

CHAPTER 3
AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

B1 **Conditions for the issuing of amateur radio station licenses** may, subject to the provisions of

- (1) The Authority may, subject to the provisions of section 7 of the Act, and these Regulations, and on the conditions set out in this Chapter, issue a class-A or class-B license for the use of an amateur radio station.
- (2) A class-A license may be issued to a person who-
 - (i) Is 16 years or older;
 - (ii) Can speak Afrikaans or English fluently;
 - (iii) Has furnished proof acceptable to the Authority that he can transmit and receive more code at least 12 words per minute calculated at five characters per word unless he wishes to use only frequencies of 50 MHz and higher; and
 - (iv) Is in possession of a certificate of proficiency (amateur radio operator's certificate) issued in terms of section 7 (1) (c) of the Act.
- (3) A class-B license may be issued to a person who-
 - (i) Is 12 years or older;
 - (ii) Can speak Afrikaans or English fluently;
 - (iii) Can furnish proof acceptable to the Authority that he can transmit and receive Morse code at least five words per minute calculated at five characters per word; and
 - (iv) Is in possession of a certificate of proficiency (amateur radio operator's certificate) issued in terms of section 7 (1) (c) of the Act.
- (4) For the purposes of sub-regulations (2) and (3) "a person" shall mean, a natural person,' and shall not include associations, companies or other legal persons: Provided that an amateur radio station license may be issued to a licensed amateur on behalf of a bona fide amateur radio association.

B2 Use of amateur radio stations

- (1) An amateur radio station shall only be used by the holder of the amateur radio station license issued by the Authority, provided that someone who holds an amateur radio operator's certificate issued in terms of section 7 (1) (c) of the Act may be permitted by the holder of an amateur radio station license to make transmissions over the amateur radio station under the supervision of the licensee on condition that such transmissions shall be in Morse code and take place only for short periods for the sole purpose of training.
- (2) The holder of an amateur radio station license may use an amateur radio station other than his own with the permission of the licensee concerned.
- (3) An amateur radio listener's license authorises the holder thereof to acquire and be in possession of radio apparatus for the reception only of amateur radio signals

B3 Communication between amateur radio stations

- (1)(a) Except as indicated in sub regulation (b), an amateur radio station shall not be used to communicate with any station other than an amateur radio station: Provided that communication may be made with an amateur radio station outside the boundaries of the Namibia only if such communication is not prohibited in the country where such station is situated; any such communication shall be restricted to reports on radio experiments and remarks of a personal nature which shall not include messages of business import for which the public telecommunication service would have been used had the amateur radio communications not been available.
- (b) Emergency communication between amateur radio stations and with any other station is permissible to prevent loss of life and to render assistance or call for assistance in emergency situations;
- (2) Communication by means of an amateur radio station shall be carried on in plain language, or in the Q code.
- (3) No person shall advertise any goods or services or anything else, or transmit any news or messages on behalf of a third person on an amateur radio station: Provided that the Authority may authorise a licensee to transmit-
- (i) reports on behalf of or by a third person during events that are in the judgment of the Authority of public interest;
- (ii) information bulletins that are of direct interest to amateurs; and
- (iii) Morse code for reception by persons learning Morse code operation or for improving their competence in Morse.
- (2) An amateur radio station shall not be used to transmit or to receive messages for reward nor for communication for monetary consideration.

B4 Log book with regard to amateur radio station activities

Except when operating a station in the VHF and UHF bands, the licensee shall, regarding the activities of the amateur radio station used by him, keep a logbook in, which shall be accurately recorded-

- (i) The date, time and nature of each transmission. (The date with regard to each individual day's operations need be recorded only once and for "The licensee, using any amateur radio station other than a mobile amateur radio station in the VHF bands, shall keep accurate record in relation to the activities of the amateur radio station used by him in a log book and in such log book there shall be recorded.
- (iii) the full name and address of the person making the transmission, provided that the name of the licensee who regularly uses the amateur radio station need be recorded only once in the log book together with an explicit statement that all transmissions are made by him except where stated otherwise;
- (iv) the call sign of every station, provided that it need not be recorded repeatedly for calls made to the same station during the course of the communication;

- (v) the power that is used;
- (v) the frequency band that is used, provided that it need be recorded in the log book only once until a change of frequency to another authorised band takes place; and (vi) the address from where the transmission takes place, provided that such address need be recorded only once should the place of transmission not change.

B5A Frequencies for transmissions over amateur radio stations by holders of class-A licenses

- (1) Subject to the provisions included in Remarks below, no person shall transmit over amateur radio stations at frequencies other than those given below and furthermore the modes explained in sub regulation (2) shall be restricted to the various frequency bands as indicated below:

<i>FREQUENCY LIST</i>	<i>MODE</i>
(a) 1810-1 850 kHz..... ..	.A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;A1A;F1A;FIB F1B
(b) 3500-3 800 kHz.....	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;A1A;F1A;FIB F1B
(c) 7000-7 100 kHz.....	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;A1A;F1A, FIB
(d) 10 100-10 150 kHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;F3E;G3E;A1A;F1A;F1B
(e) 14 000-14 350 kHz	A1A;F1A;F1B
14100-14 350 kHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E
(f) 18 068-18 168 kHz	A3E;F3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;A1A;F1A;F1B
(G) 21 000-21 450 kHz	A1A;F1A;F1B;
21 000-21 450kHz	F3E;G3E
(h) 24 890-24 990 kHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;A1A;F1A;F1B
(I) 28 000-29 700 kHz	NON: A1A;F1A;F1B
28 100-29-700 kHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E
(J) 50-54 MHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A F1A;F1B;F2A'F2B;A3C;F3C
(K) 144-146MHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A F1A ;F1B ;F2A ;F2B A3C;F3C;W9E
(I) 430-440MHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A A3C;F3C;W9E
(M) 1 240-1300MHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A F1A ;FIB ;F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C;C3F;W9E
(N) 2 300-2 45MHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A;F1A ;F1B ;F2A ;F2B ;A3C ;F3C;C3F;W9E
(O) 5 650-5 850MHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A F1A; FIB; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C;C3F;W93
(P) 10-10.5GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; 3C; F3C;C3F;W9E
(Q) 24-24.05GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A; F1A;FIB;F2A;F2B;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E
(R) 24.05-24.25GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A; F1A;F1B;F2A;F2A;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E
(S) 47-47.2GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A; F1A;F1B;F2A;F2B;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E
(T) 75.5-76 GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3B;G3E;NON;A1A; F1A;F1B;F2A;F2B;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E
(U) 76-81 GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A; F1A;F1B;F2A;F2B;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E

(V)	142-144GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A F1A;F1B;F2A;F2B;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E
(W)	144-149 GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A F1A;F1B;F2A;F2B;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E
(X)	241-248GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A; F1A;F1B;F2A;F2B;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E
(Y)	248-250GHz	A3E;R3E;J3E;J3F;F3E;G3E;NON;A1A F1A;F1B;F2A;F2B;A3C;F3C;C3F;W9E

REMARKS:

- (i) The bandwidth of F3E and G3E emissions shall be restricted to 10 kHz in bands under 50 MHz.
 - (ii) The bandwidth for 625-line television transmissions (C3F) shall not exceed 6 MHz at frequencies above 1 GHz.
 - (iii) Bands (b),(d),(1),(m),(n),(o),(p),(r),(u) and (w): These bands are shared with other services and amateur radio stations shall avoid interference to these services.
 - (iv) Bands (a) to (j): In these bands the transmitter shall have crystal control or a stability similar to that of crystal control.
 - (v) Band (n): The band 2 400-2 500 MHz is allocated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Radio communication services within these limits shall unconditionally accept interference as a result of the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
 - (vi) Band (o): The band 5 725-5 875 MHz is allocated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Radio communication services within these limits shall unconditionally accept interference as a result of the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
 - (vii) The bandwidth shall be restricted to a maximum of 25 kHz in the bands 50-430 MHz.
 - (viii) A maximum of 12 channels may be multiplexed and the bandwidth shall not exceed 25 kHz per channel in the bands 430-440 MHz.
 - (ix) The bandwidth shall not exceed 10 % of the band concerned when operating above 1 GHz.(X)-modulated telephony. J3E Single side band, suppressed carrier, telephony. J3F Single side band, suppressed carrier, modulated by slow scan television audio frequencies. NON Emission of an unmodulated carrier.
R3E Single side band, reduced or variable-level carrier, telephony. W9E Digital speech multiplexed up to 12 channels.
- (3) The transmit apparatus used at an amateur radio station shall under no circumstances or at any time be tuned to a frequency other than that referred to in sub-regulation (1). The required frequencies shall be selected and maintained such that no appreciable energy shall be radiated at frequencies other than those referred to in sub-regulation (1), provided that the bandwidth of emissions on bands that have been allocated to amateur radio stations in terms of these regulations shall be restricted to the minimum.

B5B Frequencies and conditions for transmissions over amateur radio stations by holders of class-B licenses

- (1) Subject to the provisions of sub regulations B2, B3 and B4, the following regulations shall apply to all holders of class-B licenses as well as the amateur radio stations used by such licensees.

- (2) The holder of a class-B license may, subject to the provisions under "remarks" below, not transmit at frequencies and modes other than those mentioned below over amateur radio stations: the modes, set out in sub regulation B5A (2), are furthermore restricted to the various frequency bands indicated below:

	<i>FREQUENCY BAND</i>	<i>MODE</i>
(a)	1 810 - 1 850 kHz	A3E,F3E/G3E,J3E,R3E,A1A,F1A,F1B F1D,F2A,F2B
(b)	3 500 - 3 800 kHz	A1A,F1A,F1B,F2A,F2B,J3E
(c)	10 130- 10 140 000 kHz	A1A,F1A;F1B;F2A;F2B
(d)	21 100 - 21 149 kHz	A1A,F1A,F1B,F2A,F2B
(e)	28 100 - 28 190 kHz	A1A,F1A,F1B,F1D,F2A,F2B
(f)	28 225 - 28 300 kHz	A1A,F1A,F1B,F1D,F2A,F2B
(g)	28 300 - 28 500 kHz	A3E,F3E,G3E,J3E,R3E,A1A,F1A,F1B
(h)	433- 435 MHz	A3E,F3E,G3E,J3E,R3E,A1A,F1A,F1B F1D,F2A,F2B

REMARKS:

- (i) The bandwidth of F3E and G3E Emissions shall be restricted to 10 kHz in bands under 50 MHz.
- (ii) Bands (b), (c), and (h) are shared with other services and amateur radio stations shall avoid interference with these services.

(3) ***Limitations in respect of transmissions by an amateur radio station***

- (a) The transmit apparatus used at an amateur radio station shall under no circumstances or at any time be tuned to a frequency other than those referred to in sub-regulation (2). The required frequencies shall be selected and maintained in such a way that no appreciable energy shall be radiated at frequencies other than those mentioned in sub-regulation (2): Provided that the bandwidth of emissions on bands allocated to amateur radio stations in terms of these regulations shall be restricted to the minimum.
- (b) No person may use an amateur radio station for any form of entertainment, including music transmissions, television broadcasts and spread spectrum communication, no person may use a mobile amateur radio station for any purpose.
- (c) Class-B emission (damped waves) by an amateur radio station is not permissible.
- (d) An amateur or experimental radio station shall not be used for the simultaneous retransmission, by automatic or other means, of programmes or signals originating from another radio station: Provided that the holder of an amateur radio station license or experimental station license may relay lawful signals by automatic or other means that originate from a licensed amateur or experimental radio station.

(4) ***Power of amateur radio stations***

No person may operate an amateur radio station if-

- (a) the dc input at the input of the final stage immediately preceding the antenna, as measured by means of suitable dc meters in a condition of no modulation, exceeds 5 W;
- (b) in the case of single-sideband transmitters, the output radio-frequency peak envelope power exceeds 20 W and linearity is not maintained;
- (c) an adequately filtered direct-current power supply is not used for the transmitting equipment; and
- (d) the coupling between the antenna and the transmitter is such that direct potential at a power-supply frequency dangerous to life exists on the antenna and the antenna system does not comply with the requirements of any other law.-

(5) *Teleprinter operation*

No person shall undertake tele printer operation in contravention of regulations B7 (2) and B8 (1).

(6) *Measuring equipment*

No person shall operate an amateur or experimental radio station, which is not equipped with frequency-measuring equipment with an accuracy of at least 0,1 per cent.

B6 Music transmissions

No form of entertainment shall be transmitted from an amateur radio station, provided that music transmissions for experimental purposes shall be permissible on condition that-

- (i) such transmission shall last no longer than three minutes;
- (ii) at least five minutes shall elapse before any further music is transmitted from the same station;
- (iii) when gramophone records or other commercial recordings are used the make, name or the title of such recordings shall not be mentioned; and
- (vi) such transmissions shall not take place in bands other than the following: 3 500-3 800 kHz 50-54 MHz 144-146 MHz 430-440 MHz 1 240-1 300 MHz

B7 Television transmissions

- (1) The Authority may, subject to such conditions as he may in each case lay down, authorise the holder of amateur radio station license to transmit television, provided that such approval shall only be granted to the licensee after at least 12 months have elapsed since the date of issue of such license.
- (2) In the case of television transmissions the station call sign shall also be given in hand-speed more code or radiotelephony at the beginning and end of each transmission and at least once every 15 minutes in the stipulated manner in the case of long transmissions.

B7A Spread-spectrum communications

- (1) The Authority may, subject to the condition that interference is not caused to other-users of the same frequency band and such other conditions as he may deem necessary, on application, authorise the holder of an amateur radio station license to employ spread-spectrum communications.
- (2) In an application referred to in paragraph (1) the frequencies and the mode to be used shall be furnished.

B8 Teleprinter working

- (1) Teleprinter operation with call-sign identification in teleprinter code between amateur radio stations is permissible without prior approval of the Authority, provided that the maximum operating speed shall be restricted to 300 baud in the HF bands and to 1 200 baud in the VHF and UHF bands.
- (2) In the case of any such transmission the call-sign identification shall be given in teleprinter code at the beginning and end of each transmission and at least once every 15 minutes in the case of, long transmissions.

B9 Restrictions with regard to transmissions by an amateur radio station

- (1) Subject to the provisions in subregulations (2), (3) and (4) and any other condition of these regulations, the holder of an amateur radio station license may use any of the modes referred to in regulation BS (1).
- (2) Class B emission (damped waves) by an amateur radio station is not permissible.
- (3) **RESERVED**
- (4) The holder of a restricted amateur radio station license shall use his station only at frequencies of 50 MHz or higher and shall not communicate with other amateur radio stations operating at frequencies below 50 MHz.
- (5) An amateur or experimental radio station shall not be used for the simultaneous retransmission by automatic or other means of programmes or signals originating from another radio station, provided that the holder of an amateur radio station license or experimental station license may relay legal signals by automatic or other means that originate from a licensed amateur or experimental radio station.
- (6) An amateur radio station shall not be erected for use from a public vehicle.

B10 Power of amateur radio stations

- (1) The dc Input of amateur radio stations at the input of the final stage immediately preceding the antenna, as measured by means of suitable dc meters in a condition of no modulation, shall not exceed 150 W.

- (2) In the case of single-sideband transmitters the output radio frequency peak envelope power shall be not more than 400 W and linearity shall be maintained.
- (3) The holder of an amateur radio station license shall not use or own equipment that may exceed the restrictions imposed by sub-regulations (1) and (2) above.
- (4) An adequately filtered direct-current power supply shall be used for the transmitting equipment.
- (5) The coupling between the antenna and the transmitter shall be such that no direct potential at a power-supply frequency dangerous to life exists on the antenna. The antenna system shall furthermore comply with the requirements of the relative local authority.

B11 Frequency-measuring equipment

Every amateur or experimental radio station shall have frequency measuring equipment with an accuracy of at least 0,1 per cent.

B12 Mobile amateur radio station

- (1) An amateur may use a mobile amateur radio station within the boundaries of the Republic. When such a station is used in an amateur radio zone other than that in which the amateur resides the call sign allocated to the main station shall-
 - (i) in the case of continuous-wave radiotelegraphy be followed by the group the letter M and the number of the zone from where the station is operated; and (ii) in the case of radiotelephony be followed by the word "mobile", followed by the number of the zone from where the station is operated.
- (2) For the application of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) in respect of zones the different zones of the Republic are indicated in Annexure F to these regulations.

B13 Amateur radio operator certificate

- (1) No person shall obtain an amateur radio operator's certificate unless he has passed an examination set by the Postmaster General, on the syllabuses approved by him for class-A and class-B licenses.
- (2) Any person permitted by the Postmaster General and who is not prohibited by the provisions in paragraphs (i) to (iii) of regulations B1 (2) and B1 (3) from qualifying may sit for the examination on payment of the applicable amount in respect of the certificate referred to in regulation E2 (i).
 - (2) The examination shall be conducted at least once a year at centres indicated by the Postmaster General.
- (4) Amateur radio operator certificates shall be issued to candidates who pass the examination and such certificates are not recognised for any purpose other than the issuing of an amateur radio station license. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these regulations,

the possession of such certificate shall not endow the holder with any right or claim to an amateur radio station license.

CHAPTER 9 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

61 ALLOCATION AND DISPLAY OF CALL SIGN

The Commission allocates a call sign to a radio station. Such call sign shall be conspicuously displayed on the relative radio set by the licensee and the call sign must be transmitted at least once during each separate transmission.

62 RADIO APPARATUS MUST SATISFY THE COMMISSION'S REQUIREMENTS

Radio apparatus shall satisfy the Commission's requirements at all times and may not be capable of being tuned to frequencies other than those laid down for use by licensees by the Commission in these regulations or separately. The Commission may allocate frequencies on a shared basis and co-users of them must make mutual arrangements for the satisfactory utilisation of the facility.

63 THE COMMISSION MAY REQUIRE CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS TO A STATION

A licensee shall be obliged to effect at his own cost any modification to his radio-communication system that the Commission has indicated and the Commission shall by no means be liable to the licensee or any other person for any damage or loss arising from such modification.

64 INTERFERENCE CONDITION OF STATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMMISSION'S REQUIREMENTS.

The licensee shall be obliged to maintain all radio apparatus at a station technically in a good condition and to ensure at all times that it satisfies the requirements of the Commission and does not cause interference to the reception and transmissions of other radio users or telecommunication lines.

65 INDECENT LANGUAGES AND FRAUDULENT TRANSMISSIONS OVER STATIONS PROHIBITED

No person shall transmit insulting, improper, obscene, blasphemous or threatening language over the radio apparatus. Communications shall be concise and limited to essentials and no music or entertainment of any nature shall be transmitted. Similarly no sounds or effects for entertainment or for the purpose of drawing attention shall be transmitted.

66 USE OF STATION LANGUAGE AND FRAUDULENT TRANSMISSIONS OVER STATIONS PROHIBITED

- (1) No person shall use radio apparatus for a purpose other than that for which the license was issued and neither shall radio apparatus be used in circumstances where ordinary telephone facilities can serve the purpose.
- (2) No licensee shall make transmissions from a place outside the area for which he licensed.

G7 USE OF STATION RESTRICTED TO LICENSEE OR SOMEONE IN HIS EMPLOY OR UNDER HIS CONTROL

Except where provided to the in these regulations only the licensee or someone in his employ or under his control may operate the station in respect of which the relative license was issued.

G8 DISTRESS SIGNAL

No person shall transmit without sound reason the distress signal (i.e. "...---...") In radio telegraphy and the word "MAYDAY" in radio telephony.)

G9 LICENCE NOT TRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE RETURNED ON EXPIRY/SUSPENSION

(1) Except with the approval of the Commission within 14 days of such expiry date of suspension.

G10 PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF LICENCE

(1) Unless a license issued in terms of Act and these regulations was previously suspended by the Commission in terms of section 14 of the Act, it shall remain valid until 31 December of the year in which it was issued and thereafter on payment of the prescribed annual license fee until 31 December of each succeeding year:

G11 RADIO-COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TWO OR MORE FIXED POINTS AND CONNECTION WITH PUBLIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM PROHIBITED

Except with the approval of the Commission and subject to these regulations, no person shall

- (i) operate radio-communication between two or more fixed points;
- (ii) connect radio apparatus in way whatsoever to public telephone systems; and
- (iii) transfer to another place radio apparatus in respect of which authority was granted for installation at a particular place.

G12 TESTS

The licensee of a station may carry out the routine tests that are necessary for the proper maintenance of his station.

G13 CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Every licensee who changes his address shall advise the Namibian Communications Commission of the new address of his station within 14 days of the change.

G14 RADIO RECEIVING APPARATUS WITH CONTINUOUS TUNING

No person shall use or have in his possession any radio receiving apparatus with continuous tuning that can be tuned to bands above 30 MHz other than the international broadcasting and amateur bands except with the prior approval of the Commission or any frequency not assigned by the Commission.

G15 CONTROL OVER MAINTENANCE OF RADIO APPARATUS

- (1) The installation and maintenance of any radio apparatus at a station where the total input of all radio apparatus exceeds 500 W shall be controlled only by a person who possesses a Certificate of Competency (Radio)
- (2) A certificate of Competency (Radio) is issued to a person only if he-
 - (i) is a possession of a National Diploma for Technicians in Electrical Engineering (Telecommunication), including Radio-communication T4 or Radio-communication (Telecommunication) T3 and five years' practical experience in radio-communication; or
 - (ii) a National Certificate for Technicians (Telecommunication: Radio) and 5 years' practical experience in radio-communication; or
 - (iii) qualifications that, in the opinion of the Commission, are the equivalent of the qualifications mentioned in (i) or (ii) and 5 year's practical experience in radio-communication.

G17 RECOGNITION OF LICENCES/CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY OTHER COUNTRIES

Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in these regulations the Commission may issue a license or certificate as required by section 7 of the Act to a person who, in the opinion of the Commission, possesses a similar license or certificate issued by another country despite the fact that such person does not satisfy specific other requirements stipulated by these regulations for the acquisition of the license or certificate.