(a) TLS 5/1995 Amateur (unrestricted), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995;

(b) TLS 6/1995 Amateur (limited), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995;

(c) TLS 7/1995 Amateur (novice), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995;

(d) TLS 8/1995 Amateur (novice limited), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995;

(e) TLS 9/1995 Amateur (intermediate), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995.

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Schedule 1 Emission modes

(section 3 and notes at the foot of subsections 36 (3) and 43 (3))

1 For this Determination, the emission mode of a transmission of an amateur station is set out in a series of numbers and letters representing (in order) the following components:

(a) the necessary bandwidth of the transmission;

(b) the modulation of the main carrier of the transmission;

(c) the nature of the signal or signals modulating the main carrier of the transmission;

(d) the kind of information to be transmitted using the station.

2 The symbols used to describe each component of the emission mode are:

Component	Description	Symbol
Necessary bandwidth	Necessary bandwidth is a value between 0.001 Hz and 999.999 Hz (inclusive)	H
	Necessary bandwidth is a value between 1.000 kHz and 999.999 kHz (inclusive)	K
	Necessary bandwidth is a value between 1.000 MHz and 999.999 MHz (inclusive)	M
	Note 200 Hz would be represented as 200H and 4 kHz would be represented as 4K00.	
Modulation of the main carrier	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses double-sideband	A
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses single-sideband, full carrier	H
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses a single-sideband, reduced or variable-level carrier	R
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses a single-sideband, suppressed carrier	J
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses independent sideband	B
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses vestigial sideband	C
	Main carrier: (a) is angle modulated; and (b) uses frequency modulation	F

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Component	Description	Symbol
Modulation of the main carrier (continued)	Main carrier: (a) is angle modulated; and (b) uses phase modulation	G
Signal or signals modulating the main carrier	Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing quantized or digital information without the use of a modulating subcarrier	1
	Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing quantized or digital information with the use of a modulating subcarrier	2
	Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing analog information	3
	Signal modulating the main carrier is 2 or more channels containing analog information	8
Kind of information to be transmitted	Telegraphy for aural reception	A
	Telegraphy for automatic reception	B
	Facsimile transmission	C
	Data transmission, telemetry or telecommand	D
	Telephony	E
	Television (video)	F
	A combination of any of the kinds of information described in the previous items	W

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Schedule 2 Permitted frequencies and emission modes (amateur advanced stations)

(sections 13 and 14)

Part 1 Permitted frequencies and emission modes

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1A	135.7 kHz–137.8 kHz [see note 4]	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 2.1 kHz
1	1.800 MHz–1.875 MHz 3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz 3.776 MHz–3.800 MHz 7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz 10.100 MHz–10.150 MHz 14.000 MHz–14.350 MHz 18.068 MHz–18.168 MHz 21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz 24.890 MHz–24.990 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 8 kHz
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 16 kHz
3	50.000 MHz–54.000 MHz 144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 100 kHz
4	420.000 MHz–450.000 MHz 1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz 2 300.000 MHz–2 302.000 MHz 2 400.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz 3.300 GHz–3.425 GHz 3.425 GHz–3.4425 GHz [see note 2] 3.4425 GHz–3.475 GHz [see note 3] 3.475 GHz–3.4925 GHz [see note 2] 3.4925 GHz–3.5425 GHz 3.5425 GHz–3.575 GHz [see note 3] 3.575 GHz–3.600 GHz 5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz 10.000 GHz–10.500 GHz 24.000 GHz–24.250 GHz 47.000 GHz–47.200 GHz 76.000 GHz–81.000 GHz 122.250 GHz–123.000 GHz 134.000 GHz–141.000 GHz 241.000 GHz–250.000 GHz	Any emission mode

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Part 2 Excluded frequency ranges

Item	Area of operation	Excluded frequency range
1	New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and the Jervis Bay Territory	421.83125–421.99375 MHz 425.25625–425.59375 MHz 428.83125–428.99375 MHz
2	Melbourne Area	420.00–420.75 MHz 421.25–424.75 MHz 425.25–430.00 MHz
3	Perth Area	420 MHz–430 MHz
4	Sydney Area	421.25–421.75 MHz 428.25–428.75 MHz

Note 1 Operating restrictions imposed under sections 15 and 16 are not affected by the operation of this Schedule.

Note 2 The operation of an amateur advanced station in the bands 3.425 GHz–3.4425 GHz and 3.475 GHz–3.4925 GHz is subject to the limitation mentioned in section 15A.

Note 3 The operation of an amateur advanced station in the bands 3.4425 GHz–3.475 GHz and 3.5425 GHz–3.575 GHz is subject to the limitation mentioned in section 15B.

Note 4 The operation of an amateur advanced station in the band 135.7 kHz–137.8 kHz is subject to the limitation mentioned in section 15C.

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Schedule 3 Permitted frequencies and emission modes (amateur standard station)

(sections 23 and 24)

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz 7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz 14.000 MHz–14.350 MHz 21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 8 kHz
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz 52.000 MHz–54.000 MHz 144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz 430.000 MHz–450.000 MHz 1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz 2 400.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz 5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 16 kHz

Schedule 3A Permitted frequencies and emission modes (amateur foundation station)

(sections 27 and 29)

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz	200HA1A
	7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz	8K00A3E
	21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz	4K00J3E
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz	200HA1A
	144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz	8K00A3E
	430.000 MHz–450.000 MHz	4K00J3E
		16K0F3E
		16K0G3E

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Schedule 4 Access control systems (amateur repeater station)

(subsection 42 (3))

Part 1 Continuous tone coded squelch system

67.0 Hz	79.7 Hz	94.8 Hz	114.8 Hz	141.3 Hz	167.9 Hz
69.0 Hz	82.5 Hz	100.0 Hz	118.8 Hz	146.2 Hz	173.8 Hz
71.9 Hz	85.4 Hz	103.5 Hz	123.0 Hz	151.2 Hz	179.9 Hz
74.4 Hz	88.5 Hz	107.2 Hz	131.8 Hz	156.7 Hz	186.2 Hz
77.0 Hz	91.5 Hz	110.9 Hz	136.5 Hz	162.2 Hz	192.8 Hz

Part 2 Dual tone multi frequency

		Digit		
	697	1	2	3
Low	770	4	5	6
Tone (Hz)	852	7	8	9
	942	*	0	#
High Tone (Hz)		1209	1336	1477

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Schedule 5 3.4 GHz bands — designated areas

(section 15A)

Description of designated areas

A designated area is an area bounded by a notional line starting at the intersection of the first map grid coordinates listed in a following table and passing sequentially through the intersections of each following set of coordinates in the table to the point where the line started.

Table 1 — Adelaide

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
138 05 0	34 20 0
139 05 0	34 20 0
139 05 0	34 55 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
139 00 0	34 55 0
139 00 0	35 30 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
138 05 0	35 30 0
138 05 0	34 20 0

Table 2 — Albury

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 35 0	35 45 0
147 15 0	35 45 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
147 15 0	36 30 0
146 35 0	36 30 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 35 0	35 45 0

Table 3 — Brisbane

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
152 30 0	26 50 0
154 00 0	26 50 0
154 00 0	28 35 0
153 05 0	28 35 0
153 05 0	28 20 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
152 50 0	28 20 0
152 50 0	28 05 0
152 30 0	28 05 0
152 30 0	27 55 0
151 35 0	27 55 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
151 35 0	27 15 0
152 30 0	27 15 0
152 30 0	26 50 0

Table 4 — Cairns

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
145 20 0	16 30 0
146 00 0	16 30 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 00 0	17 10 0
145 20 0	17 10 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
145 20 0	16 30 0

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Table 5 — Canberra

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
148 45 0	34 50 0
149 30 0	34 50 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
149 30 0	35 50 0
148 45 0	35 50 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
148 45 0	34 50 0

Table 6 — Hobart

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 45 0	42 20 0
148 00 0	42 20 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
148 00 0	43 35 0
146 45 0	43 35 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 45 0	42 20 0

Table 7 — Launceston

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 30 0	41 00 0
147 30 0	41 00 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
147 30 0	41 40 0
146 30 0	41 40 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 30 0	41 00 0

Table 8 — Melbourne

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
143 55 0	36 20 0
144 40 0	36 20 0
144 40 0	37 20 0
145 05 0	37 20 0
145 05 0	37 25 0
145 15 0	37 25 0
145 15 0	37 30 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
145 20 0	37 30 0
145 20 0	37 35 0
145 35 0	37 35 0
145 35 0	37 45 0
145 45 0	37 45 0
145 45 0	38 15 0
145 25 0	38 15 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
145 25 0	38 45 0
144 00 0	38 45 0
144 00 0	37 55 0
143 30 0	37 55 0
143 30 0	37 10 0
143 55 0	37 10 0
143 55 0	36 20 0

Table 9 — Perth

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
115 00 0	31 25 0
116 30 0	31 25 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
116 30 0	32 50 0
115 00 0	32 50 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
115 00 0	31 25 0

Table 10 — Rockhampton

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
150 00 0	23 00 0
151 00 0	23 00 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
151 00 0	23 45 0
150 00 0	23 45 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
150 00 0	23 00 0

Table 11 — Sydney

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
151 05 0	32 35 0
153 00 0	32 35 0
153 00 0	33 00 0
152 00 0	33 00 0
152 00 0	34 50 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
150 30 0	34 50 0
150 30 0	34 35 0
150 20 0	34 35 0
150 20 0	34 00 0
150 00 0	34 00 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
150 00 0	33 20 0
150 55 0	33 20 0
150 55 0	33 05 0
151 05 0	33 05 0
151 05 0	32 35 0

Table 12 — Townsville

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 20 0	18 55 0
147 00 0	18 55 0
147 00 0	19 00 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
147 10 0	19 00 0
147 10 0	19 40 0
146 20 0	19 40 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 20 0	18 55 0

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Schedule 6 3.4 GHz bands — designated areas

(section 15B)

Description of designated areas

A designated area is an area bounded by a notional line starting at the intersection of the first map grid coordinates listed in a following table and passing sequentially through the intersections of each following set of coordinates in the table to the point where the line started.

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
142 00 0	10 00 0
143 00 0	10 00 0
143 00 0	11 00 0
144 00 0	11 00 0
144 00 0	14 00 0
146 00 0	14 00 0
146 00 0	16 00 0
147 00 0	16 00 0
147 00 0	19 00 0
149 00 0	19 00 0
149 00 0	20 00 0
150 00 0	20 00 0
150 00 0	21 00 0
151 00 0	21 00 0
151 00 0	23 00 0
152 00 0	23 00 0
152 00 0	24 00 0
154 00 0	24 00 0
154 00 0	32 00 0
153 00 0	32 00 0
153 00 0	33 00 0
152 00 0	33 00 0
152 00 0	35 00 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
151 00 0	35 00 0
151 00 0	38 00 0
149 00 0	38 00 0
149 00 0	44 00 0
145 00 0	44 00 0
145 00 0	42 00 0
144 00 0	42 00 0
144 00 0	41 00 0
143 00 0	41 00 0
143 00 0	39 00 0
140 00 0	39 00 0
140 00 0	38 00 0
139 00 0	38 00 0
139 00 0	37 00 0
136 00 0	37 00 0
136 00 0	36 00 0
135 00 0	36 00 0
135 00 0	34 00 0
134 00 0	34 00 0
134 00 0	33 00 0
132 00 0	33 00 0
132 00 0	32 00 0
129 00 0	32 00 0

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
129 00 0	33 00 0
125 00 0	33 00 0
125 00 0	34 00 0
124 00 0	34 00 0
124 00 0	35 00 0
119 00 0	35 00 0
119 00 0	36 00 0
116 00 0	36 00 0
116 00 0	35 00 0
114 00 0	35 00 0
114 00 0	33 00 0
115 00 0	33 00 0
115 00 0	31 00 0
148 00 0	31 00 0
148 00 0	22 00 0
145 00 0	22 00 0
145 00 0	19 00 0
142 00 0	19 00 0
142 00 0	10 00 0

Schedule 7 Information about VHF television channel 0 stations

(notes at the foot of subsections 15 (3), 36 (3) and 43 (3))

Part 1 VHF television channel 0 main stations

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABMN0	South West Slopes/Riverina, New South Wales	34º 49′ 19″ south	147º 54′ east	Zone 55 Easting 582311 Northing 6146329
RTQ0	Darling Downs, Queensland	26º 53′ 30″ south	151º 36′ 16″ east	Zone 56 Easting 361404 Northing 7024797

Part 2 VHF television channel 0 translator stations

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABSN0	Cooma, New South Wales	36º 14′ 12″ south	149º 7′ 12″ east	Zone 55 Easting 690500 Northing 5987700
ABN0	Narooma, New South Wales	36º 11′ 47″ south	150º 4′ 58″ east	Zone 56 Easting 237700 Northing 5990300
NEN0	Tamworth, New South Wales	31º 4′ 38″ south	150º 57′ 27″ east	Zone 56 Easting 305150 Northing 6560030

Part 3 Television translator stations that have inputs on VHF channel 0

Call sign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABMN11	Young, New South Wales	34º 17′ 57″ south	148º 18′ 18″ east	Zone 55 Easting 620100 Northing 6203900
ABMN57	Tumut, New South Wales	35º 17′ 39″ south	148º 14′ 46″ east	Zone 55 Easting 613300 Northing 6093600
ABMN58	Junee, New South Wales	34º 52′ 44″ south	147º 34′ 30″ east	Zone 55 Easting 552553 Northing 6140223

Call sign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABMN59	Cootamundra, New South Wales	34º 38′ 45″ south	148º 2′ 50″ east	Zone 55 Easting 595980 Northing 6165725
ABMN66	Tumbarumba, New South Wales	35º 46′ 40″ south	148º 1′ 12″ east	Zone 55 Easting 592200 Northing 6040200
ABMN67	Adelong, New South Wales	35º 18′ 23″ south	148º 5′ 36″ east	Zone 55 Easting 599400 Northing 6092400
ABMN67	Mannus, New South Wales	35º 53′ 59″ south	147º 56′ 54″ east	Zone 55 Easting 585580 Northing 6026750
ABMN68	Batlow, New South Wales	35º 32′ 49″ south	148º 11′ 49″ east	Zone 55 Easting 608499 Northing 6065599
NEN67	Currabubula, New South Wales	31º 15′ 24″ south	150° 43’ 47” east	Zone 56 Easting 283848 Northing 6539692
RTQ10	Miles, Queensland	26º 39′ 3″ south	150° 16’ 10” east	Zone 56 Easting 228207 Northing 7049297
RTQ65	Bell, Queensland	26º 56′ 6″ south	151° 27’ 21” east	Zone 56 Easting 346703 Northing 7019796
RTQ65	Toowoomba, Queensland	27º 32′ 42″ south	151º 58′ 14″ east	Zone 56 Easting 398361 Northing 6952766
RTQ66	Murgon, Queensland	26º 11′ 12″ south	151º 57′ 26″ east	Zone 56 Easting 395800 Northing 7103200
RTQ66	Tara, Queensland	27º 16′ 47″ south	150º 27′ 37″ east	Zone 56 Easting 248601 Northing 6979997

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Notes to the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997*

Note 1

The *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997* (in force under paragraph 107 (1) (f) and subsection 179 (1) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*) as shown in this compilation is amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Table of Instruments

Title	Date of notification in *Gazette* or FRLI registration	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997	9 Apr 1997 (*see Gazette* 1997, No. GN14)	9 Apr 1997	
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997 Amendment 1999 (No. 1)	12 Jan 2000 (*see Gazette* 2000, No. GN1)	12 Jan 2000	—
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2000 (No. 1)	7 Feb 2000 (*see Gazette* 2000, No. S56)	7 Feb 2000	—
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2000 (No. 2)	12 July 2000 (*see Gazette* 2000, No. GN27)	12 July 2000	—
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2002 (No. 1)	4 Dec 2002 (*see Gazette* 2002, No. GN48)	4 Dec 2002	—
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2003 (No. 1)	19 Nov 2003 (*see Gazette* 2003, No. GN46)	19 Nov 2003	—
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2003 (No. 2)	19 Dec 2003 (*see Gazette* 2003, No. S484)	1 Jan 2004	—
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2004 (No. 1)	29 Sept 2004 (*see Gazette* 2004, No. GN39)	29 Sept 2004	—
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2005 (No. 1)	18 Oct 2005 (*see* F2005L03106)	19 Oct 2005	—
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2008 (No. 1)	18 Feb 2008 (*see* F2008L00374)	19 Feb 2008	—

Table of Instruments

Title	Date of notification in *Gazette* or FRLI registration	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2010 (No. 1)	21 Dec 2010 (*see* F2010L03333)	22 Dec 2010	—

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
S. 1	rs. 2000 No. 2
S. 2	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 3	am. 1999 No. 1; 2002 No. 1; 2003 No. 1; 2004 No. 1; 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1; 2010 No. 1
Note to s. 3 (1)	rs. 2002 No. 1
Part 2	
S. 4	am. 2008 No. 1
S. 5	am. 2002 No. 1; 2008 No. 1; 2010 No. 1
Note to s. 5 (2)	ad. 2010 No. 1
Note to s. 5 (3)	ad. 2008 No. 1 rep. 2010 No. 1
S. 6	am. 2000 No. 2; 2005 No. 1
S. 7	rs. 2008 No. 1
S. 7A	ad. 2008 No. 1
S. 8	am. 2008 No. 1
S. 8A	ad. 2008 No. 1
S. 9	am. 2008 No. 1
Note to s. 9 (2)	am. 2008 No. 1
Note to s. 10	am. 2002 No. 1; 2008 No. 1; 2010 No. 1
Part 2A	
Heading to Part 2A	ad. 2008 No. 1
S. 11	rs. 2008 No. 1
S. 11A	ad. 2008 No. 1
S. 11B	ad. 2008 No. 1
Part 3	
Heading to Part 3	rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 12	rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 12A	ad. 2005 No. 1 rs. 2008 No. 1
S. 13	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2002 No. 1 rs. 2003 No. 1 am. 2004 No. 1 rs. 2005 No. 1 am. 2008 No. 1
Heading to s. 14	rs. 2008 No. 1
S. 14	rs. 2005 No. 1 am. 2008. No. 1
Heading to s. 15	rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 15	am. 2002 No. 1; 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
Note to s. 15 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2
Heading to s. 15A	rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 15A	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2; 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1

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Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
Heading to s. 15B	rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 15B	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2; 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 15C	ad. 2010 No. 1
S. 16	am. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1; 2010 No. 1
Note to s. 16 (2)	ad. 2008 No. 1
Part 4	rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 17	rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 18	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2002 No. 1 rs. 2003 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2; 2004 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 19	am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 20	am. 2002 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
Note to s. 20 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 20A	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 20B	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 21	rep. 2005 No. 1
Part 5	
Heading to Part 5	rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 22	rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 22A	ad. 2005 No. 1 rs. 2008 No. 1
S. 23	am. 2003 No. 2; 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
Heading to s. 24	rs. 2008 No. 1
S. 24	am. 2003 No. 2 rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
S. 25	am. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
Note to s. 25 (2)	ad. 2008 No. 1
Part 6	
Part 6	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 26	rs. 2005 No. 1 am. 2008 No. 1
S. 27	am. 2003 No. 2 rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 27A	ad. 2008 No. 1
S. 28	am. 2003 No. 2 rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 29	rs. 2003 No. 2; 2005 No. 1
S. 30	rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1

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Provision affected	How affected
Part 7	rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 31	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2002 No. 1 rs. 2003 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2; 2004 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 32	am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 33	am. 2002 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
Note to s. 33 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 33A	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 33B	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 34	rep. 2005 No. 1
Part 8	
S. 35	am. 2008 No. 1
S. 36	am. 2002 No. 1
Note to s. 36 (3)	rep. 2002 No. 1
Note 1 to s. 36 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1
Note 2 to s. 36 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2
S. 37	am. 2002 No. 1; 2008 No. 1; 2010 No. 1
Part 9	
S. 38	am. 2008 No. 1
S. 39A	ad. 2002 No. 1
S. 40	am. 2002 No. 1; 2008 No. 1; 2010 No. 1
Note to s. 41	ad. 2008 No.1
S. 42	am. 2003 No. 2; 2010 No. 1
S. 43	am. 2002 No. 1
Note to s. 43 (3)	rep. 2002 No. 1
Note 1 to s. 43 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1
Note 2 to s. 43 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2
S. 44	am. 2002 No. 1; 2008 No. 1; 2010 No. 1
Schedule 1	
Heading to Schedule 1	rs. 2008 No. 1
Schedule 1	am. 2008 No. 1
Schedule 2	
Heading to Schedule 2	rs. 2008 No. 1
Schedule 2	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2000 Nos. 1 and 2; 2002 No. 1; 2003 No. 1 rs. 2003 No. 2 am. 2004 No. 1 rs. 2005 No. 1 am. 2008 No. 1; 2010 No. 1

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Provision affected	How affected
Schedule 3	
Schedule 3	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2000 Nos. 1 and 2; 2002 No. 1; 2003 No. 1 rep. 2003 No. 2
Schedule 4 Renamed Schedule 3	am. 1999 No. 1 2003 No. 2
Heading to Schedule 3	ad. 2003 No. 2 rs. 2005 No. 1; 2008 No. 1
Schedule 3	rs. 2005 No. 1 am. 2010 No. 1
Schedule 3A	
Schedule 3A	ad. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 4	
Schedule 7 Renumbered Schedule 4	2003 No. 2
Schedule 5	
Schedule 5	am. 1999 No. 1 rep. 2003 No. 2
Schedule 8	ad. 2000 No. 1
Schedule 8 Renumbered Schedule 5	2003 No. 2
Heading to Schedule 5	rs. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 6	
Schedule 6	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2000 Nos. 1 and 2; 2002 No. 1; 2003 No. 1 rep. 2003 No. 2
Schedule 9	ad. 2000 No. 1
Schedule 9 Renumbered Schedule 6	2003 No. 2
Heading to Schedule 6	rs. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 7	
Schedule 10	ad. 2002 No. 1
Schedule 10 Renumbered Schedule 7	2003 No. 2
Heading to Schedule 7	rs. 2008 No. 1
Schedule 7	rs. 2008 No. 1