

## SPECTRUM, LICENCE AND OTHER FEES FOR COMMUNITY RADIOS ACROSS THE GLOBE

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<b>Argentina</b>					las licencias en el caso de las entidades sin fines de lucro son intransferibles. Porque en argentina depende de la categoría para determinar el valor de los pliegos, y si es con o sin fin de lucro. Hay gastos de honorarios por la preparación de balances, intervención de ingenieros, certificaciones, etc, aunque las reglamentaciones permiten hacer las cosas con universidades públicas y certificaciones por autoridades públicas. Hay una tasa pequeña de uso de espectro radioeléctrico. Hay estimaciones salariales y de contribuciones, además de pagos legalmente previstos de sociedades autorales.
<b>Australia</b>	no fees			there are fees (taxes) they must pay as operators of radio telecommunications apparatus. These fees (taxes) are paid to the regulator and are around \$AUS40 per year per apparatus set (ie studio to transmitter link, broadcast transmitter and so on).	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	150 USD	250 US \$			
<b>Benin</b>	200 000 FCFA				
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	1000 USD				

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Canada		no fees			They don't pay fees if they make less than 2million, but there is at least a couple of community stations who make that much. Here is a link to the broadcasting licence fee regulations: <a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-97-144/20060322/P1TT3xt3.html">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-97-144/20060322/P1TT3xt3.html</a> And the amendments: <a href="http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2010/2010-07-07/html/sor-dors157-eng.html">http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2010/2010-07-07/html/sor-dors157-eng.html</a> Autre info: nous payons à différentes agences gouvernementales et organismes un montant d'environ 2000 \$ en cotisation par année pour conserver notre licence de diffusion.
Central African Republic	500 000F CFA par an de redevance sur les fréquences		De 250 000F CFA 1 250 000F CFA de frais d'études(en fonction de l'éloignement de Bangui)		
Colombia	480 USD				
Comores	250 euros		50 euros		just said that it is the annual fees, without specifying if it is for the licence or the spectrum
Conakry Guinea		\$3,000US	\$270US		Our government is trying to price radio stations out of existence instead of closing them when they don't like what they are saying.

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Denmark	no fees	no fees			There is no broadcast licence fee in Denmark when you want to open a community/local radio and no ongoing annual fees. On the contrary: When you get a broadcast licence to a non-commercial local radio (i.e. no commercials on the radio) you receive financial support from the state. In 2011 it was 135 kr. per hour broadcast (24 USD) up to 15 hours of per week for first-time- broadcasts (ie.e not for re-broadcasts/repeats). Rebroadcast and broadcast hours beyond the first weekly 15, do not obtain state-support. However, the stations naturally have to pay for their use of music. This is organised through two organisations: KODA and GRAMEX. Prices depend on the number of hours of (protected) music per year. Music which is more than 50 years old is not protected according to the KODA rules. But if there are newer recordings of old music, you may be due to payment to GRAMEX. Besides from this the station has to pay for the transport of the signal from the radio studio to the sender (APL or Internet... the latter naturally a lot cheaper than an APL cable), just like you share the expense with other stations with whom you may be sharing a frequency. This was Niels Peter answer! Do let us know if you need further information or explanation. I look forward to find the
DRC	5 000 \$			15.000\$ pour le récépissé 1500\$ pour la personnalité juridique	
Ethiopia		For F.M community broadcasting station 864.29 USD and For short and middle wave community radio broadcasting 578.57 USD			

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France		no fees			es autorisations d'émettre pour un service radiophonique analogique par voie hertzienne terrestre sont gratuites. Les fréquences appartiennent à la nation. Leur usage concédé pour une durée donnée et selon un cahier des charges. Elles sont inaccessibles.
Germany					During last years we got some optimized conditions. Generally we can say, the costs of broadcasting licence, mainly the costs for royalty fees (which must be seen as part of "costs over all") are bearable. A web radio generally till 500 listeners per stream is cost free of licence. It just needs a formal registration procedure. FM licences are no more existing, as the bandwidth is completely booked out. More critically must be seen the new Digital era of Dab+. Last year we got the informations, that a basic fee for the technical setup should have to be calculated at the size of 400,000 EUR (four hundred thousand Euros). But that time DAB+ was in the test phase... and still is running as tests, e.g. for the local Berlin area the local media control initialized DAB+ frequencies at the price of 1,200 EUR for 3 years, which is an excellent price. Extra costs have to be calculated for the technical setup. For Berlin I am not aware what's the price herefore. I can check out.

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Ghana					<p>opaqueness, arbitrariness, discrimination, politicization and outright pollution in the frequency allocation process. E.g. -- for these are only SOME of the instances/examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the quiet amendment of the law governing the regulator, leading to the expunging of a time-frame, and indeed the requirement, for NCA to respond to frequency applications</li> <li>the resulting consignment to limbo of 11 Community Radio initiatives which GCRN facilitated and which submitted their applications between Sept 2010 and Feb 2011</li> <li>the 6-year wait of a genuine applicant for a Community Radio frequency in the Accra peri-urban area, supposedly because urban areas are "too choked", and even then only after GCRN registered an objection re the next bullet point</li> <li>in the 5th year of that wait, 2010, the award of a "Community Radio" frequency in the exact same peri-urban area to a former Regional Minister of the ruling party</li> <li>the subsequent overnight transformation of that "Community Radio" station to a commercial radio station [Radio Pravda (sic)] broadcasting on a 2-kw transmitter from a mast on the highest hill around Accra</li> <li>the genuine Community Radio applicant, when it</li> </ul>

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Indonesia		RP 20 millions			<p>the license fee is called the right to use frequencies (BHP). Please open <a href="http://ipv6.postel.go.id/postelfinal/postelweb/?act=procedure&amp;task=detail&amp;id=8">http://ipv6.postel.go.id/postelfinal/postelweb/?act=procedure&amp;task=detail&amp;id=8</a> I am currently taking care of community radio licenses in Indonesia. Radio permits in Indonesia takes a long time and handled by the State for the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission. If calculated from the beginning could take a year. There are several steps that must be passed through to completion, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation for Proposal and Feasibility Study</li> <li>2. Proposal Verification Test (If No Problem go Next)</li> <li>3. Public Hearings (If No Complaint go Next)</li> <li>4. Release Recommendations Permit / Permits For A While</li> <li>5. Experimental Broadcast (3 months)</li> <li>6. Evaluation of experimental broadcasts</li> <li>7. Release Authorized Permits for 5 years (Finished)</li> </ol> <p>In general, for the cost of permits from begin to release Recommendations there is no expenses. But for the release of Authorized Permits will be charged especially the frequency cost in use (depending on Class of Freq (AM or FM) and City). This is an overview of radio permits in Indonesia. Currently there are 3 models of radio permits in Indonesia, namely: Permits Commercial Radio, Public Radio and Community Radio. But the principle remains the same</p>
Jordan	no fees	\$67,955			for an FM license is 25,000 JD = \$35,300 + 50% fee for doing news and politics = \$17,655 + \$15,000 to the TRC
Kenya	ksh. 10,000 (annually)		Ksh. 1000		

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<b>Mexico</b>		1657 USD			el costo depende de que consideremos dónde inicia el trámite para la obtención de la licencia. Ésta en sí cuesta aproximadamente: 360 USD, pero para recibirla se debe integrar un expediente con el proyecto radiofónico, zona de cobertura y estudios técnicos, éstos cuestan aprox: 1200 USD; integrado el expediente, éste se entrega a la autoridad para su estudio y esto cuesta aprox. 97 USD. Así que al final, cuando recibas la licencia habrás pagado: 1657 USD.
<b>Nicaragua</b>	\$US\$50-100 (raise the fee over 1000 watts)				the same for commercial radios
<b>Nigeria</b>		not applicable, no community radios yet			(a) State-owned (state-run) radio stations pay an annual licence fee of N500,000 (US\$3,240). (b) The licence fee for private commercial radio stations is in 2 categories: *The first category consists of radio stations located in highly commercial centres - Lagos (former capital), Abuja (current capital) and Port Harcourt (Niger Delta). Licence fee for any of these locations is N20 million (US\$129,450) *The second category comprises radio stations in all other locations/states of the country. Licence fee is N15million (US\$97,090). (c) Campus radio stations (i.e radio stations in higher educational institutions such as Universities and Polytechnics) pay a licence fee of N1million (US\$6,475) (d) The licence fee of private/commercial and campus radio stations are for five (5) years. The licences must be renewed at the end of the fifth year and the same amounts are paid for the next period of 5 years. (e) Licence fees have not been announced for grassroots community radio stations, because the licencing has not started. The government working group which designed a national community radio policy in 2006 recommended that the licence should be free or at worst nominal (f) In addition to licence fees, an annual charge (2.5 per cent of net income of each
<b>Nigeria</b>		25.000 FCFA			
<b>Philippines</b>	Php2,000				seize-able deposit: 1429 US \$ for Ministry of Information

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<b>Senegal</b>	1000 USD				
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	500 USD				
<b>South Africa</b>	no fees		R500		Once you are on air you then have to pay for your monthly transmission costs if using the national signal distribution, or you can erect your own transmitter
<b>Spain</b>	1.000 € or more (depending of the size)				A las emisoras comunitarias, a pesar de la ley, seguimos sin poder optar a licencias. En teoría nos harán pagar cuotas similares a las radios comerciales, aunque algunas regiones plantean eximirnos del pago de tasas. Para obtener la licencia no hay subastas, se hace por concurso público. Optar a la licencia en principio no conlleva un pago, pero en la práctica si, porque el proceso de presentarse al concurso preparar el proyecto y poner en marcha la emisora tienen unos costes. En la mayor parte de concursos te obligan a poner un dinero como aval (luego te lo devuelven, pero implica gastos de intereses bancarios). Tienes que presentar un proyecto muy elaborado, un buen proyecto requiere apoyo de una empresa especializada que puede costarte casi 3.000 €. Los reparto por concurso público suelen ser muy discretionales y arbitrarios, por no decir que se adjudica a dedo o incluso hay casos de corrupción. Así que al final muchas empresas consiguen licencia a través de alquiler o compra de licencias, que desde 2010 es legal aunque se ha hecho siempre. Y aquí los precios se disparan. Incluso dentro de las emisoras que emiten sin licencia hay "mercado negro" de alquiler. Aquí además cuando se consigue licencia te exigen un proyecto técnico, instalaciones con visados,

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Tanzania		NON COMMERCIAL Regional radio fees 7500 USD, District radio fees 700 USD, Community radio fees 500 USD			
Tunisia		2.000.000 TND			<p>Pour la Tunisie une fois qu'on a l'accord pour la licence qui normalement ne coûte rien on doit payer une redevance de 2000,000 Dinars tunisien soit environ 1500\$ pour la fréquence et par an plus les services de radiodiffusion de l'ordre de 80.000,000 Dt soit environ 60.000 \$ US par an sur un rayon de 40Km autour de la capitale Tunis.</p> <p>L'Office National de Télédiffusion qui garde une position de quasi-monopole sur la diffusion veut consolider sa position en empêchant toute émission hors ses services.</p> <p>Rien n'est prévue pour les Radios associatives pour le moment...</p>
Uganda	In City Kampala, 1,200usd, within 300 kilometeres from city 800usd, outside 300 km 400usd per year				

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UK	250 GBP	600 GBP (broadcast licence)			In addition they will also have to pay fees for playing music to MCPS, PRS and PPL (if they are streaming online). These vary on whether the station is commercial, takes advertising or has sponsored programming, but it averages out at about £800 per annum for each; so a further bill of £2400. All of the above are subject to VAT in the UK which increases the cost by a further 20%. <a href="http://www.ofcom.org.uk/files/2012/03/Tariff-Tables-2012-13.pdf">http://www.ofcom.org.uk/files/2012/03/Tariff-Tables-2012-13.pdf</a>
Uruguay	no fees	no fees			it is also free for commercial radios
USA	no fees	no fees	no fees	no fees	
Zambia	ZMK 3, 000, 000	ZMK 2, 000, 000 (annual broadcast licence)			