**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**

**AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY**

*Radiocommunications Act 1992*

**DRAFT SPECTRUM LICENCE FOR THE 2.3 GHz BAND**

This licence is issued under Part 3.2 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992* ('the Act') to the person named at Item 1 of Part 1, Licence Schedule 1 of this licence.

1. The person named at Item 1 of Part 1, Licence Schedule 1 of this licence (the licensee), or a person authorised under subsection 68 (1) of the Act, is authorised, under this licence, to operate radiocommunications devices in accordance with:

(a) the Act;

(b) the core conditions set out in Licence Schedule 2;

(c) the statutory conditions set out in Licence Schedule 3; and

(d) the other conditions set out in Licence Schedule 4.

2. This licence comes into force on the date shown at Item 5 of Part 1, Licence Schedule 1 and remains in force until the end of the date shown at Item 6 of Part 1, Licence Schedule 1.

**Definitions**

3. In this licence, unless the contrary intention appears:

***2.3 GHz band*** means the frequency band from 2300 MHz to 2400 MHz.

***Act***means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992.*

***area-adjacent licences*** mean the spectrum licences that authorise the operation of radiocommunications devices in the geographic areas adjacent to the geographic areas described in Tables 1 and 2 of Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1 of this licence.

***deep space Earth station*** ***receiver*** means an Earth station receiver operated in the 2290-2300 MHz band.

***frequency-adjacent licences*** mean the spectrum licences that authorise the operation of radiocommunications devices in the frequency bands adjacent to the frequency bands described in Table 1 of Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1 of this licence.

***front-to-back ratio*** is the response of the highest peak of the antenna radiation pattern in the region 180 degrees ±40 degrees (i.e. azimuths from 140° to 220°) relative to the main beam.

***harmful interference*** has the same meaning as in the spectrum plan made under subsection 30 (1) of the Act.

***Hierarchical Cell Identification Scheme (HCIS)*** means the cell grouping hierarchy scheme used to describe geographic areas in the *Australian Spectrum Map Grid 2012* published by the ACMA, as existing from time to time..

*Note* The *Australian Spectrum Map Grid 2012* is available on the ACMA website at: .<https://www.acma.gov.au>

***HCIS identifier*** means an identifier used to describe a geographic area in the HCIS.

***RALI MS 37***means the Radiocommunications Assignment and Licensing Instruction No. MS 37, *Coordination of spectrum-licensed devices operating in the 2.3 GHz band with SRS earth stations in the 2290–2300 MHz band (SRS ES RALI)*, published by the ACMA, as existing from time to time.

*Note* RALI MS 37 is available from the ACMA website at <http://www.acma.gov.au>.

*Note* A number of terms used in this licence, are defined in the Act and have the meanings given to them by the Act, including:

• ACMA

* core condition
* frequency band

• radiocommunications device

• radiocommunications receiver

• radiocommunications transmitter

• radio emission

* Register
* spectrum licence

4. Unless the contrary intention appears, terms and expressions used in this licence have the meaning given to them by the *Radiocommunications (Unacceptable Levels of Interference — 2.3 GHz Band) Determination 2013*.

5. Unless the contrary intention appears, in this licence:

(a) the value of a parameter in Licence Schedules 2 and 3 must be estimated with a level of confidence not less than 95% that the true value of the parameter will always remain below the requirement specified; and

(b) the range of numbers that identify a frequency band includes the higher, but not the lower, number.

Licence Schedule 1 Licence Details, Bands and Areas

**Part 1 Licence details**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| **Item** | ***Licensee Details*** |  |
| *1* | *Name of licensee* |  |
| *2* | *Address of licensee* |  |
| *3* | *Client number* |  |
|  | ***Licence Details*** |  |
| *4* | *Band release* | 2.3 GHz Band |
| *5* | *Date of licence effect* |  |
| *6* | *Date of licence expiry* |  |
| *7* | *Licence number* |  |
| *8* | *Date of licence issue* | dd/mm/yyyy |

**Part 2 Frequency bands and geographic areas**

For Core Condition 1, this licence authorises the operation of radiocommunications devices in the frequency bands specified in column 3 and within the corresponding geographic areas specified in column 2 of Table 1.

The frequency band consists of the bandwidth between the lower and upper frequencies, where the lower frequency limit is exclusive and upper frequency limit is inclusive. The geographic areas in column 2 of Table 1 are described by the sequence of HCIS identifiers in Table 2.

Table 1: Frequency bands and geographic areas of this licence

| **Identifier (column 1)** | **Geographic areas (column 2)** | **Frequency bands (column 3)** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lower band (MHz)** | | **Upper band (MHz)** | |
| **Lower limit** | **Upper limit** | **Lower limit** | **Upper limit** |
| A |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2: Description of the geographic areas of this licence

| **Geographic areas**  **(column 1)** | **HCIS identifiers**  **(column 2)** |
| --- | --- |
| 1 |  |

*Note* The HCIS is described in the *Australian Spectrum Map Grid 2012*. The *Australian Spectrum Map Grid 2012* is available on the ACMA website at: [www.acma.gov.au](http://www.acma.gov.au). Copies are also available from the ACMA.

**Licence Schedule 2 Core Conditions**

**Frequency bands and geographic areas**

1. This licence authorises the operation of radiocommunications devices in the frequency bands and within the geographic areas set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1.

**Emission limits outside the frequency bands**

2. Core Conditions 3 to 12 apply in relation to those frequencies that are outside the frequency bands set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1.

3. Where a written agreement specifying the maximum permitted level of radio emission for frequencies described in Core Condition 2 exists between:

(a) the licensee; and

(b) all the affected licensees of frequency-adjacent licences and area-adjacent licences;

the licensee must comply with that specified maximum permitted level of radio emission.

4. Where there is no written agreement for the purposes of Core Condition 3 in force, the licensee must comply with Core Conditions 5 to 12.

**Non spurious emission limits**

5. (1) Subject to sub-condition (2), the licensee must ensure that radiocommunications transmitters operated under this licence that are not exempt from the registration requirement under Statutory Condition 4 of Licence Schedule 3, do not exceed the non spurious emission limits in Core Conditions 6 and 7.

(2) For any frequency where an emission limit described in Core Condition 8 is less than an emission limit described in Core Conditions 6 or 7, the emission limit in Core Condition 8 applies.

(3) The licensee must ensure that radiocommunications transmitters operating under this licence that are exempt from the registration requirement under Statutory Condition 4 of Licence Schedule 3 do not exceed the non spurious emission limits described in Core Condition 9.

**Licence Schedule 2 Core Conditions (cont)**

6. The non spurious emission limits in Table 3 apply:

(a) at frequencies outside the 2300-2400 MHz frequency band; and

(b) offset from 2300 MHz;

where:

foffset: is the frequency offset from the 2300 MHz band edge. The centre frequency of the specified bandwidth is placed at foffset.

Table 3: Radiated maximum true mean power non spurious emission limits

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset range** | **Radiated maximum true mean power**  **(dBm EIRP)** | **Specified**  **Bandwidth** |
| 15 kHz ≤ foffset < 185 kHz | 3 | 30 kHz |
| 215 kHz ≤ foffset < 985 kHz |  | 30 kHz |
| 1.015 MHz ≤ foffset < 1.485 MHz | -9 | 30 kHz |
| 2 MHz ≤ foffset < 4.5 MHz | 4 | 1 MHz |
| foffset ≥ 5.5 MHz | -30 | 1 MHz |

7. The non spurious emission limits in Table 4 apply:

(a) at frequencies outside the 2300-2400 MHz frequency band; and

(b) offset from 2400 MHz;

where:

foffset: is the frequency offset from the 2400 MHz band edge. The centre frequency of the specified bandwidth is placed at foffset.

Table 4: Radiated maximum true mean power non spurious emission limits

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset range** | **Radiated maximum true mean power**  **(dBm EIRP)** | **Specified Bandwidth** |
| 50 kHz ≤ foffset < 4.95 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 5.05 MHz ≤ foffset < 9.95 MHz | 3 | 100 kHz |
| foffset ≥ 10.5 MHz | 2 | 1 MHz |

**Licence Schedule 2 Core Conditions (cont)**

8. The non spurious emission limits in Table 5 apply:

(a) at frequencies outside the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1; and

(b) offset from the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1;

where:

foffset: is the frequency offset from the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1. The centre frequency of the specified bandwidth is placed at foffset.

Table 5: Radiated maximum true mean power non spurious emission limits

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset range** | **Radiated maximum true mean power**  **(dBm EIRP)** | **Specified Bandwidth** |
| 50 kHz ≤ foffset < 4.95 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 5.05 MHz ≤ foffset < 9.95 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| foffset ≥ 10.5 MHz | 2 | 1 MHz |

9. The non spurious emission limits in Table 6 apply:

(a) at frequencies outside the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1; and

(b) offset from the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1;

where:

foffset: is the frequency offset from the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1. The centre frequency of the specified bandwidth is placed at foffset.

Table 6: Radiated maximum true mean power non spurious emission limits

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset range** | **Radiated maximum true mean power**  **(dBm EIRP)** | **Specified Bandwidth** |
| 15 kHz ≤ foffset < 985 kHz | -18 | 30 kHz |
| 1.5 MHz ≤ foffset < 4.5 MHz | -10 | 1 MHz |
| 5.5 MHz ≤ foffset < 9.5 MHz | -13 | 1 MHz |
| 10.5 MHz ≤ foffset < 14.5 MHz | -25 | 1 MHz |

**Licence Schedule 2 Core Conditions (cont)**

**Spurious emission limits**

10. The licensee must ensure that radiocommunications devices operated under this licence do not exceed the spurious emission limits in Core Conditions 11 and 12.

11. For radiocommunications transmitters operated under this licence, the spurious emission limits in Table 7 apply at frequencies outside the 2290-2410 MHz frequency band.

Table 7: Radiocommunications transmitter spurious emission limits

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency range**  **(f)** | **Mean power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified**  **Bandwidth** |
| 9 kHz ≤ f < 150 kHz | -36 | 1 kHz |
| 150 kHz ≤ f < 30 MHz | -36 | 10 kHz |
| 30 MHz ≤ f < 1 GHz | -36 | 100 kHz |
| 1 GHz ≤ f < 12.75 GHz | -30 | 1 MHz |

12. For radiocommunications receivers operated under this licence, the spurious emission limits in Table 8 apply at frequencies outside the 2290-2410 MHz frequency band.

Table 8: Radiocommunications receiver spurious emission limits

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency range**  **(f)** | **Radiated mean power**  **(dBm EIRP)** | **Specified**  **Bandwidth** |
| 30 MHz ≤ f < 1 GHz | -57 | 100 kHz |
| 1 GHz ≤ f < 12.75 GHz | -47 | 1 MHz |

**Emission limits outside the geographic areas**

13. Core Conditions 14 to 16 apply in relation to those areas that are outside the geographic areas set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1.

14. Where a written agreement specifying the maximum permitted level of radio emission for areas described in Core Condition 13 exists between:

(a) the licensee; and

(b) all the affected licensees of frequency-adjacent licences and area-adjacent licences;

the licensee must comply with that specified maximum permitted level of radio emission.

15. Where there is no written agreement for the purposes of Core Condition 13 in force, the licensee must comply with Core Condition 16.

**Licence Schedule 2 Core Conditions (cont)**

16. (1) The licensee must ensure that the maximum permitted level of radio emission for an area described in Core Condition 13 caused by the operation of radiocommunications devices under this licence does not exceed:

(a) a radiated maximum true mean power of 23 dBm EIRP per 5 MHz when:

(i) the device is operated:

(A) in the frequency band offset 0 Hz to 5 MHz from the upper frequency limit of this licence as specified in Table 1 of Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1; and

(B) between the lower and upper frequency limits of the licence; and

(iii) there is a frequency-adjacent licence adjacent to the upper frequency limit of this licence, specified in Table 1 of Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1; or

(b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—a radiated maximum true mean power of 68 dBm EIRP per 5 MHz when the device is operated between the lower and upper frequency limits of this licence, specified in Table 1 of Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1.

(2) The licensee complies with sub-condition 16(1) by ensuring that the maximum permitted level of radio emission caused by the operation of radiocommunications devices under this licence does not exceed the levels specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of sub-condition 16(1), whichever applies.

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**Licence Schedule 3 Statutory Conditions**

**Liability to pay charges**

1. The licensee must comply with all its obligations to pay:

(a) charges fixed by determinations made under section 60 of the *Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005*;

(b) the spectrum access charges fixed by determinations made under section 294 of the Act; and

(c) amounts of spectrum licence tax.

**Third party use**

2. (1) The licensee must notify any person whom the licensee authorises, under section 68 of the Act, to operate radiocommunications devices under this licence of that person’s obligations under the Act, in particular:

(a) the registration requirements under Part 3.5 of the Act for operation of radiocommunications devices under this licence (if applicable); and

(b) any rules made by the ACMA under subsection 68 (3) of the Act.

(2) Any person other than the licensee who operates a radiocommunications device under this licence must comply with rules made by the ACMA under subsection 68 (3) of the Act.

**Radiocommunications transmitter registration requirements**

3. The licensee must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter under this licence unless:

(a) the radiocommunications transmitter has been exempted from the registration requirements under Statutory Condition 4 below; or

(b) both:

(i) the requirements of the ACMA under Part 3.5 of the Act relating to registration of the radiocommunications transmitter have been met; and

(ii) the radiocommunications transmitter complies with the details about it that have been entered in the Register.

**Exemption from registration requirements**

4. The following kinds of radiocommunications transmitters are exempt from the registration requirement in Statutory Condition 3:

(a) a transmitter that operates in the 2.3 GHz band with a maximum radiated true mean power of less than or equal to 23 dBm per occupied bandwidth;

(b) a transmitter that operates in the 2.3 GHz band where:

(i) the maximum radiated true mean power is always less than or equal to 43 dBm per occupied bandwidth; and

(ii) the phase centre of the antenna is less than or equal to 10 metres above ground level; and

(iii) the antenna has a front-to-back ratio greater than or equal to 20 dB.

**Licence Schedule 3 Statutory Conditions (cont)**

**Residency**

5. (1) The licensee must not derive any income, profits or gains from operating radiocommunications devices under this licence, or from authorising an authorised person to do so, unless:

(a) the licensee is an Australian resident; or

(b) the income, profits or gains are attributable to a permanent establishment in Australia through which the licensee carries on business.

(2) An authorised person must not derive income, profits or gains from operating radiocommunications devices under this licence, or from allowing third parties to operate radiocommunications devices under this licence, unless:

(a) the authorised person is an Australian resident; or

(b) the income, profits or gains are attributable to a permanent establishment in Australia through which the authorised person carries on business.

(3) In this condition:

***Australian resident*** has the same meaning as in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

***authorised person*** means a person authorised under section 68 of the Act by the licensee to operate radiocommunications devices under this licence.

***permanent establishment*** has the same meaning as in:

1. if the licensee or authorised person (as appropriate) is a resident of a country or other jurisdiction with which Australia has an agreement within the meaning of the *International Tax Agreements Act 1953*—that agreement; or
2. in any other case—the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Licence Schedule 4 Other Conditions

**Definitions**

1. In this Licence Schedule 4:

***communal site*** has the same meaning as in the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2000* as in force from time to time*.*

***managing interference*** includes but is not limited to:

1. investigating the possible causes of the interference;
2. taking all steps reasonably necessary to resolve disputes about interference;
3. taking steps (or requiring persons authorised to operate devices under this licence to take steps) reasonably likely to reduce interference to acceptable levels; and
4. negotiating with other persons to reduce interference to acceptable levels.

**Responsibility to manage interference**

2. The licensee must manage interference between:

1. radiocommunications devices operated under this licence; and
2. radiocommunications devices operated under this licence and under each other spectrum licence held by the licensee.

**Co-sited devices**

3. If:

(a) interference occurs between a radiocommunications device:

(i) operated under this spectrum licence; and

(ii) operated under another licence (the ***other licence***);

when the measured separation between the phase centre of the antenna used with each device is less than 200 metres; and

(b) that interference is not the result of operation of a radiocommunications device in a manner that does not comply with the conditions of the relevant licence; and

(c) either the licensee or the holder (or authorised third party) of the other licence wishes to resolve the interference;

the licensee must manage interference with:

(d) the holder of the other licence; or

(e) if a site manager is responsible for managing interference at that location, that site manager.

**Licence Schedule 4 Other Conditions (cont)**

**Information for register**

4. The licensee must give the ACMA all information as required by the ACMA from time to time for inclusion in the Register.

*Note Licensees should assist the ACMA in keeping the Register accurate and up to date by informing the ACMA of changes to device registration details as soon as possible.*

**International coordination**

5. The licensee must ensure that operation of a radiocommunications transmitter under this licence does not cause harmful interference to a radiocommunications receiver that operates in accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations and is located in a country other than Australia.

**Electromagnetic Energy (EME) requirements**

6. The licensee must comply with Parts 2, 3 and 4 of the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2003*, as in force from time to time. For the purpose of compliance with this condition, the definition of licence in subsection 4(1) of the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2003* should be read as if it means a spectrum licence.

**Record keeping - transmitters located at communal sites**

7. (1) If the licensee operates a radiocommunications transmitter under this licence, and the transmitter:

1. is located at a communal site; and
2. is not exempt under Statutory Condition 4 of Licence Schedule 3;

the licensee must comply with sub-conditions 7(2) and 7(3).

(2) In relation to each transmitter, the licensee must keep a record which includes the following information:

1. the transmitter’s device registration number as specified in the Register;
2. the licence number of this licence;
3. the transmitter’s geographic location;
4. if the licensee owns the transmitter, the licensee’s name and address;
5. if the licensee does not own the transmitter, the owner’s name and address;
6. the transmitter’s centre frequency;
7. the transmitter’s emission designator;
8. details of the transmitter’s antenna including the manufacturer, model, type, gain, polarisation, azimuth and average ground height;
9. the transmitter’s maximum true mean power; and
10. the transmitter’s maximum EIRP.

(3) If the ACMA requests a copy of a record kept under sub-condition 7(2), the licensee must comply with the request as soon as practicable.

**Licence Schedule 4 Other Conditions (cont)**

**Coordination with the Mid West Radio Quiet Zone (RQZ)**

8. Before seeking to register a radiocommunications transmitter for use in or around the RQZ, as defined by the *Radiocommunications (Mid-West Radio Quiet Zone) Frequency Band Plan 2011*, the licensee must follow the procedures set out in Radiocommunications Assignment and Licensing Instruction (RALI) MS 32 as existing from time to time.

*Note* RALI MS *32* [*Coordination of Apparatus Licensed Services Within The Mid West Radio Quiet Zone*](http://www.acma.gov.au/webwr/radcomm/frequency_planning/frequency_assignment/docs/ms32.pdf) is available on the ACMA website at: <https://www.acma.gov.au>.

**Protection of Earth stations**

9. If the licensee operates a radiocommunications device under this licence, the licensee must comply with the requirements specified in Annex 7 to Appendix 7 of the ITU Radio Regulations relating to the levels of interference protection to be afforded to Earth station receivers, if the receiver:

(a) is licensed under the Act; and

(b) was registered in the Register prior to the date on which the device operated under this spectrum licence is registered.

*Note* Recommendation ITU-R SF.1006 provides guidance on the procedure to use.

**Protection of deep space Earth station receivers**

10. If the licensee operates a radiocommunications device under this licence, the licensee must comply with the requirements specified in RALI MS 37 relating to the protection to be afforded to deep space Earth station receivers if the receiver:

(a) is licensed under the Act; and

(b) was registered in the Register prior to the date on which the device operated under this spectrum licence is registered.

*Note* RALI MS 37 is available on the ACMA website at https:www.acma.gov.au.

**Harmful Interference**

11. The licensee must ensure that operation of a radiocommunications transmitter that is exempt under Statutory Condition 4 of Licence Schedule 3 does not cause harmful interference to other radiocommunications devices operating in the 2.3 GHz band

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**Licence Schedule 5 Licence Notes**

**Variation to licence conditions**

1. The ACMA may, with the written agreement of the licensee, vary this licence by including one or more further conditions, or by revoking or varying any conditions of this licence, provided that the conditions, as varied, still comply with the requirements of Subdivision C of Division 1 of Part 3.2 of the Act.

2. The ACMA may, by written notice given to the licensee, vary this licence by including one or more further conditions (other than core conditions), or by revoking or varying any conditions (other than core conditions) of the licence, provided that the conditions as varied still comply with the requirements of Subdivision C of Division 1 of Part 3.2 of the Act.

**Determination of unacceptable interference**

3. The ACMA has made the *Radiocommunications (Unacceptable Levels of Interference – 2.3 GHz Band) Determination 2013* that sets out the unacceptable levels of interference for the purpose of registering radiocommunications transmitters to be operated under this licence, and which is to be used for the issuing of certificates by accredited persons under subsection 145 (3) of the Act.

*Note* Although not mandatory, the registration of radiocommunications receivers to be operated under this licence is advised because one of the matters the ACMA will take into account in settling interference disputes is the time of registration of the receiver involved in the interference.

**Guidelines**

4. The ACMA has issued written Radiocommunications Advisory Guidelines (the ***guidelines***) under section 262 of the Act about:

1. co-ordinating the operation of radiocommunications transmitters under this licence with radiocommunications receivers operated under other licences:
2. *Radiocommunications Advisory Guidelines (Managing Interference from Spectrum Licensed Transmitters – 2.3 GHz Band) 2013*;
3. co-ordinating the operation of radiocommunications receivers operated under this licence with radiocommunications transmitters operated under other licences:
4. *Radiocommunications Advisory Guidelines (Managing Interference to Spectrum Licensed Receivers – 2.3 GHz Band) 2013*.

**Licence Schedule 5 Licence Notes (cont)**

5. The guidelines should be read in conjunction with the *Radiocommunications (Unacceptable Levels of Interference – 2.3 GHz Band) Determination 2013* (see Licence Note 3). Licensees (and accredited persons) should follow the guidelines before operating radiocommunications transmitters under this licence. The ACMA intends to afford protection to radiocommunications receivers in accordance with the guidelines in the settlement of interference disputes.

**Suspension and cancellation of spectrum licences**

6. The ACMA may by written notice given to a licensee, suspend or cancel a spectrum licence in accordance with Division 3 of Part 3.2 of the Act.

**Re-issue**

7. A spectrum licence will not be re-issued to the same licensee without a price based allocation procedure unless:

1. the licence was used to provide a service of a kind determined by the Minister under subsection 82 (3) of the Act for which re-issuing licences to the same licensee would be in the public interest; or
2. the ACMA is satisfied under paragraph 82 (1) (b) of the Act that special circumstances exist as a result of which it would be in the public interest for that licensee to continue to hold that licence.

**Trading**

8. (1) A licensee may assign or otherwise deal with the whole or any part of a spectrum licence provided that this is done in accordance with any rules determined by the ACMA under section 88 of the Act.

(2) An assignment under section 85 of the Act of the whole or any part of a licence that involves any change to a licence does not take effect until the Register in respect of spectrum licences has been amended to take it into account.

**Appeals**

9. An application may be made to the ACMA for reconsideration of the ACMA’s decisions listed in section 285 of the Act. A person affected by and dissatisfied with an ACMA decision may seek a reconsideration of the decision by the ACMA under subsection 288 (1) of the Act. This decision can be subject to further review by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, subject to the provisions of the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*.

**Licence Schedule 5 Licence Notes (cont)**

**Labelling of transmitters**

10. Licensees should affix identification labels containing the name and address of the licensee on all fixed transmitters operated under this licence.

*Note* An example of an identification label would be one containing the following statement: “This device is the property of ‘name’”.

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