

Part 1 and 2

Preliminary.

Introduction

This group of regulation's questions comes from the Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023 (ACL). Always ensure you are reading the latest edition when accessing the ACL. Go [HERE](#) to access.

You can check that the issue you are using is the latest by checking the wording on the web site as shown below.

Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023

In force
Administered by Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts

This item is authorised by the following title:

[Radiocommunications Act 1992](#)

Latest version

F2023L01648
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Interpretation

This text is intended to help clarify some wording that is not self-explanatory in the ACL. Read this text in conjunction with the ACL.

The word “**must**” is used to express an obligation because the meaning is clear, and it is a commonly used word. In Australia, this is the rule invariably applied by judges, and is supported by the Government as well as legal commentators.¹

In an Act or statutory instrument, the word “**may**”, or a similar term, used in relation to a function indicates that the function may be exercised or not exercised, at discretion.²

Amateur purpose means any of the following:

- Self-training in radiocommunications.
- Intercommunication.
- Technical investigation of radio communications.
- Transmitting news and information related to the operation of amateur stations, as a means of facilitating intercommunication.

ASMG means the Australian Spectrum Map Grid 2012. The Australian spectrum map grid shows the areas of spectrum licences. It can also be used to define geographic areas in regulatory arrangements for other licence types. The map includes the hierarchical cell identification scheme (HCIS). This makes it easy to see and describe different geographic areas.

Assignment period is the period ACMA has issued a licence for. If no assignment period is stipulated, the licence is in effect until ACMA cancels the licence.

¹ <http://www.legalknowhow.com.au/legal-news/dont-use-shall-if-you-can-help-it#:~:text=Use%20%E2%80%9Cmust%E2%80%9D%20to%20express%20an,as%20well%20as%20legal%20commentators.>

² LEGISLATION ACT 2001

Automatic mode means a mode of operation that does not require manual interaction to make the transmission.

call sign (see Schedule 4), in relation to a station, means the sequence of letters and numbers specified in the licence that authorises operation of the station as the call sign for stations authorised by the licence. E.g. VK3ABC

Computer controlled mode means a mode of operation where a computer is used to make the transmission.

Contest call sign means a call sign issued and comprised of the following letters and numbers starting with V followed by a letter, a number and a letter e.g. VX5G.

emergency services mean services provided by an organisation established in a State or Territory, or by the Commonwealth, for purposes that include the provision of services during an emergency. e.g. Fire Ambulance Police SES etc

emission mode has the meaning given by the [World Radio Conference \(WRC\) 12 Appendix 1 \(REV.WRC-12\)](#)

The emission mode of a transmission made by an amateur station is set out in a sequence of numbers and letters representing (in order) the following components.

1. Bandwidth
2. Modulation
3. Nature of the modulating signal
4. Information transmitted.

HCIS (Hierarchical Cell Identification Scheme) identifier means a unique identifier used to describe a geographic area in the ASMG.

HCIS. The HCIS is a way of describing geographic areas aligned with the ASMG. This naming convention succeeds in communicating geographic areas in two ways. First, the HCIS removes the need to refer to complex coordinate sets to describe a geographic area (reducing the risk of errors). Second, the HCIS may be used to describe areas regardless of the datum used. This means that although a newer datum may apply in the future, the HCIS will remain consistent in the way areas are described. EG QF22hc

licence means: **(NOTE: There are five licences available.)**

Three under the class licence.

1. Amateur licence (amateur advanced station).
2. An amateur licence (amateur beacon station).
3. An amateur licence (amateur foundation station).

Two under the apparatus licence.

1. An amateur licence (amateur repeater station).
2. An amateur licence (amateur standard station).

licensee means the holder of a licence.

public telecommunications network means a telecommunications network used to supply a carriage service to the public.e.g internet or telephone system.

pX means peak envelope power. (PEP)

pY means the mean power. What is the mean power of a radio transmitter?

Mean power of a radio transmitter is defined as the average power supplied to the antenna transmission line during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions.

Qualified person is one who holds a recognised qualification or an ACMA recognition certificate.

Visiting amateurs, with an overseas issued licence, are a qualified person if they have not been in Australia for more than 365 continuous days since their arrival.

The Radiocommunications Act, defines **radiocommunication** as:

- radio emission; or
- reception of radio emission.

for the purpose of communicating information between persons and persons, persons and things or things and things.

Recognition certificate is issued by AMCA to a candidate passing the licence examination.

Relevant event is an event approved by ACMA and a **special event call sign** was issued.

repeater input, in relation to an amateur repeater station, means the frequency on which the station is authorised to receive transmissions from another amateur station. **This is the transmit frequency of your radio.**

repeater output, in relation to an amateur repeater station, means the frequency on which the station is authorised to transmit to another amateur station. **This is the receive frequency of your radio.**

Timor Non-Directional Beacon Area means the geographic area that is within that part of the circle, specified below, that is within Australia:

the circle with a radius of 2000 kilometres whose centre is located at latitude 10° 37 21 south, longitude 126° 2 0 east. This is around the area of Timor and is important if you plan to transmit up there.

operate, in relation to a station, means take an action to control the operation of the station or of a transmitter that is part of the station.

The **frequency band** is described using two frequencies and starts immediately above the lower frequency and ends at the higher frequency.

Reference ACL Part 1 Section 5 (3)

Your carrier and modulated signal cannot cross the boundary edge at the bottom of the boundary edge. Interpretation says your signal bandwidth may exceed the top frequency, but this is not advised.

