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**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**

**AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY**

***Radiocommunications Act 1992***

**Sample Spectrum Licence for the 26 GHz band**

Prepared under section 61 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992* (‘the Act’) in accordance with the

*Radiocommunications Spectrum Marketing Plan (26 GHz Band) 2020*

This licence is issued under Part 3.2 of 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:

***26 GHz band*** means the frequency range 25.1 to 27.5 GHz.

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

***area-adjacent spectrum licences*** means 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.

***frequency-adjacent spectrum licences*** means 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.

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

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

***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: [www.acma.gov.au](file:///C:/Users/ddambiec/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/Content.Outlook/00IFG55I/www.acma.gov.au).

***indoors*** means an enclosed space where the antenna is located at least 2 metres from the external surface of the part of the enclosed space which is illuminated by the antenna’s half-power beamwidth.

***ITU Radio Regulations*** means the Radio Regulations published by the International Telecommunication Union, as in force from time to time.

Note: The Radio Regulations are available on the ITU website at: [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int).

***Licence Schedule*** means a Schedule to this licence.

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

***total radiated power*** or ***TRP*** is defined as the integral of the power transmitted in different directions over the entire radiation sphere. It is measured considering the combination of all radiating elements on an antenna panel or individual device.

4. Unless the contrary intention appears, terms and expressions used in this licence have the meaning given to them by the *Radiocommunications Spectrum Marketing Plan (26 GHz Band) 2020* (as in force from time to time)or the *Radiocommunications (Unacceptable Levels of Interference — 26 GHz Band) Determination 2020* (as in force from time to time).

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
* spectrum plan.

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* | 26 GHz band |
| *5* | *Date of licence effect* | dd/mm/yyyy |
| *6* | *Date of licence expiry* | dd/mm/yyyy |
| *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 the 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 limit (MHz)** | **Upper limit (MHz)** |
| A | 1 | 25100 | 25300 |

**Table 2: Description of the geographic areas of this licence**

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

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

## 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 11 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 spectrum licences and area-adjacent spectrum 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 13.

**Unwanted emission limits**

5. (a) The licensee must ensure that radiocommunications transmitters operated under this licence that are not exempt from the registration requirement under Statutory Licence Condition 4 of Licence Schedule 3 do not exceed the unwanted emission limits in Core Conditions 6, 7, and 8.

(b) The licensee must ensure that radiocommunications transmitters operated under this licence that are exempt from the registration requirement under Statutory Condition 4 of Licence Schedule 3 do not exceed the unwanted emission limits described in Core Conditions 9 and 10.

(c) The licensee must ensure that radiocommunications transmitters operated under this licence that are located indoors do not exceed the unwanted emission limits described in Core Condition 11.

(d) The licensee must ensure that radiocommunications transmitters operated under this licence that are exempt from the registration requirement under Statutory Condition 4 of Licence Schedule 3 and are not located indoors do not exceed the unwanted emission limits described in Core Condition 12.

(c) The licensee must ensure that radiocommunications receivers operated under this licence do not exceed the unwanted emission limits described in Core Condition 13.

6. The unwanted emission limits in Table 3 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 closest -3dB point of the specified bandwidth to the upper or lower frequency limits of the licence is placed at foffset.

**Table 3: Radiocommunications transmitter unwanted emission limits for registered devices**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset range** | **Total radiated power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified Bandwidth** |
| 0 MHz ≤ foffset ≤ 40 MHz | -5 | 1 MHz |

7. The unwanted emission limits in Table 4 apply at frequencies inside the 23.6 GHz to 24 GHz frequency range, measured over the specified bandwidth.

**Table 4: Radiocommunications transmitter unwanted emission limits inside the 23.6 GHz to 24 GHz frequency range for registered devices**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency range (f)** | **Total radiated power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified Bandwidth** |
| 23.6 GHz ≤ f ≤ 24 GHz | -7 | 200 MHz |

8. The unwanted emission limits in Table 5 apply:

(a) at frequencies greater than 40 MHz from the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1; and

(b) outside the frequency range 23.6 GHz to 24 GHz,

measured over the specified bandwidth for the relevant frequency range.

**Table 5: Radiocommunications transmitter unwanted emission limits for registered devices**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency range (f)** | **Total radiated power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified Bandwidth** |
| 30 MHz ≤ f < 1 GHz | -13 | 100 kHz |
| 1 GHz ≤ f ≤ 55 GHz | -13 | 1 MHz |

9. The unwanted 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:

foffse**t**: is the frequency offset from the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1. The closest -3dB point of the specified bandwidth to the upper or lower frequency limits of the licence is placed at foffset.

**Table 6: Radiocommunications transmitter unwanted emission limits for devices exempt from registration**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency range offset** | **Total radiated power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified**  **Bandwidth** |
| 0 MHz ≤ foffset ≤ 40 MHz | -5 | 1 MHz |

10. The unwanted emission limits in Table 7 apply:

(a) at frequencies greater than 40 MHz offset from the upper or lower frequency limits set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1; and

(b) outside the frequency range 23.6 GHz to 24 GHz,

measured over the specified bandwidth for the relevant frequency range.

**Table 7: Radiocommunications transmitter unwanted emission limits for devices exempt from registration**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency range**  **(f)** | **Total radiated power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified**  **Bandwidth** |
| 30 MHz ≤ f < 1 GHz | -36 | 100 kHz |
| 1 GHz ≤ f < 12.75 GHz | -30 | 1 MHz |
| 12.75 GHz ≤ f ≤ 55 GHz | -13 | 1 MHz |

11. The unwanted emission limits in Table 8 apply at frequencies inside the frequency range 23.6 GHz to 24 GHz, measured over the specified bandwidth.

**Table 8: Radiocommunications transmitter unwanted emission limits inside the frequency range 23.6 GHz to 24 GHz for devices exempt from registration and located indoors**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Total radiated power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified**  **Bandwidth** |
| -13 | 1 MHz |

12. The unwanted emission limits in Table 9 apply at frequencies inside the frequency range 23.6 GHz to 24 GHz, measured over the specified bandwidth.

**Table 9: Radiocommunications transmitter unwanted emission limits inside the frequency range 23.6 GHz to 24 GHz for devices exempt from registration and not located indoors**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Total radiated power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified**  **Bandwidth** |
| -3 | 200 MHz |

13. The unwanted emission limits in Table 10 apply for radiocommunications receivers, measured over the specified bandwidth for the relevant frequency range.

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.

**Table 10: Radiocommunications receiver unwanted emission limits**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency range**  **(f)** | **Total radiated power**  **(dBm)** | **Specified**  **Bandwidth** |
| 30 MHz ≤ f < 1 GHz | -57 | 100 kHz |
| 1 GHz ≤ f < 12.75 GHz | -47 | 1 MHz |
| 12.75 GHz ≤ f ≤ 55 GHz | -36 | 1 MHz |

**Emission limits outside the geographic areas**

14. Core Conditions 15 to 18 apply in relation to those areas that are outside the geographic areas set out in Part 2 of Licence Schedule 1.

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

(a) the licensee; and

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

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

16. Where there is no written agreement for the purposes of Core Condition 15 in force, the licensee must comply with Core Condition 17.

17. The licensee must ensure that the maximum permitted level of radio emission for an area outside the area described in Core Condition 14 caused by the operation of radiocommunications transmitters under this licence does not exceed a total radiated power of 30 dBm/200MHz.

18. The licensee complies with condition 17 by ensuring that the maximum permitted level of radio emissions caused by the operation of radiocommunications transmitters under this licence does not exceed a total radiated power of 30 dBm/200MHz.

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

(b) both:

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

(ii) the 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 26 GHz band with a maximum total radiated power of less than or equal to 23 dBm per occupied bandwidth; or

(b) a transmitter which has its antenna located indoors.

**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 2015* 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 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.

**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 2015*, 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 2015* is to be read as if it referred to 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.

**Harmful Interference**

8. The licensee must ensure that operation of a radiocommunications transmitter that is exempt from registration under Statutory Condition 4 of Licence Schedule 3 does not cause harmful interference to other radiocommunications devices operated under a different spectrum or apparatus licence.

**Coexistence with fixed satellite gateway uplinks**

9. The licensee must ensure that the operation of radiocommunications transmitters complies with the protection requirements specified in Part 4 of the *Radiocommunications Advisory Guidelines (Managing Interference from Spectrum Licensed Transmitters — 26 GHz Band) 2020,* as in force from time to time.

**Coexistence with space research service earth stations**

10. The licensee must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter in the frequency range 25.5 GHz to 27 GHz if it is located in any of the following HCIS: MW4H3, MW4H9, MW4L3, MW5I1.

**Synchronisation requirement**

10. If:

1. interference occurs between:

(i) a radiocommunications device (the ***first device***) operated under this licence; and

(ii) a radiocommunications device (the ***other device***) operated under another 26 GHz band spectrum licence or an area-wide apparatus licence in the frequency range 24.7 GHz to 29.5 GHz (the ***other licence***);

1. the level of interference to the first device or to any other devices exceeds the compatibility requirement set out in the *Radiocommunications Advisory Guidelines (Managing Interference to Spectrum Licensed Receivers — 26 GHz Band) 2020* as in force from time to time;
2. either the licensee or the holder (or authorised third party) of the other licence wishes to resolve the interference; and
3. no agreement between the licensee and each person operating one or more other devices can be reached on how to manage the interference;

then the licensee is required to manage the interference by:

1. either:

(i) operating the first device with a frame structure that uses [TBD]; or

(ii) operating the first device using a sequence and duration of radio emissions that is consistent with those configurations (disregarding any time at which the device is not making a radio emission); and

1. synchronising the timing of the frame structure or other sequence of radio emissions of the first device with the timing of the frame structure or other sequence of radio emissions of each of the other devices (disregarding any device at a time at which the device is not making a radio emission).

Note: The synchronisation requirement only applies when an interference issue occurs and where there is no other measure agreed to between the licensees to resolve the interference. This means synchronisation can be done on a site/cell specific basis. During any period in which the licensee and other licensee are taking steps to resolve the interference issue or synchronise, the ACMA will generally give priority to the device registered first in time in any interference dispute, meaning that the device or devices registered later-in-time will generally be required to accept any interference or cease causing interference during this time.

## Licence Schedule 5 Licence Notes

**WARNING:** These notes provide guidance on how the current Act and instruments made under that Act may impact upon the rights of a licensee. Potential applicants should note that new spectrum legislation is proposed that, if made, would replace the Act and affect licences issued under this instrument. Further information about the proposed legislation can be found at [www.communications.gov.au/what-we-do/spectrum/spectrum-reform](http://www.communications.gov.au/what-we-do/spectrum/spectrum-reform).

**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 – 26 GHz Band) Determination 2020* 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 – 23 GHz Band) 2020*;
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 – 26 GHz Band) 2020.*

5. The guidelines should be read in conjunction with the *Radiocommunications (Unacceptable Levels of Interference – 26 GHz Band) Determination 2020* (see Licence Note 3). This determination sets out the unacceptable levels of interference for the purpose of registration of transmitters to be operated under this licence. The guidelines should be followed by licensees (and accredited persons) in the planning of services and the resolution of interference cases. The ACMA will consider these guidelines during the settlement of interference disputes. Each case will be assessed on its merits. Copies of the guidelines are available from [www.legislation.gov.au](http://www.legislation.gov.au) and the ACMA.

**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 it 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 has been amended under Part 3.5 of the Act, to take it into account.

**Appeals**

9. An application may be made to the ACMA for reconsideration of a decision of a kind 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*.

**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’”.