



## Licence no. X XXX XXX of X MHz spectrum in the band 2500 – 2690 MHz / 2110 – 2125 MHz

Under Section 6-2 of Act no. 83 of 4 July 2003 on Electronic Communications, the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority (NPT) hereby grants [name of company], organisation number [organisation number], a licence to use the frequencies 2XXX-2XXX MHz.

The licence covers terrestrial services on Norwegian land territory with the exception of Svalbard, Jan Mayen Island and Norwegian dependencies. The licence is valid until 31 December 2022 and shall expire without further notice.

The licensee is responsible for ensuring that the use of the frequencies does not significantly reduce the quality of, interfere with or repeatedly interrupt a radio service which is operated in accordance with laws, regulations and licences granted by the NPT.

### Background

A spectrum licence is a right of use which is described first and foremost through the specification of the bandwidth, spectral position, geographic coverage and the duration of the licence. The spectrum is assigned as a spectrum licence without usage restrictions apart from the defined spectral mask and co-channel (geographical) boundaries. The licensees will manage the use of frequencies themselves within the framework provided for in laws, regulations and terms and conditions of the licences.

The block edge represents a coordination threshold and a point of departure for negotiations and trading. Thus, adjacent frequency users may agree to deviate from the defined mask. This means that the NPT will not enforce the block-edge requirements for neighbouring operators who apply mutual co-ordination at the block edge in view of optimising the guard bands internal to the blocks.

The spectral mask is set to establish clear boundaries between adjacent licences. There shall only be a minor likelihood of interference in connection with usage within the boundaries, but coordination between neighbouring users might be necessary. It cannot be ruled out that interference may occur, in particular when different kinds of radio equipment are located at the same point. In such cases, the rule of first-in-time applies.

Anyone who wants to use the frequencies in a way that requires a higher level of protection against interference from other frequency users than that provided for by the boundaries between the licences, must make own arrangements for such protection through coordination / agreements on usage restrictions. If licences have not been assigned for adjacent frequency bands, any frequency usage outside the boundaries of the licence will require a licence from the NPT.

### Technical description of the boundaries of the licence

Adjacent channel boundaries /spectral masks will differ for different spectral blocks. A precise spectral mask for a given block is published as a response to the public consultations and can be found on [this web page](#).

On the boundary of the coverage area of the frequency licence, the power flux density shall not exceed  $-122.5 \text{ dBW/m}^2$  measured with a reference bandwidth of 1 MHz. Adjacent spectrum users may agree to deviate from the maximum power density level.

At the boundary between Norway and foreign States, the power density shall not exceed  $-122.5 \text{ dBW/m}^2$  measured with a reference bandwidth of 1 MHz unless a co-ordination agreement has been entered into. Frequency use which results in greater power density at the boundary requires consent from frequency users in the adjacent area. Coordination with foreign States is executed by the NPT.

### **Trading**

The spectrum licence may be traded wholly or in part. There are no general restrictions on the types of trade (sale, leasing, and co-ordination). When the transfer of rights and obligations normally referred to as a "sale" is planned, the transfer must be approved by and registered with the NPT in order for the seller to be relieved of, and the buyer to assume, the rights and obligations that follow from the licence.

### **Duty of disclosure**

The licensee must notify the NPT of the technology or technologies that are being deployed in order to utilise the licensed spectrum. Such notification shall occur every time a new technology is put into operation.

### **Changes to the terms and conditions**

Terms and conditions relating to frequency use and technologies can be amended, including to the detriment of the licensee, if the amendment is a necessary consequence of Norway's obligations under International Law. In addition, the terms and conditions can be amended if the amendment is a necessary consequence of collaboration on international harmonisation in which the NPT is a participant.

### **Appeals**

This decision can be appealed, cf. Chapter VI of the Act of 10 February 1967 relating to procedure in cases concerning public administration (the Public Administration Act). The deadline for appeals is 3 weeks from the time when the licensee is notified of the decision.