

**Commonwealth of Australia**

*Radiocommunications Act 1992*

**Radiocommunications (Register of Radiocommunications Licences)  
Determination 1997**

I, CHRISTINE MARY GOODE, Spectrum Manager, on behalf of the Spectrum Management Agency, under sections 144, 147 and 149 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*, make the following determination relating to the Register of Radiocommunications Licences.

Dated 27 March 1997.

CHRISTINE M. GOODE  
Spectrum Manager

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**Title**

1. This determination is called the Radiocommunications (Register of Radiocommunications Licences) Determination 1997.

**Commencement**

2. This determination commences on 2 June 1997.

**Purpose**

3. This determination sets out:

- (a) the information about apparatus licences, and the devices that are authorised to be operated under the licences, that is to be included in that part of the Register that relates to apparatus licences; and
- (b) the information about spectrum licences, and the devices that are authorised to be operated under the licences, that is to be included in that part of the Register that relates to spectrum licences; and
- (c) the information about class licences that is to be included in that part of the Register that relates to class licences.

[NOTE: Under s.143 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*, the Register of Radiocommunications Licences may consist of 2 or more registers, each of which contains so much of the information that is required to be entered on the Register as the SMA determines.]

**Interpretation**

4. (1) In this determination, unless the contrary appears:

*Act* means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

*centre location*, in relation to:

- (a) a transmitter—has the same meaning as in the s.145 determination; and
- (b) a receiver—has the same meaning as in the Marketing Plan.

*effective occupied bandwidth*, in relation to a transmitter, means the minimum width of a frequency band having fixed upper and lower limits that is necessary to contain 99% of the true mean power of the transmitter's emission at any time.

*emission centre frequency*, in relation to a transmitter, means the frequency midway between the lower and upper frequency limits of the transmitter's effective occupied bandwidth.

*emission designator* has the meaning given by clause 5.

*group of devices* means a group of transmitters or a group of receivers.

*interference impact certificate* means a certificate issued by an accredited person under subsection 145(3) of the Act.

**level of protection**, in relation to a receiver, has the same meaning as in the Marketing Plan.

**Marketing Plan** means the Radiocommunications Spectrum Marketing Plan prepared by the SMA for allocation of licences that include the licence under which the receiver concerned operates.

[NOTE: Copies of Marketing Plans are available from the SMA.]

**Register** means the Register of Radiocommunications Licences established under section 143 of the Act.

**s.145 determination** means the determination of unacceptable levels of interference, made under section 145 of the Act, that is specified in the spectrum licence.

[NOTE: Copies of the determination are available from the SMA.]

(2) Unless the contrary intention appears, a word or phrase defined in the Radiocommunications (Definitions) Determination No.2 of 1993 has the same meaning in this determination as it has in that determination.

### **Emission designator**

5. (1) In this determination, a reference to an emission designator, in relation to a transmitter operated under an apparatus licence or a spectrum licence, is a reference to the designation of the transmitter's emission worked out in accordance with Article 4 and Appendix 6 of the Radio Regulations published by the International Telecommunication Union as in force from time to time.

(2) For the purpose of working out the designation of the emission of a transmitter operated under a spectrum licence, the references in Article 4 and Appendix 6 to necessary bandwidth for a given class of emission are taken to be references to the effective occupied bandwidth of the transmitter.

### **Group of transmitters**

6.(1) For the purpose of this determination, two or more transmitters are a group of transmitters if:

- (a) they have:
  - (i) the same intended polarisation for their antennas; and
  - (ii) for the intended polarisation of their antennas—the same forward gain, 3 dB beamwidth and front to back ratio; and
  - (iii) the same emission centre frequency; and
  - (iv) the same emission designator; and
  - (v) the same effective occupied bandwidth; and
- (b) they are operated for the purpose of:
  - (i) if operated on land—communicating with the same receiver on land or at sea; or
  - (ii) if operated at sea—communicating with the same fixed receiver on land or at sea.

- (2) A transmitter may belong to more than one group of transmitters.

**Group of receivers**

7. For the purpose of this determination, two or more receivers are a group of receivers if:

- (a) they have:
  - (i) the same intended polarisation for their antennas; and
  - (ii) for the intended polarisation of their antennas—the same forward gain, 3 dB beamwidth and front to back ratio; and
- (b) they are operated for the purpose of receiving information from the same transmitter.

- (2) A receiver may belong to more than one group of receivers.

**Details for apparatus licences**

8. (1) The part of the Register relating to apparatus licences must contain the details set out in this clause about each apparatus licence and the devices operated under the licence.

[NOTE: The Register must contain the licensee's name and postal address, and the date of issue and date of expiry of the licence, and may contain other details that the SMA thinks necessary or convenient - see s.147 of the Act.

- (2) The details about each licensee of an apparatus licence are:
- (a) the client number assigned by the SMA to the licensee;
  - (b) the licensee's trading name (if any);
  - (c) if the licensee is a company—the ACN.

- (3) The details about each apparatus licence are:
- (a) the licence number;
  - (b) the licence callsign;
  - (c) the licence type;
  - (d) the status of the licence (for example, whether the licence is suspended);
  - (e) the ship station name (where applicable);
  - (f) the special conditions in the licence (if any);
  - (g) the advisory notes in the licence (if any);
  - (h) the date of effect;
  - (i) the date of cancellation or surrender (where applicable);
  - (j) the date of expiry.

(4) The details about the use of the spectrum by each device authorised to be operated under the licence are:

- (a) the number assigned by the SMA to that use;
- (b) the carrier frequency;
- (c) the assigned frequency;
- (d) the lower frequency limit;
- (e) the upper frequency limit;
- (f) the status (that is, whether approved or not);

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- (g) the hours of operation of the device;
- (h) the date the use of the spectrum was approved;
- (i) if the operation of the device is related to a geographic area—that area;
- (j) whether the coverage is by means of a low power apparatus within the meaning of the Transmitter Licence Tax Determination No. 2 1995;
- (k) the registration number allotted by the International Frequency Reservation Board.

(5) The details about each device authorised to be operated under the licence are:

- (a) the registration number assigned by the SMA;
- (b) whether the device is a transmitter, a receiver or a transceiver;
- (c) the emission designator;
- (d) for a device whose power is measured as equivalent isotropically radiated power—the maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power;
- (e) the transmitter power;
- (f) the International Frequency Reservation Board power indicator;
- (g) the antenna height;
- (h) the azimuth for a device using a directional antenna, being the bearing along the centre of the beamwidth;
- (i) the intended polarisation of the radiation;
- (j) the antenna tilt relative to the perpendicular.

(6) The details about each model of antenna are:

- (a) the identification number assigned by the SMA;
- (b) the forward gain for the intended polarisation, in units of dBi;
- (c) the 3 dB beamwidth for the intended polarisation, in degrees;
- (d) the front to back ratio for the intended polarisation, in decibels;
- (e) the antenna size;
- (f) the antenna type;
- (g) the antenna model;
- (h) the antenna manufacturer.

(7) The details about each site where a device is located are:

- (a) the site identification number assigned by the SMA;
- (b) the site name;
- (c) the site address;
- (d) the site latitude and longitude, or Australian Map Grid coordinates, and the precision of these details;
- (e) whether the site is within a high density geographic area, a medium density geographic area or a low density geographic area, within the meaning of the Transmitter Licence Tax Determination No.2 of 1995;
- (f) the site elevation above sea level.

**Details for spectrum licences**

**9. (1)** The part of the Register relating to spectrum licences must contain the details set out in this clause about each spectrum licence.

**(2)** The details about each licensee of a spectrum licence are:

- (a) the client number assigned by the SMA to the licensee;
- (b) the licensee's trading name (if any);
- (c) if the licensee is a company—the ACN.

**(3)** The details about each spectrum licence are:

- (a) the licence number;
- (b) the identification code assigned by the SMA to the frequency band in relation to which the licence is issued;
- (c) the core conditions of the licence, as set out in section 66 of the Act (these relate to frequency band, geographic area, emission limits outside the area and emission limits outside the band);
- (d) the periods specified in the licence during which operation of devices is authorised under the licence;
- (e) the conditions included in the licence by the SMA under section 71 of the Act;
- (f) the title of the determination under section 145 of the Act under which the unacceptable levels of interference relating to the licence are worked out;
- (g) the title of the guidelines (if any) issued by the SMA under section 262 of the Act about the co-ordination of devices operated under the licence with other specified devices, whether or not those other devices are also operated under the licence;
- (h) if particular kinds of transmitters are exempt from meeting the requirements of the SMA under Part 3.5 of the Act for registration under that Part—a description of the kinds of transmitters.

[NOTES: 1. The Register must contain the licensee's name and postal address, and the date of issue and date of expiry of the licence, and may contain other details that the SMA thinks necessary or convenient - see s.144 of the Act.

2. S.68 of the Act authorises use by third parties.

3. Under s.69 of the Act, a licence must contain a condition prohibiting the operation of a transmitter unless it is registered. The condition may exempt particular kinds of transmitters.]

**Details for devices operated under spectrum licences**

**10. (1)** The part of the Register relating to spectrum licences must contain the details set out in this clause about:

- (a) each transmitter authorised to be operated under each spectrum licence, unless registration of the transmitter is exempt under a condition included in the licence relating to the transmitter under subsection 69(2) of the Act; and
- (b) if a licensee registers a receiver—each receiver to be registered.

**(2)** The details are:

- (a) the licence number;
- (b) the registration number assigned by the SMA to each device;
- (c) whether the device is a transmitter or a receiver;

- (d) the number assigned by the SMA to the person who applied to register the device;
- (e) if the device is a transmitter—the client number assigned by the SMA to the person accredited under section 263 of the Act who issued the interference impact certificate for the device;
- (f) the date and time of registration of the device;
- (g) an indication of whether the operation of the device is authorised during certain times only;
- (h) the parameters relating to the operation of devices that are used in working out unacceptable levels of interference under the s.145 determination and levels of protection under the Marketing Plan;
- (i) the identification number assigned by the SMA to each centre location of the device;
- (j) the latitude and longitude of each centre location of the device, worked out in accordance with the s.145 determination;
- (k) the effective radius of the centre location of the device in kilometres, worked out in accordance with the s.145 determination;
- (l) the name of each centre location of the device.

**(3)** The details about the antenna of the device are:

- (a) the identification number assigned by the SMA;
- (b) the intended polarisation;
- (c) the forward gain for the intended polarisation, in units of dBi;
- (d) the 3 dB beamwidth for the intended polarisation, in degrees;
- (e) the front to back ratio for the intended polarisation, in decibels;
- (f) the azimuth for a device using a directional antenna, being the bearing along the centre of the beamwidth;
- (g) the height above ground, worked out in accordance with the s.145 determination.

**(4)** If the device is a transmitter, the details are:

- (a) the emission centre frequency;
- (b) the emission designator;
- (c) the effective occupied bandwidth;
- (d) the radiated power, within the meaning of the s.145 determination.

**(5)** If the device is a receiver, the details are the level of protection.

### **Details for groups of devices operated under spectrum licences**

**11. (1)** A transmitter that is part of a group of transmitters may be included in the part of the Register relating to spectrum licences as part of the group or as a single transmitter.

**(2)** A receiver that is part of a group of receivers may be included in the part of the Register relating to spectrum licences as part of the group or as a single receiver.

**(3)** If a device is included in the register as part of a group, the Register must contain the details set out in this clause for each group of devices.

(4) The details are:

- (a) the registration number assigned by the SMA to each group of devices;
- (b) whether the group consists of transmitters or receivers;
- (c) the number assigned by the SMA to the person who applied to register the group of devices;
- (d) in the case of a group of transmitters—the number assigned by the SMA to the person accredited under section 263 of the Act who issued the interference impact certificate for the group;
- (e) the date and time of registration of the group of devices;
- (f) an indication of whether the operation of any device in the group is authorised during certain times only;
- (g) the parameters relating to the operation of the group of devices that are used in working out unacceptable levels of interference under the s.145 determination and levels of protection under the Marketing Plan;
- (h) the identification number assigned by the SMA to each centre location of the group;
- (i) the latitude and longitude of each centre location of the group, worked out in accordance with the s.145 determination;
- (j) the effective radius of each centre location of the group in kilometres, worked out in accordance with the s.145 determination;
- (k) the name of each centre location of the group.

(5) The details about the antenna are:

- (a) the identification number assigned by the SMA;
- (b) the intended polarisation;
- (c) the forward gain for the intended polarisation, in units of dBi;
- (d) the 3 dB beamwidth for the intended polarisation, in degrees;
- (e) the front to back ratio for the intended polarisation, in decibels;
- (f) the height above ground, worked out in accordance with the s.145 determination.

(6) If the group is a group of transmitters, the details are:

- (a) the emission centre frequency;
- (b) the emission designator;
- (c) the effective occupied bandwidth;
- (d) the radiated power, within the meaning of the s.145 determination.

(7) If the group is a group of receivers, the details are the level of protection.

[NOTE: Because of the definitions of group of transmitters and group of receivers, the information mentioned in subclauses (5), (6) and (7) will be the same for each member of the group.]

### **Details for class licences**

**12.** The part of the Register relating to class licences must contain, for each class licence, the text of the licence.



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**13.** The Radiocommunications (Contents of Register) Determination No. 1 of 1993, the Radiocommunications (Contents of Register) Determination No. 1 of 1993 (Amendment) and the Radiocommunications (Contents of Register) Determination No. 1 of 1993 (Amendment No.2) are revoked.

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