



# **Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2015**

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made under paragraph 107(f) of the

*Radiocommunications Act 1992*

## **Compilation No. 2**

**Compilation date:** 17 November 2021

**Includes amendments up to:** F2021L01568

Prepared by the Australian Communications and Media Authority, Melbourne

## About this compilation

### This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2015* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 17 November 2021 (the **compilation date**).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the **endnotes**) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

### Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Federal Register of Legislation ([www.legislation.gov.au](http://www.legislation.gov.au)). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on the Federal Register of Legislation for the compiled law.

### Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

### Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on the Federal Register of Legislation for the compiled law.

### Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

## Part 1 Preliminary

### 1 Name of Determination

This Determination is the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2015*.

### 3 Scope

- (1) This Determination sets out conditions to which a transmitter licence issued under section 100 or 100B of the Act is subject.
- (2) However, if a condition in this Determination is inconsistent with a condition specified in the licence, the condition specified in the licence applies.

### 4 Interpretation

- (1) In this Determination, unless the contrary intention appears:

*Act* means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

*ARPANSA standard* means the *Radiation Protection Standard for Limiting Exposure to Radiofrequency Fields – 100 kHz to 300 GHz (2021)*, or any standard published as a replacement of that standard, by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency.

*Note* The ARPANSA standard is available, free of charge, from the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency website at [www.arpansa.gov.au](http://www.arpansa.gov.au).

*AS 2772.2* means the former Australian Standard AS 2772.2 *Radiofrequency radiation Part 2: Principles and methods of measurement—300 kHz to 100 GHz* published by Standards Australia.

*AS/NZS 2772.1* means the former Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2772.1 (Int):1998 *Radiofrequency fields Part 1: Maximum exposure levels—3 kHz to 300 GHz* published by Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand.

*AS/NZS 2772.2* means:

- (a) the document titled ‘AS/NZS 2772.2:2016 Radiofrequency fields, Part 2: Principles and methods of measurement and computation – 3 kHz to 300 GHz’, published by Standards Australia; or
- (b) if a later document published by Standards Australia is expressed to replace the document mentioned in paragraph (a) – the later document.

*Note* AS/NZS 2772.2 may be obtained, for a fee, from a Standards Australia distributor listed on the Standards Australia website: [www.standards.org.au](http://www.standards.org.au). AS/NZS 2772.2 is also available to be viewed, on prior request, at an ACMA office, subject to licensing conditions.

*Aware User* has the meaning given by paragraph 5.1.1(c) of the ARPANSA standard.

**C95.3** means:

- (a) the document titled ‘IEEE C95.3:2021 – IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations of Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields with Respect to Human Exposure to Such Fields, 0 Hz to 300 GHz’, published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; or
- (b) if a later document published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers is expressed to replace the document mentioned in paragraph (a) – the later document.

*Note* C95.3 may be obtained, for a fee, from the website of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers: [standards.ieee.org](https://standards.ieee.org). C95.3 is also available to be viewed, on prior request, at an ACMA office, subject to licensing conditions.

**Controlled Area** has the meaning given by section 5.1.2 of the ARPANSA standard.

**Controlled Area Worker** has the meaning given by paragraph 5.1.1(b) of the ARPANSA standard.

**far field**, of an antenna, means the region at distances from the antenna greater than the larger of:

- (a)  $2D^2/\lambda$ ; and
- (b)  $0.5 \lambda$ ;

where:

$\lambda$  is the wavelength of the RF field.

$D$  is the maximum lineal dimension of the antenna.

**IEC 62232** means:

- (a) the document titled ‘IEC 62232:2017 – Determination of RF field strength, power density and SAR in the vicinity of radiocommunication base stations for the purpose of evaluating human exposure’, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission; or
- (b) if a later document published by the International Electrotechnical Commission is expressed to replace the document mentioned in paragraph (a) – the later document.

*Note* IEC 62232 may be obtained, for a fee, from a Standards Australia distributor listed on the Standards Australia website: [www.standards.org.au](https://www.standards.org.au). IEC 62232 is also available to be viewed, on prior request, at an ACMA office, subject to licensing conditions.

**IEC 62577** means:

- (a) the document titled ‘IEC 62577:2009 – Evaluation of human exposure to electromagnetic fields from a stand-alone broadcast transmitter (30 MHz – 40 GHz)’, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission; or
- (b) if a later document published by the International Electrotechnical Commission is expressed to replace the document mentioned in paragraph (a) – the later document.

*Note* IEC 62577 may be obtained, for a fee, from a Standards Australia distributor listed on the Standards Australia website: [www.standards.org.au](https://www.standards.org.au). IEC 62577 is also available to be viewed, on prior request, at an ACMA office, subject to licensing conditions.

**licence** means a transmitter licence.

**licensee** means the holder of a licence, including a person authorised by the licensee to operate a transmitter under the licence.

**member of the general public** means a person other than:

- (a) an Aware User; or
- (b) in relation to a Controlled Area – a Controlled Area Worker for the Controlled Area; or
- (c) an RF Worker; or
- (d) in relation to a Controlled Area – a Supervised Visitor to the Controlled Area.

**NATA** means the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia (ACN 004 379 748).

**NATA-accredited body** means a body accredited by NATA to assess or measure radiofrequency field strength levels in accordance with AS 2772.2 or AS/NZS 2772.2.

**reference levels** has the meaning given by sections 2 and 3 of the ARPANSA standard.

**RF field** means a physical field, which specifies the electric and magnetic states of a medium or free space, quantified by vectors representing the electric field strength and the magnetic field strength.

**RF worker** has the meaning given by paragraph 5.1.1(a) of the ARPANSA standard.

**Spectrum Plan** means the spectrum plan prepared under subsection 30(1) of the Act, as in force from time to time.

**Standards Australia** means Standards Australia Limited, (ACN 087 326 690).

**Standards New Zealand** means the Standards Council of New Zealand, trading as Standards New Zealand.

**Supervised Visitor** has the meaning given by paragraph 5.1.1(d) of the ARPANSA standard.

*Note 1* A number of other expressions used in this instrument are defined in the Act, including the following:

- ACMA;
- device;
- inspector;
- interference;
- operate;
- receiver;
- transmitter;
- transmitter licence.

*Note 2* A number of other expressions used in this instrument may be defined in a determination made under section 64 of the *Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005*. At the time this instrument was made, the following expressions were defined in such a determination:

- mobile station;
- station

- (3) A term that is:
- (a) used (but not defined) in this Determination; and
  - (b) defined in the Glossary of the ARPANSA standard;
- has the meaning given by that Glossary.

#### **4A References to other instruments**

In this Determination, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) a reference to any other legislative instrument is a reference to that other legislative instrument as in force from time to time; and
- (b) a reference to any other kind of instrument or writing is a reference to that other instrument or writing as in force or in existence from time to time.

*Note 1* For references to Commonwealth Acts, see section 10 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*; and see also subsection 13(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003* for the application of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* to legislative instruments.

*Note 2* All Commonwealth Acts and legislative instruments are registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

*Note 3* See section 314A of the Act.

## Part 2                      Operation of transmitters – general conditions

### 6                      Conditions

- (1) Every licence is subject to the conditions in this Part and Part 3 of this Determination relating to the operation of any transmitter under the licence by the licensee.

*Note* A licensee is required, when operating under an apparatus licence (see subsection 97(4) of the Act), to comply with any licence conditions and any conditions on the licence made by the ACMA. This Determination sets out licence conditions that ensure that electromagnetic radiation (RF levels) emitted by a transmitter operated by the licensee do not exceed safe levels for general public exposure. The licensee is responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements in this Determination.

- (2) However, Part 3 of this Determination does not apply in relation to:
- (a) the operation of a transmitter under a licence of a type mentioned in item 15 of Schedule 1 to the *Radiocommunications (Specified Radiocommunications Receivers and Types of Transmitter Licences and Receiver Licences) Determination 2014*, by a licensee; or

*Note*      Item 15 refers to a space licence.

- (b) the operation of a compliant mobile station.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(b), a mobile station is a **compliant mobile station** if:
- (a) clause 3 of Schedule 4 to the *Radiocommunications Equipment (General) Rules 2021* prescribes a standard for the mobile station; and
  - (b) the mobile station complies with that standard; and
  - (c) the mobile station is not a device mentioned in section 53 of the *Radiocommunications Equipment (General) Rules 2021*.

### 7                      Permitted communications

The licensee must operate a transmitter only to communicate with a station or receiver with which the licensee is permitted by the terms of the licence to communicate, unless:

- (a) the transmission of a message is in relation to a distress or emergency situation; or
- (b) the licensee is authorised, in writing, by the ACMA or an inspector, to communicate with another station or receiver in relation to the investigation of interference.

*Note* In accordance with the requirements of footnote AUS 32 and footnote 150 to the Table of Allocations in the Spectrum Plan, receivers will not be afforded protection from interference that may be caused by industrial, scientific and medical (**ISM**) applications in the following ISM bands:

- (a) 13533 to 13567 kHz;
- (b) 26957 to 27283 kHz;
- (c) 40.66 to 40.70 MHz;
- (d) 918 to 926 MHz;

- (e) 2400 to 2500 MHz;
- (f) 5725 to 5875 MHz;
- (g) 24.00 to 24.25 GHz.



## Part 3

# Operation of transmitters – electromagnetic radiation requirements

### 8 Power flux density and field strengths

- (1) The RF field produced by a transmitter operated under the licence must not exceed the reference levels for general public exposure at a place accessible to a member of the general public.
- (2) For purposes of subsection 9(3), subsection 10(2), paragraph 12(1)(b) and paragraph 13(1)(b):
  - (a) if the transmitter operates on a frequency of greater than 10 MHz, but less than or equal to 30 MHz, only one of the following properties needs to be measured or calculated to show compliance with subsection (1) at places in the far field of the antenna:
    - (i) incident electric field strength;
    - (ii) incident magnetic field strength;
  - (b) if the transmitter operates on a frequency greater than 30 MHz, but less than or equal to 2 GHz, only one of the following properties needs to be measured or calculated to show compliance with subsection (1) at places in the far field of the antenna:
    - (i) incident electric field strength;
    - (ii) incident magnetic field strength;
    - (iii) incident power density;
  - (c) if the transmitter operates on a frequency greater than 2 GHz, only the incident power density needs to be measured or calculated to show compliance with subsection (1) at places in the far field of the antenna.
- (3) If a transmitter simultaneously transmits on multiple frequencies, the transmitter must meet the requirements specified in section 3 (Simultaneous exposure to multiple frequency fields) of the ARPANSA standard.

Example: For subsection (1), the following are examples of a type of place that is accessible to a member of the general public:

- a private residence;
- a public park;
- a building roof-top with a transmitter antenna located on the roof-top, where access is not restricted by the site manager or operator.

- (4) In subsection (2), each of the following terms has the same meaning as in the ARPANSA standard:
  - (a) ***incident electric field strength***;
  - (b) ***incident magnetic field strength***;
  - (c) ***incident power density***.

**9 Level 1 criteria**

- (1) This section applies to a transmitter (other than a mobile station):
- (a) for which:
    - (i) the average total power supplied by the transmitter to all antennas fed by the transmitter is not more than 100 W; and
    - (ii) each antenna fed by the transmitter is installed so that it is inaccessible to a member of the general public; or
  - (b) for which:
    - (i) the bottom of the lowest antenna fed by the transmitter is at least 10 m above ground level; and
    - (ii) the average total equivalent isotropically radiated power of all antennas fed by the transmitter is not more than 3200 W in any direction; or
  - (c) that is a point-to-point link operating at more than 1 GHz.
- Example: For subparagraph (a)(ii), the following are examples of a type of place that is inaccessible to a member of the general public:
- the area around an antenna that is fenced and where entry is through a locked gate;
  - the area around a tower where the tower cannot be climbed except by the use of an external aid.
- (2) This section applies to a mobile station for which the average total power supplied by the station to all antennas fed by the station is not more than 100 W.
- (3) The licensee must give information to the ACMA, within 20 days after the date of a request by the ACMA, showing that the licensee is complying with section 8 in relation to the transmitter.
- (4) If the licensee is unable to comply with a request under subsection (3) within the 20 days the licensee must:
- (a) advise the ACMA in writing; and
  - (b) include evidence that the licensee is unable to comply; and
  - (c) propose a date by which the licensee will be able to comply.
- (5) Any advice provided under subsection (4) must be received by the ACMA within 20 days of the original request for information.
- (6) The ACMA must have regard to any written advice provided under subsection (4) before instituting regulatory action against the licensee for contravening subsection (3).
- (7) If the ACMA elects not to take regulatory action mentioned in subsection (6) against the licensee, the ACMA must advise the licensee of this as soon as practicable.

*Note* Regulatory action by the ACMA against a licensee to suspend or cancel an apparatus licence under section 126 or 128 of the Act is reviewable under section 285 of the Act.

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10 Level 2 criteria

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- (1) This section applies to a transmitter to which section 9 does not apply.

*General requirement to measure or calculate RF fields*

- (2) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), the licensee must measure or calculate the RF fields produced by the transmitter in accordance with one of:
- (a) if AS/NZS 2772.2 applies in relation to the transmitter – AS/NZS 2772.2;
  - (b) if C95.3 applies in relation to the transmitter – C95.3;
  - (c) if IEC 62232 applies in relation to the transmitter – IEC 62232;
  - (d) if IEC 62577 applies in relation to the transmitter – IEC 62577.

*Note* The licensee must keep a record of measurements or calculations made under this subsection (see paragraph 15(1)(e)).

*Measurements and calculations made before commencement day*

- (3) A licensee is taken to comply with subsection (2) if:
- (a) the licensee complied, or was taken to have complied, with the former measurement provision before the commencement day; and
  - (b) in the period commencing when the licensee complied, or was taken to have complied, with the former measurement provision and ending immediately before the commencement day, the licensee had kept a record of any assessments, measurements or calculations made to comply, or to be taken to have complied, with the former measurement provision.

*Note* The licensee must keep a record of measurements or calculations made under this subsection (see paragraph 15(1)(e)).

*Measurements and calculations made before relevant document amended*

- (4) If a relevant document is amended after the commencement day, a licensee is taken to comply with subsection (2) if the licensee measured or calculated RF fields produced by a transmitter, in accordance with the relevant document as existing immediately before it was amended, in the period:
- (a) commencing on the commencement day; and
  - (b) ending immediately before the relevant document was amended.

*Note* The licensee must keep a record of measurements or calculations made under this subsection (see paragraph 15(1)(e)).

*Measurements and calculations made after relevant document amended*

- (5) If a relevant document is amended after the commencement day, a licensee is taken to comply with subsection (2) if the licensee measured or calculated RF fields produced by a transmitter, in accordance with the relevant document as existing immediately before it was amended, in the period:
- (a) commencing when the relevant document was amended; and

- (b) ending on the first anniversary of the day the relevant document was amended.

*Note* The licensee must keep a record of measurements or calculations made under this subsection (see paragraph 15(1)(e)).

### Definitions

- (6) In this section:

**commencement day** means the day the *Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Energy) Amendment Instrument 2021 (No. 1)* commenced.

**former measurement provision** means subsection (2), as in force immediately before the commencement day.

*Note* The *Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Energy) Amendment Instrument 2021 (No. 1)* repealed and replaced section 10 of this Determination. This Determination, as in force immediately before the commencement day, is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at [www.legislation.gov.au](http://www.legislation.gov.au).

**relevant document** means each of:

- (a) AS/NZS 2772.2;
- (b) C95.3;
- (c) IEC 62232;
- (d) IEC 62577.

## 11 Change to an installed transmitter

- (1) If a transmitter to which section 9 applies is changed so that the requirements in section 9 no longer apply to it, the transmitter must be reassessed in accordance with section 10.
- (2) A change to the transmitter includes:
  - (a) moving it to a different site; or
  - (b) altering the amount of power fed to its antennas; or
  - (c) changing the characteristics of any of its antennas, including:
    - (i) gain; or
    - (ii) size; or
    - (iii) height above the ground or other accessible surface; or
    - (iv) tilt; or
  - (d) altering its transmission designator.

## 12 Multi-transmitter sites

- (1) This section applies to a licensee that:
  - (a) operates a transmitter on a site that has more than 1 transmitter; and
  - (b) keeps documentation that:
    - (i) includes the results of measurements or calculations mentioned in section 10; and

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- (ii) shows that the transmitters on the site, taken as a whole, comply with section 8.
  - (2) If the licensee:
    - (a) is requested to give the ACMA documentation under subsection 9(3); and
    - (b) gives the ACMA all of the documentation the licensee keeps under paragraph 12(1)(b);the licensee is taken to have complied with subsection 9(3).
  - (3) A licensee that keeps documentation referred to in paragraph 12(1)(b) is taken to have complied with paragraph 15(1)(e).
- Note* Paragraph 15(1)(e) deals with records containing results and methods of assessments under section 10.

### **13 Exception to ARPANSA standard – compliance documentation before 1 March 2003**

- (1) This section applies to a licensee that, before 1 March 2003, obtained documentation showing that:
  - (a) the RF field produced by the transmitter operated under the licence does not exceed the exposure levels mentioned in sections 6.3, 6.7 and 6.8 of AS/NZS 2772.1 at a place accessible to a member of the general public; and
  - (b) the RF field was:
    - (i) measured in accordance with AS 2772.2; or
    - (ii) calculated using a model or method that was derived from the mathematical formulae mentioned in Appendix B to AS 2772.2.
- (2) If the licensee:
  - (a) is requested to give the ACMA documentation under subsection 9(3); and
  - (b) gives the ACMA all of the documentation the licensee keeps under subsection (1);the licensee is taken to have complied with subsection 9(3).
- (3) A licensee that:
  - (a) operates a transmitter to which subsection 10(1) applies; and
  - (b) keeps documentation obtained under subsection (1);is taken to have complied with paragraph 15(1)(e).
- (4) If the licensee:
  - (a) operates a transmitter on a site with more than 1 transmitter; and
  - (b) is requested to give the ACMA documentation under subsection 9(3); and
  - (c) gives the ACMA documentation that:
    - (i) includes the results of an assessment in accordance with paragraph (1)(b); and

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- (ii) shows that the transmitters on the site, taken as a whole, do not exceed the exposure levels mentioned in sections 6.3, 6.7 and 6.8 of AS/NZS 2772.1 at a place accessible to a member of the general public;

the licensee is taken to have complied with subsection 9(3).

- (5) A licensee that:

- (a) operates a transmitter on a site with more than 1 transmitter; and  
(b) keeps documentation mentioned in paragraph (4)(c);  
is taken to have complied with paragraph 15(1)(e).

- (6) Despite subsection 4(1), in this section:

***member of the general public*** means a person who is not an RF worker.

***RF worker*** means a person who may be exposed to RF fields under controlled conditions, in the course of and intrinsic to the nature of their work.

## Part 4 Records

### 14 Application of this Part

This Part applies to a transmitter to which section 10 applies.

### 15 Records

- (1) A licensee must keep the following records:
  - (a) a declaration of conformity, for the transmitter, that includes the information mentioned in subsection (2);
  - (b) if the licensee uses an agent under section 18—a copy of the agency agreement;
  - (c) the name and qualifications of any person who has assessed the transmitter for compliance;
  - (d) the dates of any assessments;
  - (e) the measurements or calculations made for the purposes of section 10;
  - (ea) the documentation mentioned in subsection 13(1) (if any) obtained by the licensee; and
  - (f) details of the transmitter including its power level, gain, size, tilt, manufacturer, model number and emission designator.
- (2) For paragraph (1)(a), the information is:
  - (a) the licensee's name, address, ACN (if any), ABN (if any) or ARBN (if any), transmitter licence type and licence number; and
  - (b) details of the transmitter, including its location, antenna type and height above the ground or other accessible surface; and
  - (c) a statement that the RF field produced by the transmitter meets the requirements of subsection 8(1); and
  - (d) the name and position in the organisation of the person who signs the declaration.
- (3) The licensee must amend the declaration of conformity in accordance with any changes to the information included in it.
- (4) A record:
  - (a) must be kept for at least 12 months after the licence has expired; and
  - (b) must be available for inspection by the ACMA at a place nominated by the ACMA, or by a method nominated by the ACMA, after consultation with the licensee; and
  - (c) must be kept in English; and
  - (d) may be a copy of an original record; and
  - (e) may be kept in electronic form.
- (5) Without limiting paragraph (4)(b), the place may be:
  - (a) the licensee's street address, in Australia, provided on the licence application; or

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- (b) for a site on which more than 1 transmitter is located—at the street address of the transmitter.

## **16 Provision of information to authorised officer**

- (1) The licensee must give information to the ACMA about the licensee's compliance with this Determination:
  - (a) within 20 days after the date of a request by the ACMA; and
  - (b) if the ACMA has specified how the information is to be provided—in the specified way.
- (2) If the licensee is unable to comply with a request under subsection (1) within the 20 days, the licensee must:
  - (a) advise the ACMA in writing; and
  - (b) include evidence that the licensee is unable to comply; and
  - (c) propose a date by which the licensee will be able to comply.
- (3) Any advice provided under subsection (2) must be received by the ACMA within 20 days of the original request for information.
- (4) The ACMA must have regard to any written advice provided under subsection (2) before instituting regulatory action against the licensee for contravening subsection (1).
- (5) If the ACMA elects not to take regulatory action mentioned in subsection (4) against the licensee, the ACMA must advise the licensee of this as soon as practicable.
- (6) If the information is not provided electronically, the ACMA must:
  - (a) give the licensee a receipt for the information; and
  - (b) must return the document to the licensee as soon as practicable within 60 days after receiving the information.

*Note* Regulatory action by the ACMA against a licensee to suspend or cancel an apparatus licence under section 126 or 128 of the Act is reviewable under section 285 of the Act.

## **17 Dispute over reliability of evaluation provided in compliance documentation**

- (1) If a licensee and the ACMA do not agree about whether a transmitter complies with section 8, the ACMA may request the licensee:
  - (a) to have the transmitter assessed by a NATA-accredited body for compliance with section 8; and
  - (b) to obtain a report setting out whether or not the transmitter complies; and
  - (c) provide the report to the ACMA.
- (2) The licensee must comply with a request under subsection (1) within 30 days after the date of the request.



- (3) The licensee must pay all costs associated with providing information under subsection (1) to the ACMA.

## **18 Agents**

- (1) A licensee may use an agent:
  - (a) to ensure that a transmitter complies with this Determination; and
  - (b) to keep documents that the licensee is required to keep under this Determination.
- (2) If the licensee uses an agent, the licensee and the agent must keep a copy of the agency agreement for the same period that records must be kept under this Determination.

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## Endnotes

### Endnote 1 – About the endnotes

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

Endnote 2 (Abbreviation key) sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Endnote 3 (Legislation history) provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

Endnote 4 (Amendment history) provides information about the amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level and includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

It also includes information about any misdescribed amendment (that is, an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made). If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation “(md)” added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history. If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the abbreviation “(md not incorp)” is added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

### Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect
am = amended	
amdt = amendment	mod = modified/modification
c = clause(s)	No. = Number(s)
Ch = Chapter(s)	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s)/sub-subparagraph(s)
def = definition(s)	Pt = Part(s)
Dict = Dictionary	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	rep = repealed
Div = Division(s)	rs = repealed and substituted
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
F = Federal Register of Legislation	Sch = Schedule(s)
gaz = gazette	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
LA = <i>Legislation Act 2003</i>	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect	

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## Endnote 3—Legislation history

Name	Registration	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2015</i>	25 Feb 2015 (see F2015L00210)	26 Feb 2015	
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Amendment Determination 2019 (No.1)</i>	18 Nov 2019 (see F2019L01478)	19 Nov 2019	
<i>Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Energy) Amendment Instrument 2021 (No.1)</i>	16 November 2021 (see F2021L01568)	17 November 2021	

## Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s.2 .....	rep.s.48D LA
s.4(1) .....	am. F2021L01568
s.4(2) .....	rep. F2021L01568
s.4A .....	ad. F2021L01568
s.5 .....	rep. s.48C LA
para.6(2)(b).....	am. No.1 of 2019
para.6(2)(c).....	ad. No.1 of 2019, rep. F2021L01568
para.6(3) .....	ad. F2021L01568
s.8(2) .....	rs. F2021L01568
s.8(4) .....	ad. F2021L01568
s.10 .....	rs. F2021L01568
s.10A .....	rep. F2021L01568
subpara.12(1)(b)(i).....	rs. F2021L01568
s.12(3) .....	am. F2021L01568
s.13(6) .....	ad. F2021L01568
para.15(1)(e).....	rs. F2021L01568
Para.15(1)(ea).....	ad. F2021L01568

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*Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2015*