

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS (under section 8)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974

(Made by the Minister on the 11th day of September, 1974)

L.N. 414/74
272/75
Amdt:
L.N. 806/80
1780/87

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Amateur Radio Service) Regulations, 1974.

2. In these Regulations—

“amateur radio service” means a service of self-training, inter-communication and technical investigation carried on by amateurs, that is to say, persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest, who have been granted a licence by the Postmaster-General to carry on such service;

“amateur station” means a station in the amateur radio service;

“amplitude modulation” means modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is the characteristic varied;

“anode circuit” means the circuit connected to the anode or element (electrode) of an electron tube (radio valve) through which a principal stream of electrons leaves the inter-electrode space;

“call sign” means a specific signal assigned to a station by the Postmaster-General or approved by him for use by that station, for the purpose of identifying transmissions made by that station;

“carrier or carrier wave” means an electromagnetic wave suitable for being modulated;

“emission” means radiation produced or the production of radiation, by a radio transmitting system;

“farad” means a measure of capacity of an electrical circuit or circuit element to store an electrical charge;

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“frequency modulation” means modulation in which the frequency of the carrier is the characteristic varied;

“Hz”, “kHz”, “MHz” or “GHz” means in relation to radio waves, abbreviations of the quantitative expressions Hertz, kiloHertz, MegaHertz and GigaHertz, respectively;

“International Telecommunication Convention” means the International Telecommunication Convention signed in Montreux on the 12th November, 1965, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any conventions or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution therefor or for the amendment thereof;

“International Telecommunication Union” means the specialized agency of the United Nations concerned with telecommunications comprised of countries which are parties to the International Telecommunication Convention;

“licensee” means the holder of a valid licence from the Postmaster-General to operate a station in the amateur radio service, and as respects a permit granted in accordance with regulation 32, includes the holder of such permit during the period of validity of that permit;

“loran” means a long range pulsed hyperbolic radio aid to navigation, the position lines of which are determined by the measurement of the difference in the time of arrival of synchronized pulses;

“microfarad” means one millionth of a farad;

“modulation” means the process, or the result of the process, whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave;

“portable station” means a station in a radio service designed to be transported from place to place;

“radiocommunication” means telecommunication by means of radio waves;

“radio operator’s certificate” means a certificate of competency issued in accordance with regulations relevant thereto;

“r.m.s. power” means the square root of the mean of the square of the product of the current flowing in the circuit measured in amperes, and the voltage measured in volts;

“telephony” means a system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or in some cases, other sounds;

“television” means a system of telecommunication for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

Licences

3.—(1) The Postmaster-General may grant a licence for the establishment, maintenance and use of one or more stations for operation in the amateur radio service on application being made to him in the form set out as Form A in the Second Schedule, and on payment by the applicant to the Postmaster-General of the fee specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule, and such licence shall be in the form set out as Form B in the Second Schedule and shall expire on the 31st day of March next after the date of issue.

First
Schedule.
Second
Schedule.

(2) A licence issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) may be renewed each year on payment to the Postmaster-General of the annual fee specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule.

(3) A licence issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) which has not been renewed for a period not exceeding five years may be renewed on presentation of the licence to the Postmaster-General and on payment of the annual fees outstanding for the period during which that licence has not been renewed; so, however, that where the licensee voluntarily surrenders his licence to the Postmaster-General before it becomes invalid, no arrears shall be due and collectable in respect of any period up to five years during which the licence has remained with the Postmaster-General, and any licence so surrendered may be renewed within the five-year period next after the date on which it was surrendered on payment of the annual fee in relation thereto in the First Schedule.

(4) Where any licence has not been renewed, or has been surrendered to the Postmaster-General pursuant to paragraph (3) for a period in excess of five years, an application shall be made for a new licence in lieu thereof.

(5) The Postmaster-General may, on being satisfied that a licence issued pursuant to paragraph (1) has been lost or destroyed, issue to the licensee a substitute of such licence on payment by him of the fee specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule.

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4.—(1) Stations in the amateur radio service shall be classified as follows—

- (a) Class A;
- (b) Class B; and
- (c) Class C.

(2) The privileges and restrictions applicable to each class of station shall be as set out in these Regulations.

5.—(1) A licence shall not be issued to any person in respect of a station in the amateur radio service unless he is the holder of one of the following certificates—

- (a) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class A;
- (b) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class B;
- (c) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C; or
- (d) any other Radio Operator's Certificate for which the qualifications are not of a lower standard than that required for any Class of Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate.

(2) The qualifications required for each Class of Radio Operator's Certificate prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be those specified in relation thereto in regulations appropriate to radio operators made under the Act.

(3) The privileges and restrictions applicable to each Class of Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate in relation to the amateur radio service shall be those specified in that respect in these Regulations.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) a *bona fide* amateur radio association or society may authorize an official of that association or society, to apply on behalf of the association or society, for a licence to establish, maintain and use an amateur radio station.

(5) An official applying for a licence in accordance with paragraph (4) shall be the holder of at least a valid Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class A, and shall hold the licence, if granted, as a trustee for the association or society on behalf of which the application was made, and shall be responsible for the operation of the station.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the Post-master-General may issue a licence in respect of a station in the amateur radio service to any Commonwealth citizen who is the holder of a valid

Amateur Radio Operator's licence or certificate issued in a Commonwealth country, so, however, that the Postmaster-General shall be satisfied that the requirements for the issue of such a licence or certificate in the aforesaid Commonwealth country is not of a lower standard than that required in Jamaica for a similar licence and that the licence or certificate concerned is appropriate to the class of station to which the application relates.

(7) A licence issued under this regulation shall not be assignable or transferable.

6.—(1) A station in the amateur radio service may be operated by a person other than the licensee if that person is the holder of any of the Radio Operator's Certificates prescribed in paragraph (1) of regulation 5 appropriate to that class of station.

(2) A licensee may permit any person to take part in radiotelephone or radioteletype transmission if the licensee is present and retains physical control of the station during such transmissions.

(3) The licensee shall be responsible at all times for the operation of stations in respect of which he is the licensee.

7.—(1) A licence in respect of a Class C station may be issued to the holder of any one of the Radio Operator's Certificates listed in paragraph (1) of regulation 5.

(2) The frequency bands which may be used at a Class C station shall be as follows—

- (i) 3.700 — 3.775 MHz;
- (ii) 7.100 — 7.160 MHz;
- (iii) 21.100 — 21.200 MHz;
- (iv) 28.100 — 28.200 MHz; and
- (v) all the bands above 50 MHz listed in the Third Schedule.

Third
Schedule.

(3) The emissions which may be used at a Class C station shall be as follows—

- (a) in the bands listed in sub-paragraphs (i) to (iv) of paragraph (2)—A1, A2; and
- (b) in the bands listed in sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (2)—A1, A2, A3.

(4) The radio frequency power output of a Class C station shall have a power limitation in respect of the r.m.s. power to the input of the antennae which power shall not exceed the following values—

- (a) for frequencies below 50 MHz — seventy-five watts;
- (b) for frequencies above 50 MHz — one hundred and fifty watts.

(5) The emissions of a Class C station shall be crystal controlled.

8.—(1) A licence in respect of a Class B station may be issued to a person holding at least an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class B.

(2) The frequency bands which may be used at a Class B station shall be those listed in the Third Schedule.

(3) The emissions which may be used at a Class B station shall be those listed in the Third Schedule other than A5 and F5.

(4) The radio frequency power output of a Class B station shall have a power limitation in respect of the r.m.s. power to the input of the antennae which power shall not exceed the following values—

- (a) for frequencies between 1.8 MHz and 2.0 MHz — twenty watts;
- (b) for frequencies between 3.5 MHz and 29.7 MHz — two hundred and fifty watts;
- (c) for frequencies above 50 MHz — one hundred and fifty watts.

9.—(1) A licence in respect of a Class A station may be issued to the holder of a Radio Operator's Certificate of a higher standard than an Amateur Operator's Certificate, Class A, or to the holder of an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class A, who offers proof that he has held a licence in respect of a Class B station which has been in operation for at least one year prior to his application.

(2) The frequency bands which may be used at a Class A station shall be those listed in the Third Schedule.

(3) The emissions which may be used at a Class A station shall be those listed in the Third Schedule other than A5 and F5.

(4) The radio frequency power output of a Class A station shall have a power limitation in respect of the r.m.s. power to the input of the antennae which power shall not exceed the following values—

- (a) for frequencies between 1.8 MHz and 2.0 MHz — seventy-five watts;
- (b) for frequencies between 3.5 MHz and 29.7 MHz — one thousand watts;
- (c) for frequencies above 50 MHz — one hundred and fifty watts.

10.—(1) Notwithstanding the restriction on the use of A5 and F5 emissions imposed in regulations 7, 8, and 9, a licence in respect of a Class A, B or C station may be endorsed by the Postmaster-General so as to permit the use of A5 and F5 emissions in cases where the Postmaster-General is satisfied as to the knowledge and ability of the licensee in this respect.

(2) For the purpose of satisfying himself of the knowledge and ability of an applicant for an endorsement in accordance with paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General may require that applicant to take such tests or examinations as he may determine.

(3) Television transmissions shall be limited to point to point transmissions and shall have the following limitations—

- (a) for operation on frequencies below 420 MHz the bandwidth shall not exceed 4 kHz;
- (b) for a system of standard interlace and scanning, only frequencies above 420 MHz may be used with a bandwidth not exceeding 4 MHz.

11.—(1) Every licensee shall notify the Postmaster-General in writing of—

- (a) any change in his address; and
- (b) any proposed permanent change in the location of his station, giving particulars of such change,

submitting his licence or permit for amendment accordingly and the station shall not be operated from the new location until authority has been obtained from the Postmaster-General to do so.

(2) Where the operation of any station at a temporary location shall extend beyond a period of forty-eight hours, a written notice containing full particulars of such operation shall be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, and operation at a temporary location shall not extend beyond thirty consecutive days without authority in writing from the Postmaster-General for such continued operation.

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Amateur Stations

12. Stations in the amateur radio service may use the bands specified in the Third Schedule subject to the restrictions set out in that Schedule, in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the relevant licence as specified in these Regulations and the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention.

13.—(1) An amateur station shall be identified by the transmission of its call sign at the beginning and end of each single transmission or exchange of transmissions, and every ten minutes during any single transmission or exchange of transmissions of more than ten minutes duration, and in addition at the end of an exchange of telegraphy or telephony transmissions between amateur stations, the call sign or the generally accepted network identifier, as the case may be, shall be given for the station, or for at least one of the group of stations with which communications was established.

(2) Where an amateur station is operated as a portable or mobile station, the operator shall give the following additional identification at the end of each single transmission or exchange of transmissions—

- (a) when identifying by telegraphy, immediately after the call sign, transmit the fraction-bar (/) followed by letter P or M, as appropriate;
- (b) when identifying by telephony, immediately after the call sign, transmit the word “portable” or “mobile” as appropriate;

(3) Where an amateur station is operated outside the jurisdiction of Jamaica or of a foreign government, the operator shall identify his station by his Jamaican call sign followed by the additional identifications set out in paragraph (2) and as follows—

- (a) when identifying by telegraphy, immediately after the call sign, transmit the fraction-bar (/) following by the designator R1, R2 or R3, as the case may be, according to the region in which the station is being operated; and
- (b) when identifying by telephony, immediately after the call sign, transmit the word “mobile” followed by the designator Region 1, Region 2 or Region 3, as the case may be, according to the region in which the station is being operated.

(4) Every amateur radio station shall identify itself at the end of each transmission in the English language, regardless of the language used during transmission.

(5) The identifications required in this regulation shall be given on each frequency being utilized and shall be transmitted by telegraphy, using the International Morse code, or by telephony using the English language with which the use of a nationally or internationally recognized standard phonetic alphabet as an aid for correct telephony identification is encouraged.

(6) In this regulation "region" has the same meaning as is given to it in the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention.

14.—(1) A record shall be kept at each station in the amateur radio service in a log book of a type approved for that purpose by the Postmaster-General, of all transmissions from that station, showing the date and time of each transmission, the frequency and type of emission used and the call sign of any station or stations worked, and each entry recorded in the log book shall be made immediately below the preceding one.

(2) The record of each transmission entered in the log book in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be initialled by the licensee.

(3) Each log book containing the records required under this regulation, shall be preserved for a period of at least one year following the last date of entry, and shall be produced for inspection on the request of the Postmaster-General.

(4) Where communications are carried on in a language other than English, special entry shall be made in the radio log book in relation thereto which shall state—

- (a) the language that was used in the communications;
- (b) the name of each person at the licensee's station who was engaged in the communications; and
- (c) the call sign of the station worked.

15.—(1) Stations in the amateur radio service shall be so operated as not to cause interference to any other lawfully operated service.

(2) In the event of interference being caused by any station in the amateur radio service, the licensee shall be required by the Postmaster-General to take such steps as are necessary for the prevention of further interference and may be required to restrict or cease operation of the station pending a satisfactory adjustment of equipment.

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16.—(1) Stations in the amateur radio service shall only be used to communicate with other stations in the amateur radio service or for transmitting signals, communications or energy to receiving apparatus for the measurement of emissions, temporary observation of transmission phenomena, radio control of models and similar experimental purposes.

(2) All radiotelephone and radiotelegraph transmissions shall be in plain language and uncoded and shall be limited to messages of a technical nature or of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunication service is not justified.

Fourth
Schedule.

(3) Except for transmissions to amateur stations in those countries listed in the Fourth Schedule which permit third party traffic, and subject to paragraph (2), stations in the amateur radio service shall not be used to transmit third party traffic.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), stations in the amateur radio service may be permitted by the Postmaster-General to provide communications on behalf of recognized relief agencies during peacetime civil emergencies where no other means of communication is available.

(5) A station in the amateur radio service shall not be used for the transmission of international communications of the type referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) unless such communications have been authorized by the countries concerned.

(6) Stations in the amateur radio service shall not communicate with amateur stations of countries that have notified the International Telecommunication Union of their objection to such communications.

(7) Stations in the amateur radio service shall not transmit music.

(8) Stations in the amateur radio service shall not be used in any way whatsoever for pecuniary gain or reward.

Licensees

17.—(1) A licensee, operator, or other person who, by virtue of his participation in the operation of a radio station, has access to public or private correspondence or other radiocommunication not intended for his information, shall preserve the secrecy thereof and shall not in any unauthorized manner make use of any information contained therein, whether received voluntarily or otherwise, and shall not publish or disclose to any other person, any such information or the existence thereof.

(2) A licensee, operator, or other person shall not divulge to any person other than a public officer duly authorized in that behalf, any message received by him other than messages in connection with his experiments received from other experimental stations, time signals, musical performances, and messages transmitted by any station for general information.

(3) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent a person duly authorized in that behalf from giving a copy of any telegram or information relating to any telegram, to any public officer or other person entitled thereto.

18.—(1) A licensee shall ensure that the energy radiated by his receiving apparatus is reduced to the lowest possible value and that it does not cause harmful interference to other lawfully operated stations.

(2) A licensee shall ensure that the radio frequency harmonics and other non-essential emissions of his station are kept at the lowest value which the general state of development of radio apparatus permits, and in no case shall the level of spurious emissions exceed the level specified in the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention as they relate to amateur stations.

19.—(1) A licensee or operator of a lawfully operated amateur station shall not transmit, nor cause nor permit to be transmitted—

- (a) superfluous signals;
- (b) test and adjustment signals made in such a way as to cause harmful interference to any other lawfully operated station;
- (c) test and adjustment signals which may be confused with any message, abbreviation, or other signal, having special significance in the radiocommunication service;
- (d) any radiocommunication of a false or misleading character, and in particular any false or deceptive distress signal or call;
- (e) any radiocommunication of a seditious, obscene, or libellous nature or of an offensive nature or meaning.

(2) Where there is a contravention of the provisions of subparagraph (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—

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- (a) if it is the first such contravention from that station, send a warning in writing to the licensee of the station concerned to the effect that any similar contravention may result in the suspension of the licence granted to him in respect of that station; and
- (b) in case of any subsequent contravention from that station, suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months, and notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing that his licence has been suspended, giving details of the suspension and requiring him to deliver the licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.

(3) Where there is a contravention of the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) or (e) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—

- (a) if it is the first such contravention from that station, suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months;
- (b) in the case of any subsequent contraventions from that station, cancel the licence granted in respect of that station; and
- (c) notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing, that his licence has been suspended or cancelled as the case may be, giving details of the suspension or cancellation, and requiring him to deliver the licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.

(4) Any licensee aggrieved by the decision taken by the Postmaster-General pursuant to sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph (3), may, within fourteen days of the date on which the decision by which he is aggrieved is communicated to him, appeal in writing to the Minister, who may make such order in relation thereto as he thinks fit, and shall notify the Postmaster-General and the licensee in writing as soon as may be, of his decision in the matter.

20. Licensees and other lawful amateur radio operators shall pay due regard to the provisions of any International Telecommunication Convention and any bilateral or multilateral telecommunication agreement for the time being in force to which Jamaica is a party, and any regulations pertaining to the operation of amateur radio stations made under such convention or agreement.

(2) A visiting licensee operating his station in accordance with a permit issued under paragraph (1) shall identify his station as follows—

21. Any officer or sub-officer of the Constabulary Force or any other person authorized in that behalf by the Postmaster-General, may require any person found in possession of, or operating an amateur radio station, to prove the existence of a valid licence relating to such station and operations, and any person failing or refusing to produce an appropriate licence within seven days of being so required, shall be guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction thereof before a Resident Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

22.—(1) The carrier from a transmitter operating on frequencies below 50 MHz shall be suppressed during periods of reception.

(2) An unmodulated carrier shall not be permitted on frequencies below 50 MHz other than for brief tests and adjustments which shall be specifically identified.

23.—(1) Transmitting equipment shall be so constructed that during operations no uninsulated component or terminal operating at voltages in excess of 200 volts shall be normally accessible.

(2) Capacitors in high-voltage, that is to say over 200 volts, power supplies having a rating of one microfarad or over, shall be provided with a high resistance bleeder or other circuit arrangements to ensure a rapid reduction of charge when primary power is switched off or interrupted.

(3) Warning lamps shall be provided which will indicate when high voltage supplies are switched on.

24. On frequencies below 150 MHz the frequency stability of the transmitter shall be comparable to that of crystal control.

25.—(1) The modulation system for radiotelephone operation shall be so designed and operated as to ensure intelligible speech.

(2) Amplitude modulation shall not exceed one hundred per cent and shall not disturb the frequency stability of the carrier wave and, except where A5 emission is permitted, the side bands produced shall not exceed plus or minus 3 kHz.

(3) Frequency modulation, other than F5 emission, shall not produce a carrier frequency deviation exceeding—

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- (i) plus or minus 15kHz in the frequency band 52-54 MHz and in the frequency bands specified in the Third Schedule above 146 MHz;
 - (ii) plus or minus 3kHz in any other frequency band.
- (4) The carrier frequency shift of a transmitter used for frequency shift teletype operation shall not exceed 900 Hz.

26. Meters of standard accuracy shall be permanently installed to measure the r.m.s. power input to the anode circuit of the final radio frequency stage where such power is in excess of four hundred watts.

27. The station shall at all times be equipped with a reliable frequency measuring device and, where radiotelephone transmission is employed, with visual means of indicating over-modulation.

Portable and Mobile Operations

28. A licensee may operate, in addition to the station designated in his licence—

- (a) one portable station at a temporary location; and
- (b) one mobile station—
 - (i) in a motor vehicle; or
 - (ii) on board a pleasure vessel operating within Jamaican territorial waters; or
 - (iii) subject to the provisions of regulation 30, on board a private aircraft.

29. The operation of portable or mobile stations shall be subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the equipment shall be operated only by the licensee or by other persons who are the holders of valid licences to operate a station in the amateur radio service;
- (b) mobile installations on board pleasure vessels shall not use the bands 1.8-2.0 MHz;
- (c) operations shall be identified in both radiotelephone and radio-telegraph transmissions by the call signs suffixed by the word "portable" or "mobile" and an indication of the location or area in which the station is operating;

- (d) whenever portable operation is to extend beyond a period of forty-eight hours, a written notice containing full particulars thereof shall be forwarded to the Postmaster-General; and
- (e) portable operation shall not extend beyond thirty consecutive days without authority in writing from the Postmaster-General for such continued operation.

30. The installation and operation of a mobile station in a private aircraft referred to in regulation 28 shall be subject to the following special conditions in addition to all other applicable provisions of these Regulations—

- (a) the installation and operation shall be approved by the Director of Civil Aviation or his nominee;
- (b) the mobile station shall be separate and independent of all other radio apparatus in the aircraft and shall comply with the airworthiness and installation requirements of the Director of Civil Aviation;
- (c) the operation of the station shall not interfere with or detract from the normal operation of the aircraft's radiocommunication, safety or navigational equipment, nor shall it interfere with normal radic watchkeeping;
- (d) the frequency bands available for use shall be—
 - (i) for operation within the territorial limits of Jamaica, all frequency bands appearing in the Third Schedule below 22,000 MHz, other than the 1.8 to 2.0 MHz band;
 - (ii) for operation in areas outside the jurisdiction of any country the frequency bands, 7.0–7.3 MHz, 14.00–14.35 MHz, 21.00–21.45 MHz, and 28.00–29.70 MHz, so, however, that 7.1–7.3 MHz shall not be used outside Region 2; and
- (e) operation in any area within the jurisdiction of a foreign country shall be permitted only with the expressed authority of the country concerned and for frequencies designated by that country for the purpose within the frequency bands set out in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (d).

31.—(1) Notwithstanding regulation 28, the Postmaster-General may grant special authorization for the establishment of stations performing an amateur radio service on board ships registered in Jamaica and for

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permitting the operation of such stations outside Jamaican territorial waters.

(2) Application for such authorization shall be made in writing to the Postmaster-General and shall be accompanied by written approval of the master of the ship on which it is desired to establish the station.

(3) A distinctive call sign shall be assigned to any station granted authorization pursuant to paragraph (1).

(4) Amateur radio stations established on board ships in accordance with the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to the following special conditions—

- (a) the operation of the station shall not interfere in any way with or detract from the normal operation of the vessel's radio-communication, safety or navigational equipment, nor shall it interfere with normal radio watch-keeping;
- (b) the frequency bands available for use shall be—
 - (i) for operation within Jamaican territorial waters, all frequency bands specified in the Third Schedule other than the 1.8–2.0 MHz bands;
 - (ii) for operation on the high seas, the frequency bands 7.0–7.3 MHz, 14.00–14.35 MHz, 21.00–21.45 MHz and 28.00–29.70 MHz, so, however, that 7.1–7.3 MHz shall not be used outside Region 2; and
- (c) operation within territorial waters of foreign countries shall be permitted only with the expressed authority of the country concerned and only in the frequency bands designated by that country for the purpose and within the frequency bands set out in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (b).

Operation of Amateur Radio Stations by Foreign Nationals

32.—(1) Where there is in operation a valid Agreement between Jamaica and some other country, for the granting of reciprocal amateur radio operating privileges to the nationals of one country when visiting the other country, the Postmaster-General may, on application being made in the form set out as Form C in the Second Schedule, issue a permit in the form set out as Form D in the Second Schedule for the operation of an amateur radio station in Jamaica for a specified period, to a citizen or national of any other country aforesaid, who is the holder of an amateur radio operator's licence valid in the country of which he is a citizen or national.

- (a) in the case of radiotelegraph operations, he shall transmit the call sign issued to him by the licensing country followed by the fraction-bar (/) and the amateur call sign prefix of Jamaica;
- (b) in the case of radiotelephone operations, he shall transmit the call sign in English issued to him by the licensing country followed by the words "fixed", "portable" or "mobile", as the case may be, and the call sign prefix of Jamaica;
- (c) at least once during each contact with another amateur station, he shall indicate in English, the geographical location of his station as nearly as possible by town or parish.

(3) The fee payable in respect of a permit issued in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be that specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule, the payment of which may be waived by the Postmaster-General in cases where the applicant is a citizen or national of a country with which Jamaica has a reciprocal Agreement in respect of amateur radio operations, and in which country no fee is payable in respect of permits to aliens for the operation of amateur radio stations.

33. Any person who contravenes the provisions of these Regulations where no other penalty is provided shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

[34. Omitted.]

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FIRST SCHEDULE (Regulations 3, 32)

1. Amateur Radio Station Licence—fee payable on application	\$25.00
Annual renewal	...	...	...	...	...	25.00
2. Alien Amateur Radio Station Permit	...	...	...	...	...	25.00
3. Substitute Licence or Permit	10.00

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM A (Regulations 3(1), 5(4), 5(6), 9(1))

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APPLICATION FOR AMATEUR RADIO STATION LICENCE

1. Name of Applicant.....
Surname Given names

2. Address.....
.....

3. Nationality.....

4. Date of birth.....

5. Radio Operator's Certificate held.....

6. Class of Station Licence applied for. Class.....

7. Class of Station Licence previously held. Class.....

8. Proof of operation during 12 consecutive months prior to date of this application (Regulation 9(1)).
.....
.....

9. Proposed location of station.....
.....
.....

.....
Signature of applicant

.....
Date of application

FORM B (Regulations 3(1), 5(4), 5(6))

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT
AMATEUR RADIO STATION LICENCE

(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 3 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Amateur Radio Service) Regulations, 1974, (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations"))

M.....
of.....

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SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974

51

SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.*

FORM B, *contd.*

.....
(hereinafter referred to as "the licensee") is hereby authorized to establish,
maintain and use a Class..... Station in the Amateur Radio
Service.

The licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph
Control Act, and all relevant regulations issued thereunder, and to the Radio
Regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention
or any subsequent convention or regulations amending, adding to, or in sub-
stitution for the said Convention or regulations.

Location of Station.....

Call Sign.....

Date of Issue.....

Licence No.....

.....
Postmaster-General

FORM C

(Regulation 32)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

APPLICATION FOR ALIEN AMATEUR RADIO STATION PERMIT

1. Name (1).....
Surname *Given Names*

2. Nationality (2).....

3. Permanent address in home country.....

4. Place of birth.....

Date of birth.....

5. Present occupation (3).....

Name of employer.....

Address of employer.....

6. Expected date of arrival in Jamaica.....

Projected date of departure from Jamaica.....

7. Address while in Jamaica.....

8. Passport or travel document number.....

Place where issued.....

Date of issue.....

Date of expiration.....

9. Amateur Radio Station Licence Number (4).....

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974

SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.*
FORM C, *contd.*

Date of issue.....
Date of expiration.....
Call sign.....

.....
Signature of Applicant

Date.....
Day Month Year

NOTES TO AID COMPLETION OF FORM C

Block Capitals or a typewriter must be used to fill in the form

- (1) The name to be entered must be as shown in your passport. Where no passport is available, proof of identity is required. This is an essential requirement.
- (2) If normally domiciled in a country other than that for which citizenship is claimed, a valid passport must be produced as proof of citizenship.
- (3) If self-employed, state name of company under which trade or profession is carried on, if other than your own.
- (4) A photocopy of the Amateur Radio Station Licence held must be forwarded with this application.
- (5) If your amateur station is to be operated at any place in Jamaica other than at the address given for a period exceeding 48 hours, an itinerary showing projected places and dates must be given.

FORM D (Regulation 32)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

ALIEN AMATEUR RADIO STATION PERMIT

(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 32 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Amateur Radio Service) Regulations, 1974, (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations")

M.....
of.....
.....
a national of.....
being the holder of an Amateur Radio Station Licence No.....
issued by.....
is hereby authorized to operate the said station in Jamaica during the period
.....to.....
at.....
.....
and at any other place in Jamaica for a period not to exceed 48 hours or in accordance with an approved itinerary or as provided for in regulations 11 and 29.

SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.*

FORM D, *contd.*



**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974**

THIRD SCHEDULE, *contd.*

- "A3" means telephony by amplitude modulation. This general classification is to be understood to include the special cases of single sideband reduced carrier A3A, single sideband suppressed carrier A3J, and two independent sidebands A3B;
- "A4" means facsimile by amplitude modulation of the main carrier either directly or by frequency modulated sub-carrier;
- "A5" means television by amplitude modulation;
- "F1" means telegraphy by frequency modulation without the use of modulating audio frequency (frequency shift keying) including frequency shift teletype;
- "F2" means telegraphy by frequency modulation using the keying of a modulating audio frequency or the keying of modulated emission including in special cases, an unkeyed emission modulated by audio frequencies;
- "F3" means telephony by frequency modulation;
- "F4" means facsimile by direct frequency modulation of the carrier;
- "F5" means television by frequency modulation.

NOTE 1—In this band the loran service has priority. The amateur radio service may use this band provided no interference is caused to the loran service.

NOTE 2—When F1 emissions are used the maximum frequency shift shall not exceed 900 Hz. Radioteletype transmissions shall be at a normal band speed of 50 band and shall use the International Telegraphic Alphabet No. 2, five unit start-stop code.

NOTE 3—The following bands are also allocated to the Amateur Satellite Service—

7.000—	7.100 MHz
14.000—	14.250 MHz
21.000—	21.450 MHz
28.000—	29.700 MHz
144.000—	146.000 MHz
24000.000—	24050.000 MHz

NOTE 4—The amateur radio service allocation in this band is on a secondary basis. Harmful interference shall not be caused to primary or permitted services to which this band has been allocated by the International Telecommunication Convention.

NOTE 5—Subject to non-interference with the other services which use this band the amateur satellite service may use the band 435-438 MHz.

NOTE 6—When required to do so the Amateur Radio Service shall protect the Radio Astronomy Service from harmful interference in the band 5750-5770 MHz.

NOTE 7—A5 and F5 emissions are permitted in accordance with regulation 10.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 16(3))

Third Party Traffic

Countries with the amateur radio stations of which third party traffic may be exchanged—

1. Canada.
2. United States of America.

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS (under section 8)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (RADIO OPERATORS AND TECHNICIANS) REGULATIONS, 1974

(Made by the Minister on the 11th day of September, 1974)

L.N. 415/74
Amdts:
L.N. 80H/80
178B/87
44/96
27F/98

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974.

2. In these Regulations—

“amateur radio service” means a service of self-training inter-communication and technical investigation carried on by amateurs, that is to say, persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest, who have been authorized by the Postmaster-General to carry on such service;

“amateur station” means a station in the amateur radio service;

“emission” means radiation produced or the production of radiation, by a radio transmitting system;

“frequency tolerance” means the maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency, or by the characteristic frequency of an emission from the reference frequency and the frequency tolerance shall be expressed in parts of 10^6 or in Hertz;

“Hz”, “kHz”, “MHz” or “GHz” means, in relation to radio waves, abbreviations of the quantitative expressions Hertz, kiloHertz, MegaHertz and GigaHertz, respectively;

“International Telecommunication Convention” means the International Telecommunication Convention signed in Montreux on the 12th November, 1965, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any conventions or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution therefor or for the amendment thereof;

“modulation” means the process, or the result of the process, whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave;

“peak envelope power” of a radio transmitter means the average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation;

“Q signals” means a code used in telecommunication services consisting of three letters commencing with the letter “Q” and continuing from QAA onwards, each three letter series having the meaning attached to it under the International Telecommunication Convention;

“radiocommunication” means telecommunication by means of radio waves;

“radio transmitting system” means apparatus comprising a radio transmitter connected to its antenna or several radio transmitters connected to a common antenna;

“telephony” means a system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or in some cases, other sounds.

3.—(1) Unless otherwise expressly provided the apparatus of all radio stations operating under the Act shall be operated by the holders of the certificates prescribed in relation to the particular type of radio station.

(2) The Postmaster-General may issue certificates of proficiency to radio operators, which certificates may be classified as follows—

- (a) First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate;
- (b) Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate;
- (c) Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate;
- (d) General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate;
- (e) Radiocommunication Operator's Special Certificate (Maritime);
- (f) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate;
- (g) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class A;
- (h) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class B;
- (i) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C.

4. Certificates of proficiency issued by the Postmaster-General shall not be valid for the operation of any class of station installed in an aircraft unless such certificate has been endorsed by the Director of Civil Aviation for such operation.

5. Subject to the provision of regulation 4, the holder of a First or Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate may carry out the service of any class of station.

6. The holder of a Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate may carry out the radiotelegraph service of a ship station for which a radiotelegraph installation is not made compulsory by international agreement, as well as the radiotelephone service of a ship station for which only a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate is required.

7. Subject to the provision of regulation 4 the holder of a General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any station.

8. The holder of a Radiocommunication Operator's Special Certificate (Maritime), when working on frequencies of the maritime mobile service, may operate a radiotelephone or radiotelegraph installation at a coast station as well as the radiotelephone service of a ship for which only a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate is required, so, however, that the operation of the transmitter shall require only the use of simple external controls, and excludes all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, with the stability of the frequencies maintained by the the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified by the Radio Regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention.

9. The holder of a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate may carry out the radiotelephone operations—

- (a) of any ship station, when working on frequencies of the maritime mobile service; and
- (b) subject to the provision of regulation 4, of any station in the fixed or mobile services working on frequencies above 26.1 MHz,

if in either case the operations of the transmitter require only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, with the stability of the frequencies

maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified in the Radio Regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention, and the peak envelope power of the transmitter does not exceed 1,000 watts.

10. Rules applicable to the class of station which may be operated by the holders of Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates are those set out in regulations in relation to the Amateur Radio Service made under the Act.

11. First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their technical and professional knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, code groups of mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks at a speed of twenty groups per minute, and a plain language text at a speed of twenty-five words per minute with each code group comprising five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters, and the average word of the text in plain language shall contain five characters;
- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and receiving shall be at least five minutes;
- (b) ability to send correctly and to receive spoken messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (c) knowledge of the general principles of electricity and the theory of radio;
- (d) the adjustment, maintenance and practical working of radiotelegraph, radio telephone and radio direction-finding apparatus including accessory apparatus used in the ship service;
- (e) the taking of radio direction-finding bearings;
- (f) detailed knowledge of international regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, of the documents relative to the charges for radiocommunications, and of that part of the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea for the time being in force, which relates to radiocommunications;
- (g) knowledge of the principal maritime navigation routes and of the more important telecommunication routes of the world.

12. Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their technical and professional knowledge and qualification in respect of the following—

- (a) (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, code groups of mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks at a speed of sixteen groups per minute, and plain language text at a speed of twenty words per minute, with each code group comprising five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters, and the average word of the text in plain language containing five characters;
- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least five minutes;
- (b) ability to send and to receive messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (c) elementary, theoretical and practical knowledge of electricity and radio;
- (d) the adjustment, maintenance and practical working of radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus including accessory apparatus used in the ship service;
- (e) the taking of radio direction-finding bearings;
- (f) detailed knowledge of international regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, of the documents relative to the charges for radiocommunications, and of that part of the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea for the time being in force, which relates to radiocommunications;
- (g) knowledge of the principal maritime navigation routes and of the more important telecommunication routes of the world.

13. Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and professional qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) (i) ability to send correctly by hand and receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, code groups of mixed letters, figures, and punctuation marks at a speed of sixteen groups per minute, and a plain language text at a speed of twenty words per minute, with each

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (RADIO OPERATORS AND
TECHNICIANS) REGULATIONS, 1974*

code group comprising five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters, and the average word of the text in plain language containing five characters;

- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least five minutes;
- (b) knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radio-telegraph apparatus;
- (c) knowledge of international regulations applying to radio-telegraph communications and especially of that part of those regulations relating to the safety of life at sea;
- (d) ability to send and receive spoken messages correctly by telephone.

14. General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their technical and professional knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) ability to send and to receive spoken messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (b) knowledge of the elementary principles of radiotelephony;
- (c) detailed knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radiotelephone apparatus;
- (d) detailed knowledge of international regulations relating to the safety of life.

15. Radiocommunication Operator's Certificates (Maritime) may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their professional knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, code groups of mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks at a speed of sixteen groups per minute, and plain language text at a speed of twenty words per minute, with each code group comprising five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters, and the average word of the text in plain language containing five characters;

- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least five minutes;
- (b) ability to send and to receive spoken messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (c) detailed knowledge of the acceptance, transmission and reception of radiotelegrams including a knowledge of the standard format used in relation thereto;
- (d) detailed knowledge of the requirements in respect of station records including the keeping of a station log;
- (e) detailed knowledge of the international regulations governing the exchange of radiocommunications and the documents relative to the charges for radiocommunications, and of that part of the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea for the time being in force, which relates to radiocommunications;
- (f) a general knowledge of the geography of Jamaica relative to shipping ports;
- (g)
 - (i) a knowledge of the local regulations relating to coast stations, the reception of distress messages and the procedure to be followed in the reception thereof;
 - (ii) the preparation and handling of a typical distress message.

16. Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) ability to send and to receive spoken messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (b) practical knowledge of radiotelephone operation procedures;
- (c) general knowledge of international regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and particularly of that part of those regulations relating to the safety of life.

17. Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class A, shall be issued only to candidates who are not less than eighteen years of age and have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a)
 - (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, at a speed of

not less than fifteen words per minute plain language including figures, punctuation marks, important "Q" signals and distress signals, with each word or group counting at the rate of five characters and each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters;

- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least three minutes;
- (b) ability to send and receive correctly spoken messages;
- (c) knowledge of basic theory and practice of electricity;
- (d) knowledge of advanced theory and operation as applicable to modern amateur techniques including radiotelegraph, radio-telephone and radioteletype;
- (e) knowledge of the local and international regulations applicable to the operation of stations in the amateur radio service and those relating to the operation of stations generally;
- (f) proof of operation for at least one year of an amateur Class B station.

18. Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class B, shall be issued only to candidates who are not less than fifteen years of age and have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a)
 - (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, at a speed of not less than ten words per minute plain language including figures, punctuation marks, important "Q" signals and distress signals, with each word or group counting at the rate of five characters and each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters;
 - (ii) the duration of each test of sending and receiving shall be at least three minutes;
- (b) knowledge of basic theory and practice of electricity;
- (c) basic knowledge of the theory and practice of radio including theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation and construction of amateur radio apparatus with particular reference to the avoidance of interference to other radio users and for the safety of the operator;

- (d) knowledge of the local and international regulations applicable to the operation of stations in the amateur radio service and those relating to the operation of stations generally.

19. Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class C, shall be issued only to candidates who are not less than twelve years of age and have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a)
 - (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, at a speed of not less than five words per minute plain language including figures, punctuation marks, important "Q" signals and distress signals, with each word or group counting at the rate of five characters and each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters;
 - (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least three minutes;
- (b) elementary theory and practical knowledge of electricity and radio including theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation and construction of amateur radio apparatus with particular reference to the avoidance of interference of other radio users and for the safety of the operator;
- (c) knowledge of the local and international regulations applicable to the operation of stations in the amateur radio service and those relating to the operation of radio stations generally.

20.—(1) Before issuing an Operator's Certificate in accordance with these Regulations, the Postmaster General shall examine each applicant so as to satisfy himself that the applicant possesses the minimum qualifications required for the class and type of certificate applied for, and such examination shall consist of written, oral and practical tests.

(2) When examining candidates for any of the certificates specified in regulations 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 the Postmaster-General, shall without prejudice to the conditions set out in these Regulations, be guided by the examination requirement for Radio Operator's Certificates established by the United Kingdom administration responsible for the certification of radio operators.

(3) When examining candidates for any of the certificates specified in regulations 17, 18 and 19 the Postmaster-General shall devise

such tests, written, oral and practical, which will in his view, enable him to satisfy himself that an applicant for an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate meets the minimum requirements for the issue of the class of amateur certificate for which he applies.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General may in his discretion, issue without examination, a Jamaican certificate of proficiency to the holder of an equivalent certificate of proficiency issued in another Commonwealth country, provided he is satisfied that the requirements for obtaining such certificate in the Commonwealth country in which it was issued are not of a lower standard than required in Jamaica.

21.—(1) A person shall not be eligible for examination for a certificate of proficiency unless he is a Commonwealth citizen.

(2) A candidate applying for any class of certificate other than those set out in paragraphs (g), (h) and (i) of regulation 3, shall not be less than eighteen years of age at the time of making such application.

(3) A candidate applying for an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class B, shall not be less than fifteen years of age.

(4) A candidate applying for an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C, shall not be less than twelve years of age.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (2), (3) and (4), the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, issue a certificate of proficiency to an applicant within a twelve month period prior to the attainment of the age specified in relation to the class of certificate of proficiency for which he is applying, where he is satisfied that the applicant is sufficiently qualified and can produce a recommendation acceptable to the Postmaster-General in respect of his character and responsibility.

22.—(1) A candidate who fails to pass an examination set by the Postmaster-General in respect of any class of Radio Operator's Certificate, shall not be eligible for re-examination in respect of that class of certificate until after the expiry of three months from the date of his previous examination.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, reduce the period of time required to lapse before a candidate may be re-examined to six weeks, if he is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist which would justify such a reduction.

(3) The fee payable in respect of each examination or re-examination of a candidate shall be the fee prescribed in the First Schedule in respect of the class of certificate for which the candidate is being examined.

First
Schedule.

23.—(1) The installation, repair or adjustment of any radio transmitting apparatus or any apparatus for industrial, scientific or medical purposes which is capable of causing harmful radio interference to radio reception shall not be carried out except by or under the supervision of a properly qualified person.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), “a properly qualified person” shall be either the holder of a Radio Operator’s Certificate or a Radio Technician’s Licence acting within the limits of the privileges or restrictions set out in these Regulations and/or in such certificate or licence.

24. A Radio Technician’s Licence, Class A, may be issued by the Postmaster-General to any applicant who has satisfied him of his knowledge and qualifications in respect of—

- (a) the general principles of electricity and the theory of radio;
- (b) advanced skill in the installation, repair and adjustment of radio transmitting apparatus with particular reference to safety measures and to the avoidance of harmful interference to other radio users; and
- (c) the operation and use of test instruments.

25. A Radio Technician’s Licence, Class B, may be issued by the Postmaster-General to any applicant who has satisfied him of his knowledge and qualifications in respect of—

- (a) elementary principles of electricity and the theory of radio;
- (b) basic skill in the installation, repair and adjustment of radio transmitting apparatus having a radio frequency power not exceeding one thousand watts and with particular reference to safety measures and to the avoidance of harmful interference to other radio users; and
- (c) the operation and use of basic test instrument.

26.—(1) A Radio Technician’s Licence shall be in the form set out as Form A or Form B in the Second Schedule, as the case may require.

Second
Schedule.
Forms A and B.

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TECHNICIANS) REGULATIONS, 1974*

(2) Before a Radio Technician's Licence is issued, the Postmaster-General shall examine the applicant to satisfy himself that the applicant possesses the minimum qualifications required by these Regulations.

(3) A candidate who fails to pass an examination set by the Postmaster-General in respect of any Radio Technician's Licence, shall not be eligible for re-examination in respect of that licence until after the expiry of three months from the date of his previous examination.

(4) The fee payable in respect of each examination or re-examination of a candidate shall be the fee prescribed in the First Schedule for the Radio Technician's Licence for which the candidate is being examined.

27. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the holder of a Radio Operator's Certificate has wilfully or negligently failed to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention or of regulations made under the Act, or has been guilty of misconduct as respects any matter connected therewith the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, suspend or cancel the certificate concerned.

28. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the holder of a Radio Technician's Licence, or any person under his supervision, has wilfully or negligently failed to comply with any regulations made under the Act, or has been guilty of misconduct or malpractice as respects any matter connected therewith, the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, suspend or cancel the licence concerned.

29. The Postmaster-General may, on being satisfied that any Radio Operator's Certificate or Radio Technician's Licence issued under these Regulations has been lost or destroyed, issue a substitute certificate or licence, as the case may be, on payment to him of the fee specified in respect thereto in the First Schedule.

30. Any person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulations 22, 26)

EXAMINATION FEES

1. Radio Operator's Certificates—

(a) First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 800.00
(b) Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate	\$ 600.00
(c) Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(d) General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(e) General Operator's Certificate (GMDSS) ...	\$1,000.00
(f) Radiocommunication Operator's Special Certificate (Maritime) ...	\$ 700.00
(g) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate	\$ 500.00
(h) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class A ...	\$ 500.00
(i) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class B ...	\$ 500.00
(j) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C ...	\$ 500.00

2. Radio Technician's Licence—

(a) Class A ...	\$1,200.00
(b) Class B ...	\$ 800.00

3. The fee for any re-examination made within six (6) months of a previous examination shall be one-half the relevant fee specified in paragraph 1 or 2. For re-examination after six (6) months the full fee shall be payable.

4. Fee for a substitute—

(a) First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(b) Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate	\$ 500.00
(c) Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(d) General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(e) Radiocommunication Operator's Special Certificate (Maritime) ...	\$ 500.00
(f) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(g) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class A ...	\$ 200.00
(h) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class B ...	\$ 200.00
(i) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C ...	\$ 200.00
(j) Radio Technician's Licence Class A ...	\$ 200.00
(k) Radio Technician's Licence Class B ...	\$ 200.00

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (RADIO OPERATORS AND
TECHNICIANS) REGULATIONS, 1974**

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM A

(Regulations 23, 24, 26)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

RADIO TECHNICIAN'S LICENCE

CLASS A

*(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 26 of the Radio
and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations,
1974 hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations")*

.....
of.....

.....
(hereinafter referred to as "the licensee") is hereby authorized to install and
maintain radio transmitting apparatus.

The qualifications necessary for this licence are set out in regulation 24.

The licensee shall pay to the Postmaster-General the fee specified in the
First Schedule to the Regulations in accordance with the terms set out in
the Regulations.

Subject to the provisions of regulation 28 this licence may be suspended or
withdrawn by the Postmaster-General by notice in writing to the licensee.

Licence No.....

Date of issue.....

.....
Postmaster-General

FORM B

(Regulations 23, 25, 26)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

RADIO TECHNICIAN'S LICENCE

CLASS B

*(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 26 of the Radio
and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations,
1974 hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations")*

.....
of.....

.....
(hereinafter referred to as "the licensee") is hereby authorized to install and main-
tain radio transmitting apparatus with a radio frequency power output not ex-
ceeding 1,000 watts.

The qualifications necessary for this licence are set out in regulation 25.

The licensee shall pay to the Postmaster-General the fee specified in the
First Schedule to the Regulations in accordance with the terms set out in the
Regulations.

Subject to the provisions of regulation 28 this licence may be suspended or
withdrawn by the Postmaster-General by notice in writing to the licensee.

Licence No.....

Date of issue.....

.....
Postmaster-General

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS (under section 8)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CONDITIONS OF SEIZURE) REGULATIONS, 1981

(Made by the Minister on the 30th day of December, 1981) L.N. 174/81

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Conditions of Seizure) Regulations, 1981.

2. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—
“owner” includes any person who is for the time being in possession of or in charge of any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft in which any radio or telegraph station or apparatus is being operated or any person in possession of, in charge of or operating such radio or telegraph station or apparatus.

3. Where an inspection or examination of any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, as the case may be, is undertaken pursuant to section 11 of the Act, the inspector shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure—

- (a) that no article is seized other than such as is described in section 11 (2) of the Act;
- (b) that a list is compiled of all articles seized; and
- (c) that a receipt for all articles seized is given to the owner.

4. An inspector shall within seven days of the date of seizure give notice in writing of the seizure to the owner of such radio or telegraph station or apparatus and of the value thereof as estimated by him, either by delivering such notice personally or by transmitting the same by registered post to such owner addressed to him at his place of abode or business premises.

5. An inspector shall not detain any article seized for a period exceeding seven days without notifying the owner in the manner specified in regulation 4.