

Glossary

<i>ACA</i>	Australian Communications Authority. The ACA administers the <i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i> .
<i>accredited person</i>	a person accredited by the ACA to issue Interference Impact Certificates (IIC) and Frequency Assignment Certificates (FAC).
<i>the Act</i>	the <i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i> .
<i>allocation area</i>	the area covered by a lot.
<i>AMPS</i>	Advanced mobile phone system.
<i>applicant</i>	a person who has submitted the application documents and all required payments, and whose application is accepted.
<i>application closing date</i>	the date and time identified in the notice published by the ACA inviting people to apply to take part in an auction. This is the last date that application forms will be accepted by the ACA.
<i>auction</i>	an auction held by the ACA to allocate lots which become the subject of spectrum licences.
<i>carrier</i>	the holder of a carrier licence granted by the ACA under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> .
<i>DECT</i>	Digital European cordless telecommunications
<i>effective occupied bandwidth</i>	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.
<i>EIRP</i>	equivalent isotropically radiated power.
<i>emission centre frequency</i>	the frequency midway between the lower and upper frequency limits of a transmitter's effective occupied bandwidth.

<i>entry fee</i>	an amount payable by an applicant to register for an auction. The entry fee is not refundable.
<i>FAC</i>	frequency assignment certificate.
<i>GSM</i>	Global System for mobiles
<i>horizontally radiated power</i>	the radiated maximum true mean power, within the frequency band of the licence authorising the operation of the device, summed over all polarisations and measured in units of dBm EIRP in a direction referenced from, and in the horizontal plane containing, the phase centre of the antenna used with the device.
<i>IIC</i>	interference impact certificate, issued by an accredited person certifying that a device will not cause an unacceptable level of interference.
<i>ITU</i>	International Telecommunication Union.
<i>lot</i>	spectrum allocation lot; a part of the spectrum covering a specified area and identified in a Marketing Plan as available for allocation.
<i>Marketing Plan</i>	a marketing plan prepared by the ACA under s.39 or 39A of the Act.
<i>maximum true mean power</i>	the true mean power measured in a 30 kHz rectangular bandwidth that is located within a specified frequency band, such that the true mean power is the maximum of true mean powers produced.
<i>mean power</i>	the average power measured during an interval of time that is at least ten times the period of the lowest modulation frequency.
<i>peak power</i>	the average power during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the signal envelope measured in a 30 kHz rectangular bandwidth that is located within a specified frequency band.
<i>RADCOM</i>	the ACA's computerised radiocommunications licensing management system.
<i>RF</i>	radiofrequency.

<i>STU</i>	standard trading unit; the smallest unit of spectrum that the ACA will register for the purposes of licensing.
<i>successful applicant</i>	an applicant who makes the highest final bid on a lot.
<i>TDMA</i>	time division multiple access.
<i>true mean power</i>	<p>(a) if an unmodulated carrier is present - the mean power measured while the unmodulated carrier is present; and</p> <p>(b) if an unmodulated carrier is not present - the mean power measured while transmitted information is present.</p>
<i>working day</i>	a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday in the Australian Capital Territory.