



Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997

as amended

made under paragraph 107 (1) (f) and subsection 179 (1) of the

Radiocommunications Act 1992

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(Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2005 (No. 1)*

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Determination [see Note 1]

This Determination is the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997*.

2 Scope

- (1) This Determination sets out conditions to which an amateur licence is subject in the following manner:
 - (a) every amateur licence is subject to the conditions in Part 2;
 - (b) every:
 - (i) amateur licence (amateur unrestricted station); and
 - (ii) amateur licence (amateur limited station); and
 - (iii) amateur licence (amateur intermediate station); and
 - (iv) amateur licence (amateur advanced station);is also subject to the conditions in Part 3;
 - (c) every:
 - (i) amateur licence (amateur novice station); and
 - (ii) amateur licence (amateur novice limited station); and
 - (iii) amateur licence (amateur standard station);is also subject to the conditions in Part 5;
 - (d) every amateur licence (amateur foundation station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 6;
 - (e) every amateur licence (amateur beacon station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 8;
 - (f) every amateur licence (amateur repeater station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 9.
- (2) However, if a condition in this Determination is inconsistent with a condition specified in the licence, the condition specified in the licence applies.

3 Interpretation

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

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

amateur licence (amateur advanced station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur advanced station.

amateur licence (amateur beacon station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur beacon station.

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amateur licence (amateur foundation station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur foundation station.

amateur licence (amateur intermediate station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur intermediate station.

amateur licence (amateur limited station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur limited station.

amateur licence (amateur novice limited station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur novice limited station.

amateur licence (amateur novice station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur novice station.

amateur licence (amateur repeater station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur repeater station.

amateur licence (amateur standard station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur standard station.

amateur licence (amateur unrestricted station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur unrestricted station.

emission mode means the mode that may be used to transmit from a station operated under a licence, identified in accordance with Schedule 1 in terms of:

- (a) the necessary bandwidth of the transmission; and
- (b) the modulation of the main carrier of the transmission; and
- (c) the nature of the signal or signals modulating the main carrier of the transmission; and
- (d) the kind of information to be transmitted.

Note Schedule 1 sets out the symbols used to describe the components of each emission mode, and is based on information in Article 4 (Designation of Emission) of the Radio Regulations.

licence means:

- (a) an amateur licence (amateur beacon station); or
- (b) an amateur licence (amateur intermediate station); or
- (c) an amateur licence (amateur limited station); or
- (d) an amateur licence (amateur novice limited station); or
- (e) an amateur licence (amateur novice station); or
- (f) an amateur licence (amateur repeater station); or
- (g) an amateur licence (amateur unrestricted station).

licensee means the holder of a licence and includes any person authorised by the licensee to operate a station under the licence.

manually operated morse key means a straight or up-and-down morse key or a manually operated mechanical automatic or semi-automatic “bug” style morse key, but does not include a key that is part of a keyboard.

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Melbourne Area means the geographic area in Victoria including all places located not more than 250 kilometres from the Melbourne General Post Office, at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, being latitude 37° 48' 53" south, longitude 144° 57' 42" east.

Note The Melbourne Area may also be referenced by means of the Australian Map Grid coordinates according to which the Melbourne General Post Office is located at the Australian Map Grid coordinates of Zone 55, Easting 320605, Northing 5812740.

necessary bandwidth means, for a given class of emission, the width of the frequency band that is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate, and with the quality, required under specified conditions.

originating station, for an amateur repeater station, means an amateur station that transmits a signal to the amateur repeater station.

packet mode means a method of originating, storing and forwarding digital information transmitted by a radiocommunications device.

Perth Area means the geographic area described by a circle with a radius of 250 kilometres whose centre is located at the Perth General Post Office, 3 Forrest Place, Perth, Western Australia, 6000, being latitude 31° 57' 12" south, longitude 115° 51' 27" east.

Note The Perth Area may also be referenced by means of the Australian Map Grid coordinates according to which the Perth General Post Office is located at the Australian Map Grid coordinates of Zone 50, Easting 392020, Northing 6464140.

public telecommunications network means a carriage service supplied to the public.

qualified operator, for a station, means a person who is a qualified operator for that type of station under the Radiocommunications (Qualified Operators) Determination No. 1 of 1993.

radioteletype mode means a method of originating or receiving digital information transmitted by a radiocommunications device.

repeater input means the receive frequency of an amateur repeater station that is used by other amateur stations to communicate with that station.

repeater link means a radiocommunication link used solely for intercommunication between 2 amateur repeater stations.

repeater output means the transmit frequency that is used by an amateur repeater station to communicate with other amateur stations.

Sydney Area means the geographic area described by a circle with a radius of 270 kilometres whose centre is located at the Sydney General Post Office, 130 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000, being latitude 33° 52' 14" south, longitude 151° 12' 26" east.

Note The Sydney Area may also be referenced by means of the Australian Map Grid coordinates according to which the Sydney General Post Office is located at Australian Map Grid coordinates of Zone 56, Easting 334188, Northing 6250750.

third party means a person who does not hold an amateur licence.

Section 3

- (2) For this Determination, a frequency band described using 2 frequencies starts immediately above the lower frequency and ends at the higher frequency.
- (3) An Australian Map Grid coordinate mentioned in this Determination is to be determined by reference to the Australian Geodetic Datum (known as AGD66) published in the *Gazette* of 6 October 1966.
- (4) A reference in this Determination to another instrument made under the Act is a reference to the instrument as in force or existing from time to time.

Part 2 Conditions for every amateur licence

4 Conditions

For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, every amateur licence is subject to the conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur station under the licence by the licensee.

5 Communication by an amateur station

- (1) The licensee must not solicit a message that is to be transmitted on behalf of a third party unless the message relates to a natural disaster.
- (2) The licensee must not transmit a message on behalf of a third party:
 - (a) enabling any person to obtain a financial gain or other reward, directly or indirectly; or
 - (b) relating to the commercial or financial affairs of any person.
- (3) The licensee must not transmit messages to an amateur station in a foreign country if the ACA has published a notice in the *Gazette* to the effect that the government of that country has given notice that it objects to the transmission and reception of messages between amateur stations in that country and amateur stations outside that country.
- (4) A licensee must not transmit messages to an amateur station in a foreign country, on behalf of a third party, unless the government of that country has made a special arrangement with Australia for the transmission and reception of messages, on behalf of third parties, between amateur stations in Australia and amateur stations in that country.

6 Use of an amateur station

The licensee:

- (a) must use an amateur station solely for the purpose of:
 - (i) self training in radiocommunications; or
 - (ii) intercommunications; or
 - (iii) technical investigations into radiocommunications; or
 - (iv) transmitting news and information services related to the operation of amateur stations, as a means of facilitating intercommunication; and
- (b) must not use an amateur station for financial gain; and
- (c) must not transmit:
 - (i) a message that is, or includes, an advertisement; or
 - (ii) any form of entertainment.

Section 7

7 Interference

The licensee must not operate an amateur station if its operation causes harmful interference to a service provided by another station.

8 Operation of an amateur station

- (1) If the licensee makes a single transmission from an amateur station (other than an amateur beacon station or amateur repeater station), the licensee must transmit the call sign of any station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's amateur station:
 - (a) at the beginning and end of the transmission; and
 - (b) for a transmission that lasts more than 10 minutes — at least once during each period of 10 minutes in the transmission; and
 - (c) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code.
- (2) If the licensee makes a series of transmissions from an amateur station (other than an amateur beacon station or amateur repeater station) to a station with which communications have been established:
 - (a) the licensee must transmit the call sign of the station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's amateur station:
 - (i) at the beginning and at the end of the series of transmissions; and
 - (ii) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code; and
 - (b) for a transmission that lasts more than 10 minutes — the licensee must transmit the call sign of the station being called or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's station:
 - (i) at least once during each period of 10 minutes in the course of the series; and
 - (ii) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code.
- (3) The licensee must not cause a carrier wave to be emitted from an amateur station unless:
 - (a) the wave is subjected to intelligible modulation; or
 - (b) the wave is emitted during a brief test or an adjustment.
- (4) The licensee must not operate an amateur station if its operation causes interference to radiocommunications services due to transmissions that:
 - (a) vary from the nominal frequency; or
 - (b) have key impact emissions as a side effect of Morse code transmission; or
 - (c) contain harmonics; or
 - (d) make other unessential emissions.

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- (5) The licensee must take measures that are reasonably practicable to erect, fix, place and use an amateur station in a way that avoids interference to the efficient and convenient working of other stations.
- (6) If the licensee proposes to retransmit a transmission originating from another amateur station, the licensee must:
 - (a) obtain the consent of the other licensee to retransmit the transmission; and
 - (b) transmit the other licensee's call sign at the beginning and the end of each transmission; and
 - (c) indicate, as part of the transmission, that it is a retransmission of a transmission of another amateur station.

9 Control of equipment at an amateur station

- (1) The licensee must ensure that an amateur station is operated at all times by, or under the supervision of, a qualified operator, unless the station is:
 - (a) an amateur repeater station; or
 - (b) an amateur beacon station; or
 - (c) an amateur station using automatic mode (including, for example, packet mode and radioteletype mode); or
 - (d) an amateur station using computer controlled mode (including, for example, packet mode and radioteletype mode).
- (2) The licensee must ensure that at all times when an amateur station is operated unattended:
 - (a) a timer is fitted to the station to cause its automatic shutdown if a malfunction causes an unintentional transmission of more than 10 minutes' duration; and
 - (b) a transmission from the station can be terminated promptly if the transmission causes interference to another service.

Note For details of the classes of transmitter licences for transmitters that must be operated by qualified operators, see *Radiocommunications (Qualified Operators) Determination No. 1 of 1993*.

10 Portable operation of an amateur station

The licensee must not operate an amateur station at a location not mentioned in the licence for a continuous period of:

- (a) if the station is an amateur beacon station or an amateur repeater station — more than 7 days; and
- (b) in any other case — more than 4 months.

Note If the licensee intends to operate an amateur station at a location not mentioned in the licence for a continuous period longer than the relevant period mentioned in section 10, the licensee should ask the ACA to change the location mentioned in the licence to the new location by varying the licence under section 111 of the Act.

Section 11

11 Restrictions on connection to a public telecommunications network

The licensee must not, directly or indirectly, connect an amateur station to a public telecommunications network if the station is:

- (a) an amateur repeater station; or
- (b) an amateur beacon station; or
- (c) using automatic mode (including, for example, packet mode and radioteletype mode); or
- (d) using computer controlled mode (including, for example, packet mode and radioteletype mode).

Part 3

Conditions for amateur licence (amateur unrestricted station, amateur limited station, amateur intermediate station or amateur advanced station)

12 Definition

In this Part:

station to which this Part applies means:

- (a) an amateur unrestricted station; or
- (b) an amateur limited station; or
- (c) an amateur intermediate station; or
- (d) an amateur advanced station.

12A Conditions

For paragraph 107 (1) (f), every:

- (a) amateur licence (amateur unrestricted station); and
- (b) amateur licence (amateur limited station); and
- (c) amateur licence (amateur intermediate station); and
- (d) amateur licence (amateur advanced station);

is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation by the licensee under the licence of any station to which this Part applies.

13 Permitted frequency bands

The licensee must operate a station to which this Part applies only on a frequency that:

- (a) is in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Part 1 of Schedule 2; and
- (b) is not in an excluded frequency range specified in an item in Part 2 of Schedule 2 for the area of operation.

14 Emissions from a station to which this Part applies

The licensee must not operate a station to which this Part applies in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 2 unless:

- (a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and
- (b) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

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15 Operating a station to which this Part applies in the frequency band 50 MHz to 52 MHz

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if the licensee operates a station to which this Part applies in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz.
- (2) The licensee must not operate the station to which this Part applies if it causes interference to the reception of the transmissions of television channel 0.
- (3) If the licensee operates the station to which this Part applies in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or the Australian Capital Territory, the licensee must operate the station:
 - (a) in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 50.300 MHz only, using:
 - (i) emission mode 200HA1A and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pY; or
 - (ii) emission mode 1K12F1D and a maximum transmitter power of 30 watts pY; or
 - (iii) emission mode 4K00J3E and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pX; and
 - (b) at a place that is:
 - (i) at least 120 kilometres from a television channel 0 main station; and
 - (ii) at least 60 kilometres from a television channel 0 translator station; and
 - (iii) at least 60 kilometres from a television translator station that has inputs on television channel 0.

Note For details of VHF television channel 0 stations, see Schedule 7.

15A Operating a station to which this Part applies in the frequency bands 3.425 GHz to 3.4425 GHz and 3.475 GHz to 3.4925 GHz

If the licensee operates a station to which this Part applies in the frequency band 3.425 GHz to 3.4425 GHz or 3.475 GHz to 3.4925 GHz, the licensee must not operate the station in a designated area described in Schedule 5.

15B Operating a station to which this Part applies in the frequency bands 3.4425 GHz to 3.475 GHz and 3.5425 GHz to 3.575 GHz

If the licensee operates a station to which this Part applies in the frequency band 3.4425 GHz to 3.475 GHz or 3.5425 GHz to 3.575 GHz, the licensee must not operate the station in a designated area described in Schedule 6.

16 Transmitter output power

- (1) Subject to section 15, the licensee must not operate a station to which this Part applies, using a transmitter output power of more than 400 watts pX, if the emission mode of the station includes:

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- (a) C3F; or
 - (b) J3E; or
 - (c) R3E.
- (2) The licensee must not operate a station to which this Part applies, with an emission mode not mentioned in subsection (1), using a transmitter output power of more than 120 watts pY.

Section 22

Part 5 **Conditions for amateur licence (amateur novice station, amateur novice limited station or amateur standard station)**

22 **Definition**

In this Part:

station to which this Part applies means:

- (a) an amateur novice station; or
- (b) an amateur novice limited station; or
- (c) an amateur standard station.

22A **Conditions**

For paragraph 107 (1) (f), every:

- (a) amateur licence (amateur novice station); and
- (b) amateur licence (amateur novice limited station); and
- (c) amateur licence (amateur standard station);

is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation by the licensee under the licence of any station to which this Part applies.

23 **Permitted frequency bands**

The licensee must operate a station to which this Part applies to transmit only on a frequency in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 3.

24 **Emissions from a station to which this Part applies**

The licensee must not operate a station to which this Part applies in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 3 unless:

- (a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and
- (b) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

25 **Transmitter output power**

- (1) The licensee must not operate a station to which this Part applies, using a transmitter output power of more than 100 watts pX, if the emission mode of the station includes:
 - (a) J3E; or
 - (b) R3E.

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- (2) The licensee must not operate a station to which this Part applies, with an emission mode not mentioned in subsection (1), using a transmitter output power of more than 30 watts pY.

Section 26

Part 6 **Conditions for amateur licence
(amateur foundation station)****26** **Conditions**

For paragraph 107 (1) (f), every amateur licence (amateur foundation station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur foundation station by the licensee under the licence.

27 **Permitted frequency bands**

The licensee must operate an amateur foundation station to transmit only on a frequency in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 3A.

28 **Transmitting equipment restrictions**

The licensee must not operate an amateur foundation station using a transmitter that has not been manufactured commercially.

29 **Emissions from an amateur foundation station**

The licensee must not operate an amateur foundation station in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Schedule 3A unless:

- (a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and
- (b) if the emission mode is 200HA1A, the information to be transmitted is sent by the use of a manually operated morse key; and
- (c) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

30 **Transmitter output power**

- (1) The licensee must not operate an amateur foundation station using a transmitter output power of more than 10 watts pX if the emission mode of the station includes J3E.
- (2) The licensee must not operate an amateur foundation station, with an emission mode not mentioned in subsection (1), using a transmitter output power of more than 3 watts pY.

Part 8 Conditions for amateur licence (amateur beacon station)

35 Conditions

For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, every amateur licence (amateur beacon station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur beacon station under the licence by the licensee.

36 Operating an amateur beacon station in the frequency band 50 MHz to 52 MHz

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if the licensee operates an amateur beacon station in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz.
- (2) The licensee must not operate the amateur beacon station if it causes interference to the reception of the transmissions of television channel 0.
- (3) If the licensee operates the amateur beacon station in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or the Australian Capital Territory, the licensee must operate the station:
 - (a) in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 50.300 MHz only, using:
 - (i) emission mode 200HA1A and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pY; or
 - (ii) emission mode 1K12F1D and a maximum transmitter power of 30 watts pY; or
 - (iii) emission mode 4K00J3E and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pX; and
 - (b) at a place that is:
 - (i) at least 120 kilometres from a television channel 0 main station; and
 - (ii) at least 60 kilometres from a television channel 0 translator station; and
 - (iii) at least 60 kilometres from a television translator station that has inputs on television channel 0.

Note 1 Schedule 1 explains the meaning of *emission mode*.

Note 2 For details of VHF television channel 0 stations, see Schedule 7.

37 Call sign

The licensee must operate an amateur beacon station by transmitting the call sign allocated to the licensee by the ACA at least once in each 10 minute period of operation of the station.

Section 38

Part 9 **Conditions for amateur licence (amateur repeater station)**

38 **Conditions**

For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, every amateur licence (amateur repeater station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur repeater station under the licence by the licensee.

39 **Operation of an amateur repeater station**

- (1) The licensee must not operate an amateur repeater station unless it is operated:
 - (a) to receive signals or retransmit those signals; or
 - (b) to transmit a signal that identifies the station.
- (2) An amateur repeater station must incorporate a device that prevents the transmission of a signal in the absence of a received signal.

39A **Devices operating in the frequency band 433.05–434.79 MHz**

- (1) For paragraph 4 (1) (b) of the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2000*, a radiocommunications device operating in the frequency band 433.05–434.79 MHz in accordance with that Class Licence (except for that paragraph) is taken not to cause interference to an amateur repeater station.
- (2) The licensee accepts that subsection (1) applies in relation to interference to an amateur repeater station caused by a radiocommunications device mentioned in that subsection.

40 **Repeater links**

- (1) The licensee must operate a repeater link for an amateur repeater station only if:
 - (a) a signal is being retransmitted from the station to another amateur repeater station; or
 - (b) the transmission is made to identify the station.
- (2) The licensee must operate a repeater link for an amateur repeater station by transmitting the call sign allocated to the station by the ACA at least once in each period of 10 minutes of operation of the repeater link.

Section 43**41 Transmission on authorised frequency bands**

The licensee must not operate an amateur repeater station to transmit a signal to another amateur station if the originating station is not authorised under its licence to use the repeater output of the amateur repeater station.

42 Access control system

- (1) The licensee must operate an amateur repeater station using an access control system described in subsection (3) if:
 - (a) an originating station transmits a signal to the amateur repeater station; and
 - (b) the amateur repeater station uses a repeater output that:
 - (i) is not on the same frequency as the amateur repeater station's repeater input; and
 - (ii) is on a frequency on which the originating station is not permitted to transmit a signal.
- (2) The licensee must operate an amateur repeater station using an access control system described in subsection (3) if:
 - (a) an amateur repeater station transmits a signal to that amateur repeater station; and
 - (b) the 2 amateur repeater stations are linked; and
 - (c) the amateur repeater station to which the signal is transmitted uses a repeater output on a frequency on which the originating station is not permitted to transmit a signal.
- (3) An access control system must:
 - (a) be 1 of the following systems:
 - (i) a tone burst system that has a frequency of 1750 Hz;
 - (ii) a continuous tone coded squelch system that uses the frequencies set out in Part 1 of Schedule 4;
 - (iii) a dual tone multi frequency system that uses the frequencies set out for digits in Part 2 of Schedule 4; and
 - (b) prevent transmission by the amateur station on the repeater output when access control signals corresponding to a system referred to in paragraph (a) are not received.

43 Operating an amateur repeater station in the frequency band 50 MHz to 52 MHz

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if the licensee operates an amateur repeater station in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz.
- (2) The licensee must not operate the amateur repeater station if it causes interference to the reception of the transmissions of television channel 0.

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- (3) If the licensee operates the amateur repeater station in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or the Australian Capital Territory, the licensee must operate the station:
- (a) in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 50.300 MHz only, using:
 - (i) emission mode 200HA1A and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pY; or
 - (ii) emission mode 1K12F1D and a maximum transmitter power of 30 watts pY; or
 - (iii) emission mode 4K00J3E and a maximum transmitter power of 100 watts pX; and
 - (b) at a place that is:
 - (i) at least 120 kilometres from a television channel 0 main station; and
 - (ii) at least 60 kilometres from a television channel 0 translator station; and
 - (iii) at least 60 kilometres from a television translator station that has inputs on television channel 0.

Note 1 Schedule 1 explains the meaning of *emission mode*.

Note 2 For details of VHF television channel 0 stations, see Schedule 7.

44 Call sign

The licensee must operate an amateur repeater station by transmitting the call sign allocated to the station by the ACA at least once in each period of 10 minutes of operation of the station.

Part 10 **Revocation of technical licence specifications**

45 Revocation

The following Determinations are revoked:

- (a) TLS 5/1995 Amateur (unrestricted), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995;
- (b) TLS 6/1995 Amateur (limited), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995;
- (c) TLS 7/1995 Amateur (novice), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995;
- (d) TLS 8/1995 Amateur (novice limited), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995;
- (e) TLS 9/1995 Amateur (intermediate), notified in the *Gazette* on 5 July 1995.

Schedule 1 Emission modes

(section 3)

- 1 For this Determination, the emission mode of a transmission of an amateur station is set out in a series of numbers and letters representing (in order) the following components:
- the necessary bandwidth of the transmission;
 - the modulation of the main carrier of the transmission;
 - the nature of the signal or signals modulating the main carrier of the transmission;
 - the kind of information to be transmitted using the station.
- 2 The symbols used to describe each component of the emission mode are:

Component	Description	Symbol
Necessary bandwidth	Necessary bandwidth is a value between 0.001 Hz and 999.999 Hz (inclusive)	H
	Necessary bandwidth is a value between 1.000 kHz and 999.999 kHz (inclusive)	K
	<i>Note</i> 200 Hz would be represented as 200H and 4 kHz would be represented as 4K00.	
Modulation of the main carrier	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses double-sideband	A
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses single-sideband, full carrier	H
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses a single-sideband, reduced or variable-level carrier	R
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses a single-sideband, suppressed carrier	J
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses independent sideband	B
	Main carrier: (a) is amplitude modulated; and (b) uses vestigial sideband	C
	Main carrier: (a) is angle modulated; and (b) uses frequency modulation	F

Component	Description	Symbol
<i>Modulation of the main carrier (continued)</i>	Main carrier: (a) is angle modulated; and (b) uses phase modulation	G
Signal or signals modulating the main carrier	Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing quantized or digital information without the use of a modulating subcarrier	1
	Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing quantized or digital information with the use of a modulating subcarrier	2
	Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing analog information	3
	Signal modulating the main carrier is 2 or more channels containing analog information	8
Kind of information to be transmitted	Telegraphy for aural reception	A
	Telegraphy for automatic reception	B
	Facsimile transmission	C
	Data transmission, telemetry or telecommand	D
	Telephony	E
	Television (video)	F
	A combination of any of the kinds of information described in the previous items	W

Schedule 2	Permitted frequencies and emission modes (amateur unrestricted, amateur limited, amateur intermediate and amateur advanced stations)
Part 1	Permitted frequencies and emission modes

Schedule 2 Permitted frequencies and emission modes (amateur unrestricted, amateur limited, amateur intermediate and amateur advanced stations)

(sections 13 and 14)

Part 1 Permitted frequencies and emission modes

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	1.800 MHz–1.875 MHz 3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz 3.776 MHz–3.800 MHz 7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz 10.100 MHz–10.150 MHz 14.000 MHz–14.350 MHz 18.068 MHz–18.168 MHz 21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz 24.890 MHz–24.990 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth not exceeding 8 kHz
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth not exceeding 16 kHz
3	50.000 MHz–54.000 MHz 144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth not exceeding 100 kHz
4	420.000 MHz–450.000 MHz 1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz 2 300.000 MHz–2 302.000 MHz 2 400.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz 3.300 GHz–3.425 GHz 3.425 GHz–3.4425 GHz [see note 2] 3.4425 GHz–3.475 GHz [see note 3] 3.475 GHz–3.4925 GHz [see note 2] 3.4925 GHz–3.5425 GHz 3.5425 GHz–3.575 GHz [see note 3] 3.575 GHz–3.600 GHz 5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz 10.000 GHz–10.500 GHz 24.000 GHz–24.250 GHz 47.000 GHz–47.200 GHz 76.000 GHz–81.000 GHz 122.250 GHz–123.000 GHz 134.000 GHz–141.000 GHz 241.000 GHz–250.000 GHz	Any emission mode

Part 2 Excluded frequency ranges

Item	Area of operation	Excluded frequency range
1	New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and the Jervis Bay Territory	421.83125–421.99375 MHz 425.25625–425.59375 MHz 428.83125–428.99375 MHz
2	Melbourne Area	420.00–420.75 MHz 421.25–424.75 MHz 425.25–430.00 MHz
3	Perth Area	420 MHz–430 MHz
4	Sydney Area	421.25–421.75 MHz 428.25–428.75 MHz

Note 1 Operating restrictions imposed under sections 15 and 16 are not affected by the operation of this Schedule.

Note 2 The operation of an amateur unrestricted station, amateur limited station, amateur intermediate station or amateur advanced station in this band is subject to the limitation mentioned in section 15A.

Note 3 The operation of an amateur unrestricted station, amateur limited station, amateur intermediate station or amateur advanced station in this band is subject to the limitation mentioned in section 15B.

Schedule 3 Permitted frequencies and emission modes (amateur novice station, amateur novice limited station and amateur standard station)

(sections 23 and 24)

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz 7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz 14.000 MHz–14.350 MHz 21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth not exceeding 8 kHz
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz 52.000 MHz–54.000 MHz 144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz 430.000 MHz–450.000 MHz 1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz 2 400.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz 5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth not exceeding 16 kHz

Schedule 3A Permitted frequencies and emission modes (amateur foundation station)

(sections 27 and 29)

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz	200HA1A
	7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz	8K00A3E
	21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz	4K00J3E
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz	200HA1A
	144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz	8K00A3E
	430.000 MHz–450.000 MHz	4K00J3E
		16K0F3E
	16K0G3E	

Schedule 4 Access control systems (amateur repeater station)

(subsection 42 (3))

Part 1 Continuous tone coded squelch system

67.0 Hz	79.7 Hz	94.8 Hz	114.8 Hz	141.3 Hz	167.9 Hz
69.0 Hz	82.5 Hz	100.0 Hz	118.8 Hz	146.2 Hz	173.8 Hz
71.9 Hz	85.4 Hz	103.5 Hz	123.0 Hz	151.2 Hz	179.9 Hz
74.4 Hz	88.5 Hz	107.2 Hz	131.8 Hz	156.7 Hz	186.2 Hz
77.0 Hz	91.5 Hz	110.9 Hz	136.5 Hz	162.2 Hz	192.8 Hz

Part 2 Dual tone multi frequency

		Digit		
	697	1	2	3
Low	770	4	5	6
Tone (Hz)	852	7	8	9
	942	*	0	#
High Tone (Hz)		1209	1336	1477

Schedule 5 3.4 GHz bands — designated areas

(section 15A)

Description of designated areas

A designated area is an area bounded by a notional line starting at the intersection of the first map grid coordinates listed in a following table and passing sequentially through the intersections of each following set of coordinates in the table to the point where the line started.

Table 1 — Adelaide

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
138 05 0	34 20 0	139 00 0	34 55 0	138 05 0	35 30 0
139 05 0	34 20 0	139 00 0	35 30 0	138 05 0	34 20 0
139 05 0	34 55 0				

Table 2 — Albury

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 35 0	35 45 0	147 15 0	36 30 0	146 35 0	35 45 0
147 15 0	35 45 0	146 35 0	36 30 0		

Table 3 — Brisbane

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
152 30 0	26 50 0	152 50 0	28 20 0	151 35 0	27 15 0
154 00 0	26 50 0	152 50 0	28 05 0	152 30 0	27 15 0
154 00 0	28 35 0	152 30 0	28 05 0	152 30 0	26 50 0
153 05 0	28 35 0	152 30 0	27 55 0		
153 05 0	28 20 0	151 35 0	27 55 0		

Table 4 — Cairns

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
145 20 0	16 30 0	146 00 0	17 10 0	145 20 0	16 30 0
146 00 0	16 30 0	145 20 0	17 10 0		

Table 5 — Canberra

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
148 45 0	34 50 0	149 30 0	35 50 0	148 45 0	34 50 0
149 30 0	34 50 0	148 45 0	35 50 0		

Table 6 — Hobart

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 45 0	42 20 0	148 00 0	43 35 0	146 45 0	42 20 0
148 00 0	42 20 0	146 45 0	43 35 0		

Table 7 — Launceston

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 30 0	41 00 0	147 30 0	41 40 0	146 30 0	41 00 0
147 30 0	41 00 0	146 30 0	41 40 0		

Table 8 — Melbourne

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
143 55 0	36 20 0	145 20 0	37 30 0	145 25 0	38 45 0
144 40 0	36 20 0	145 20 0	37 35 0	144 00 0	38 45 0
144 40 0	37 20 0	145 35 0	37 35 0	144 00 0	37 55 0
145 05 0	37 20 0	145 35 0	37 45 0	143 30 0	37 55 0
145 05 0	37 25 0	145 45 0	37 45 0	143 30 0	37 10 0
145 15 0	37 25 0	145 45 0	38 15 0	143 55 0	37 10 0
145 15 0	37 30 0	145 25 0	38 15 0	143 55 0	36 20 0

Table 9 — Perth

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
115 00 0	31 25 0	116 30 0	32 50 0	115 00 0	31 25 0
116 30 0	31 25 0	115 00 0	32 50 0		

Table 10 — Rockhampton

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
150 00 0	23 00 0	151 00 0	23 45 0	150 00 0	23 00 0
151 00 0	23 00 0	150 00 0	23 45 0		

Table 11 — Sydney

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
151 05 0	32 35 0	150 30 0	34 50 0	150 00 0	33 20 0
153 00 0	32 35 0	150 30 0	34 35 0	150 55 0	33 20 0
153 00 0	33 00 0	150 20 0	34 35 0	150 55 0	33 05 0
152 00 0	33 00 0	150 20 0	34 00 0	151 05 0	33 05 0
152 00 0	34 50 0	150 00 0	34 00 0	151 05 0	32 35 0

Table 12 — Townsville

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
146 20 0	18 55 0	147 10 0	19 00 0	146 20 0	18 55 0
147 00 0	18 55 0	147 10 0	19 40 0		
147 00 0	19 00 0	146 20 0	19 40 0		

Schedule 6 3.4 GHz bands — designated areas

(section 15B)

Description of designated areas

A designated area is an area bounded by a notional line starting at the intersection of the first map grid coordinates listed in a following table and passing sequentially through the intersections of each following set of coordinates in the table to the point where the line started.

° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South	° ‘ “ East	° ‘ “ South
142 00 0	10 00 0	151 00 0	35 00 0	129 00 0	33 00 0
143 00 0	10 00 0	151 00 0	38 00 0	125 00 0	33 00 0
143 00 0	11 00 0	149 00 0	38 00 0	125 00 0	34 00 0
144 00 0	11 00 0	149 00 0	44 00 0	124 00 0	34 00 0
144 00 0	14 00 0	145 00 0	44 00 0	124 00 0	35 00 0
146 00 0	14 00 0	145 00 0	42 00 0	119 00 0	35 00 0
146 00 0	16 00 0	144 00 0	42 00 0	119 00 0	36 00 0
147 00 0	16 00 0	144 00 0	41 00 0	116 00 0	36 00 0
147 00 0	19 00 0	143 00 0	41 00 0	116 00 0	35 00 0
149 00 0	19 00 0	143 00 0	39 00 0	114 00 0	35 00 0
149 00 0	20 00 0	140 00 0	39 00 0	114 00 0	33 00 0
150 00 0	20 00 0	140 00 0	38 00 0	115 00 0	33 00 0
150 00 0	21 00 0	139 00 0	38 00 0	115 00 0	31 00 0
151 00 0	21 00 0	139 00 0	37 00 0	148 00 0	31 00 0
151 00 0	23 00 0	136 00 0	37 00 0	148 00 0	22 00 0
152 00 0	23 00 0	136 00 0	36 00 0	145 00 0	22 00 0
152 00 0	24 00 0	135 00 0	36 00 0	145 00 0	19 00 0
154 00 0	24 00 0	135 00 0	34 00 0	142 00 0	19 00 0
154 00 0	32 00 0	134 00 0	34 00 0	142 00 0	10 00 0
153 00 0	32 00 0	134 00 0	33 00 0		
153 00 0	33 00 0	132 00 0	33 00 0		
152 00 0	33 00 0	132 00 0	32 00 0		
152 00 0	35 00 0	129 00 0	32 00 0		

Schedule 7 Information about VHF television channel 0 stations

(notes at the foot of subsections 15 (3), 20 (3), 33 (3), 36 (3) and 43 (3))

Part 1 VHF television channel 0 main stations

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABMN0	South West Slopes/Riverina, New South Wales	34° 49' 19" south	147° 54' east	Zone 55 Easting 582311 Northing 6146329
RTQ0	Darling Downs, Queensland	26° 53' 30" south	151° 36' 16" east	Zone 56 Easting 361404 Northing 7024797

Part 2 VHF television channel 0 translator stations

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABSN0	Cooma, New South Wales	36° 14' 12" south	149° 7' 12" east	Zone 55 Easting 690500 Northing 5987700
ABN0	Narooma, New South Wales	36° 11' 47" south	150° 4' 58" east	Zone 56 Easting 237700 Northing 5990300
NEN0	Tamworth, New South Wales	31° 4' 38" south	150° 57' 27" east	Zone 56 Easting 305150 Northing 6560030

Part 3 Television translator stations that have inputs on VHF channel 0

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABMN11	Young, New South Wales	34° 17' 57" south	148° 18' 18" east	Zone 55 Easting 620100 Northing 6203900
ABMN55	Mannus, New South Wales	35° 53' 59" south	147° 56' 54" east	Zone 55 Easting 585580 Northing 6026750
ABMN57	Tumut, New South Wales	35° 17' 39" south	148° 14' 46" east	Zone 55 Easting 613300 Northing 6093600
ABMN58	Juneë, New South Wales	34° 52' 44" south	147° 34' 30" east	Zone 55 Easting 552553 Northing 6140223
ABMN59	Cootamundra, New South Wales	34° 38' 45" south	148° 2' 50" east	Zone 55 Easting 595980 Northing 6165725
ABMN66	Tumbarumba, New South Wales	35° 46' 40" south	148° 1' 12" east	Zone 55 Easting 592200 Northing 6040200
RTQ65	Toowoomba, Queensland	27° 32' 42" south	151° 58' 14" east	Zone 56 Easting 398361 Northing 6952766
RTQ66	Murgon, Queensland	26° 11' 12" south	151° 57' 26" east	Zone 56 Easting 395800 Northing 7103200

Notes to the Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997

Note 1

The *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997* (in force under paragraph 107 (1) (f) and subsection 179 (1) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*) as shown in this compilation is amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*, which came into force on 1 January 2005, it is a requirement for all non-exempt legislative instruments to be registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.

Table of Instruments

Title	Date of notification in Gazette or FRLI registration	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997</i>	9 Apr 1997 (see Gazette 1997, No. GN14)	9 Apr 1997	
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No. 1 of 1997 Amendment 1999 (No. 1)</i>	12 Jan 2000 (see Gazette 2000, No. GN1)	12 Jan 2000	—
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2000 (No. 1)</i>	7 Feb 2000 (see Gazette 2000, No. S56)	7 Feb 2000	—
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2000 (No. 2)</i>	12 July 2000 (see Gazette 2000, No. GN27)	12 July 2000	—
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2002 (No. 1)</i>	4 Dec 2002 (see Gazette 2002, No. GN48)	4 Dec 2002	—
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2003 (No. 1)</i>	19 Nov 2003 (see Gazette 2003, No. GN46)	19 Nov 2003	—
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2003 (No. 2)</i>	19 Dec 2003 (see Gazette 2003, No. S484)	1 Jan 2004	—
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2004 (No. 1)</i>	29 Sept 2004 (see Gazette 2004, No. GN39)	29 Sept 2004	—

Table of Instruments

Title	Date of notification in Gazette or FRLI registration	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Amendment Determination 2005 (No. 1)</i>	18 Oct 2005 (see F2005L03106)	19 Oct 2005	—

Table of Amendments

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
S. 1.....	rs. 2000 No. 2
S. 2.....	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2005 No. 1
S. 3.....	am. 1999 No. 1; 2002 No. 1; 2003 No. 1; 2004 No. 1; 2005 No. 1
Note to s. 3 (1)	rs. 2002 No. 1
Part 2	
S. 5.....	am. 2002 No. 1
S. 6.....	am. 2000 No. 2; 2005 No. 1
Note to s. 10.....	am. 2002 No. 1
Part 3	
Heading to Part 3	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 12.....	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 12A	ad. 2005 No. 1
S. 13.....	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2002 No. 1 rs. 2003 No. 1 am. 2004 No. 1 rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 14.....	rs. 2005 No. 1
Heading to s. 15	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 15.....	am. 2002 No. 1; 2005 No. 1
Note to s. 15 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2
Heading to s. 15A.....	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 15A	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2; 2005 No. 1
Heading to s. 15B.....	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 15B	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2; 2005 No. 1
S. 16.....	am. 2005 No. 1
Part 4	rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 17.....	rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 18.....	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2002 No. 1 rs. 2003 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2; 2004 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 19.....	am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 20.....	am. 2002 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
Note to s. 20 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 20A	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
S. 20B	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 21	rep. 2005 No. 1
Part 5	
Heading to Part 5	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 22	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 22A	ad. 2005 No. 1
S. 23	am. 2003 No. 2; 2005 No. 1
S. 24	am. 2003 No. 2 rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 25	am. 2005 No. 1
Part 6	
Part 6	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 26	rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 27	am. 2003 No. 2 rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 28	am. 2003 No. 2 rs. 2005 No. 1
S. 29	rs. 2003 No. 2; 2005 No. 1
S. 30	rs. 2005 No. 1
Part 7	rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 31	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2002 No. 1 rs. 2003 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2; 2004 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 32	am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 33	am. 2002 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
Note to s. 33 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 33A	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 33B	ad. 2000 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 34	rep. 2005 No. 1
Part 8	
S. 36	am. 2002 No. 1
Note to s. 36 (3)	rep. 2002 No. 1
Note 1 to s. 36 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1
Note 2 to s. 36 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2
S. 37	am. 2002 No. 1
Part 9	
S. 39A	ad. 2002 No. 1
S. 40	am. 2002 No. 1
S. 42	am. 2003 No. 2

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
S. 43.....	am. 2002 No. 1
Note to s. 43 (3)	rep. 2002 No. 1
Note 1 to s. 43 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1
Note 2 to s. 43 (3)	ad. 2002 No. 1 am. 2003 No. 2
S. 44.....	am. 2002 No. 1
Schedule 2	
Schedule 2	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2000 Nos. 1 and 2; 2002 No. 1; 2003 No. 1 rs. 2003 No. 2 am. 2004 No. 1 rs. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 3	
Schedule 3	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2000 Nos. 1 and 2; 2002 No. 1; 2003 No. 1 rep. 2003 No. 2
Schedule 4	am. 1999 No. 1
Renamed Schedule 3	2003 No. 2
Heading to Schedule 3.....	ad. 2003 No. 2 rs. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 3	rs. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 3A	
Schedule 3A.....	ad. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 4	
Schedule 7	
Renumbered Schedule 4...	2003 No. 2
Schedule 5	
Schedule 5	am. 1999 No. 1 rep. 2003 No. 2
Schedule 8	ad. 2000 No. 1
Schedule 8	
Renumbered Schedule 5..	2003 No. 2
Heading to Schedule 5.....	rs. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 6	
Schedule 6	rs. 1999 No. 1 am. 2000 Nos. 1 and 2; 2002 No. 1; 2003 No. 1 rep. 2003 No. 2
Schedule 9	ad. 2000 No. 1
Schedule 9	
Renumbered Schedule 6..	2003 No. 2
Heading to Schedule 6.....	rs. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 7	
Schedule 10	ad. 2002 No. 1
Schedule 10	
Renumbered Schedule 7..	2003 No. 2