

# CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

**THE NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY COMMISSION IS INVITING  
STAKEHOLDERS TO CONSULT ON THE PROPOSED**

**DRAFT AMATEUR RADIO GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS DOCUMENT**

**June 10<sup>th</sup> 2021**

1. The Initial Comments period will run from **Thursday, June 10<sup>th</sup> to Monday, July 12<sup>th</sup> 2021**.
2. On Thursday, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2021, NTRC will host a zoom Meeting with all stakeholders from 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm to highlight and clarify important issues pertaining to the consultation. The link for that meeting will be publicised on NTRC's website, Facebook page and other means of social media.
3. On Thursday, 24<sup>th</sup> June 2021, NTRC will meet with Amateur Radio Club representatives at the NTRC's office to discuss critical issues concerning this consultation. The time for that meeting will be communicated subsequently.
4. Initial comments and recommendations to this Consultative Document should be typed and sent via email or hand delivered no later than 5:00pm on Monday, July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to:

Executive Director  
National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission  
20 Cork Street  
Roseau  
Commonwealth of Dominica  
Email: [secretariat@ntrc.dm](mailto:secretariat@ntrc.dm)

5. Following the Initial Comments period, the NTRC will review the comments and subsequently submit the Revised Draft AMATEUR RADIO GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS DOCUMENT for the Comments-on-Comments period (the specified dates will be publicised later).
6. Following the Comments-on-Comments period, the NTRC will review the comments and finalize the policy document, taking all views into consideration, to adopt and publish the AMATEUR RADIO GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS DOCUMENT.



DRAFT

# AMATEUR RADIO GUIDELINES & STANDARDS



- PART ONE -

Guidelines for Amateur Radio Service

In The Commonwealth of Dominica

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Amateur radio operation is a personal and rewarding hobby to its many enthusiasts and is a crucial source of communications in times of disaster. It is also a form of telecommunications which is governed by the Telecommunications Act, (No. 8 of 2000) and its associated Regulations, in the Commonwealth of Dominica. The National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (NTRC) was created under the Telecommunications Act 2000 to oversee the telecommunications sector and is thus responsible for ensuring adherence to the legislation by service providers and other telecommunications users, including amateur radio operators. NTRC's mandate also bears responsibility to manage and oversee the spectrum allocated to the amateur radio service in the Commonwealth of Dominica.

As presently drafted, the focus of the Act is on the provision of telecommunications service to the general public. There is limited guidance for those who seek to utilise the telecommunications media for their own personal use, enjoyment and fulfilment as hobby, as in the case of amateur radio.

Generally, the amateur radio fraternity is self-regulating, and so the involvement of the telecommunications regulator is minimised. Though the amateur radio clubs generally do their best to provide some level of guidance and support to existing and prospective operators, there is great need for a formal and comprehensive set of guidelines and standards for the operation of Amateur Radio Services in Dominica.

In an effort to provide much needed guidance to itself and the public, the Commission is seeking to tailor St Lucia's Framework and Standards for Amateur Radio operations in the Commonwealth of Dominica, within the context of harmonisation among the ECTEL member states. Essentially, this document was prepared to address topics and areas related to procedures and standards that were not accounted for in our Amateur Radio Regulations, S.R.O. 39 of 2012. It is therefore hoped and expected that there will be active participation and assistance from the local amateur radio clubs and fraternity to fulfil the objective of the guidelines and standards required in our jurisdiction. Acknowledgement must be given to G. George, P. Mason, D. Saltibus and NTRC St Lucia for their contribution to this draft document.

## 2.0 SCOPE

The purpose of this document is to provide a clear and comprehensive outline for amateur radio operations in the Commonwealth of Dominica. It shall describe, among other things, the licences, rules, standards, important procedures, and operating limits for amateur operations.

In the event of any inconsistencies between these guidelines and standards as compared with the Act or Regulations, the provisions of the Act or applicable Regulations shall take precedence.

## 3.0 Resources

In addition to the persons experienced in amateur radio operations who were consulted for preparation of these guidelines and standards document, a primary source for this document was the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 47, Part 97), due to its comprehensiveness and its informal adoption in certain parts by the local amateur radio fraternity.

The following additional resources were employed or referenced:

- The Telecommunications Act, No. 8 of 2000 and the Amateur Radio Regulations, S.R.O. 39 of 2012;
- The ARRL FCC Rule Book;
- The ARRL Operating Manual for Radio Amateurs;
- The ARRL Handbook for Radio Communications;
- NTRC St. Lucia's Procedures Manual;
- The Code of Federal Regulations (Title 47, Part 97);
- Industry Canada (RIC2);
- International Telecommunications Union Radio Regulations 2004 Edition (Article 25);
- Australia Communications and Media Authority Operating Procedures for Amateur radio Service.

## 4.0 Glossary of Terms

**Act** – The Telecommunications Act, No. 8 of 2000, in the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

**Amateur Radio** – A radio communications service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest. Amateur Radio (sometimes referred to as “ham radio”) is generally a popular hobby and service that brings people, electronics and communication together.

**Amateur Radio Licence** – A licence issued to an amateur radio operator that specifies the class of amateur radio operations granted and the associated privileges; effectively, it permits the amateur radio operator to use and be in the possession of telecommunications equipment required to engage in amateur radio operations.

**Amateur Radio Operations** – Radio communications for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateur that is duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

**Amateur Radio Operator** – A person holding an amateur radio licence permitting the operation of an amateur radio station. Typically, that individual uses equipment at an amateur radio station, or elsewhere, to engage in two-way personal communications with other similar individuals, on radio frequencies allocated to the amateur radio service.

**Amateur Radio Station** – A station licensed for amateur radio operations, which generally includes the required equipment.

**Applicant** – A person applying for a licence or a frequency authorisation under the Act.

**Application** – An application for a licence or frequency authorisation, including a modification or renewal of a licence, under the Act.

**Application fees** – The fees payable by applicant for a licence or frequency authorisation.

**Authorized Bandwidth:** The maximum permissible bandwidth of a transmission.

**Auxiliary Station** – An amateur radio station, other than a message forwarding system, transmitting communication point-to-point within a system of co-operating amateur radio stations.

**Band** – A range of frequencies.

**Bandwidth** – The width of a frequency band (outside of which the mean power of the transmitted signal is attenuated at least 26 dB below the mean power if the transmitted signal within the band).

**Beacon** – An amateur station transmitting communications for the purposes of observation propagation and reception or other related experimental activities.

**Broadcasting** – The transmission intended for reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.

**Call sign** – A series of unique letters and numbers assigned to a person who has earned an amateur radio licence.

**Commission** – The National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, established under Section 8 of the Act.

**Contest** – An amateur radio activity in which amateur radio operators and their stations compete to contact the most stations within a designated period of time.

**Control Operator** – An amateur radio operator designated by the licensee of the amateur radio station to be responsible for transmissions from that amateur radio station and to ensure compliance with the operating rules and limits. In most cases, the control operator is the licensed amateur radio operator, except in cases when an amateur radio licence has been granted to an amateur radio club, association or other recognised group.

**CW** – Abbreviation for continuous wave; another name for Morse code telegraphy by radio.

**Data** – Telemetry, telecommand and compute communications emissions having designations with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; 1 as the second symbol; D as the third symbol; and emissions J2D.

**dB:** An abbreviation for decibel.

**DX** – An amateur radio abbreviation for distance or foreign countries.

**ECTEL:** Eastern Caribbean Telecommunications Authority

**Earth Station** – An amateur radio station located on, or within 50 km of, the Earth's surface intended for communications with space stations or with other Earth stations by means of one or more objects in space.

**Emergency communications** – Radio communications that take place during situations where there is danger to lives and property.

**Emission designator** – a mode of classifying the types of emissions, modulation and transmission characteristics of a transmitter. The predominant format is that set by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and a guide to this format for emission designation has been supplied in **Appendix A**.

**E.R.P.:** An abbreviation for Effective Radiated Power. The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its *gain relative to a half-wave dipole* in a given direction.

**FM:** Abbreviation for frequency modulation. It is a form of modulation that conveys information over a carrier wave by varying its frequency.

**Frequency Allocation Plan:** A Plan which shows the frequencies to be used in particular areas without specifying the stations to which the frequencies are to be assigned.

**Frequency Authorisation:** Means an authorisation granted by the Minister under section 36 to use radio frequencies in connection with the operation of a network or the provision of services under an individual licence or class licence or otherwise.

**Frequency Tolerance:** The maximum permission departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency. The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts per million (ppm) or in hertz (Hz).

**FSTV:** An abbreviation for Fast Scan Television. It is a mode of operation in which amateur radio operators transmit broadcast-quality video and audio from their station to other amateur stations. It is also known as Amateur television (ATV).

**Harmful interference** – Any radiation or induction which endangers the functioning of radio navigation service or of a safety service or obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with the approved Table of Frequency Allocation and with the Telecommunications (Spectrum Management) Regulations, 2002.

**HF:** An abbreviation for High Frequency. Refers to the band of frequencies that range from 3 MHz to 30 MHz.

**Interference:** The effect of unwanted energy due to one or a combination of emissions, radiations, or inductions upon reception in a radiocommunication system, manifested by any performance degradation, misinterpretation, or loss of information which could be extracted in the absence of such unwanted energy.

**Licence:** Means an individual or a class licence

**Licence fees** – Initial and annual fees that are payable by amateur radio operator.

**Log** – also called a Station Log, a record of communications by amateur radio operators which can be in print or electronic format.

**Minister** – Minister responsible for Telecommunications.

**MF:** An abbreviation for Medium Frequency. Refers to the band of frequencies that range from 300 kHz to 3000 kHz.

**Mode** – A type of amateur radio communication. Examples include Frequency Modulation (FM), Slow-scan Television (SSTV) and Single Sideband (SSB).

**Morse code** – A communication mode transmitted by on/off keying of a radio signal.

**Out-of-band emission:** Emission on a frequency or frequencies immediately outside the necessary bandwidth which results from the modulation process, but excluding spurious emissions.

**PEP** – An abbreviation for Peak Envelope Power. The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one RF cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.

**Phone** – Emissions carrying speech or other sound information having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J, or R as the first symbol; 1, 2 or 3 as the second symbol; E as the third symbol. Also includes speech emissions having B as the first symbol; 7, 8 or 9 as the second symbol; E as the third symbol.

**Plan:** Frequency Allocation Plan.

**PM:** An abbreviation for Phase Modulation. It is a form of modulation that represents information as variations in the instantaneous phase of a carrier wave.

**ppm:** An abbreviation for parts per million.

**Pulse** – Emissions having designators K, L, M, P, Q, V or W, as the first symbol; 0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 or X as the second symbol; A, B, C, D, E, F, N, W or X as the third symbol.

**Regulations** – Refers to the Regulations that have been made under the Telecommunications Act, No. 8 of 2000 in the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

**Repeater** – An amateur radio station, usually located at elevated levels, for the purpose of receiving and simultaneously retransmitting of signals from other amateur radio stations on a different channel for extending range of communications.

**RF** – Abbreviation for radio frequencies; a range of frequencies that can travel through space in the form of electromagnetic radiation.

**RTTY** – An abbreviation for Radioteletype. It is a Narrow band direct-printing telegraphy emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; 1 as the second symbol; B as the third symbol; and emission J2B.

**SHF:** An abbreviation for Super High Frequency. Refers to the band of frequencies that range from 3 GHz to 30 GHz.

**SINAD:** Is the abbreviation for signal-plus-noise-plus-distortion to noise-plus-distortion ratio. SINAD is usually expressed in decibels.

**Space station** – An amateur station located more than 50 km above the Earth's surface.

**Spurious Emission:** Emission on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the necessary bandwidth and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out-of-band emissions.

**Spurious Response Rejection:** Is a measure of the capability of the receiver to discriminate between the wanted modulated signal at the nominal frequency and an unwanted signal at any other frequency at which a response is obtained.

**SSB** – Single Side Band Modulation is a refinement of the technique of amplitude modulation designed to be more efficient in its use of electrical power and bandwidth; essentially, a common mode of voice operation on the amateur bands.

**SSTV** – Slow-scan Television. A mode of operation in which amateur radio operators exchange still pictures from their stations.

**Telecommand** – A one-way transmission to initiate, modify or terminate functions of a device at a distance.

**Telecommunications** – Any form of transmission, emission or reception of signs, texts, images and sounds or other intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic means.

**Telemetry** – A one-way transmission of measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument.

**Transmitter:** Any apparatus that converts electrical energy received from a source into radio frequency energy capable of being emitted.

**UHF:** An abbreviation for Ultra High Frequency. Refers to the band of frequencies that range from 300 MHz to 3000 MHz.

**Unwanted Emissions** – Spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions as defined in ITU's Radio Regulations.

**VHF:** An abbreviation for Very High Frequency. Refers to the band of frequencies that range from 30 MHz to 300 MHz.

## 5.0 Role of the Commission

The National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (NTRC) was established under the Telecommunications Act 2000 to regulate the telecommunications sector in the Commonwealth of Dominica. Based on the functions of the Commission as outlined in Section 12 of the Act, and relevant to the amateur radio service, the Commission is required to:

- be responsible for technical regulations and the setting of technical standards of telecommunications and ensure compatibility with international standards;
- plan, supervise, regulate, and manage the use of the radio frequency spectrum in conjunction with ECTEL, including the assignment and registration of radio frequencies to be used by all stations operating in Dominica or on any ship, aircraft or other floating or airborne contrivance or spacecraft registered in Dominica.

## 6.0 Amateur Radio Licences

6.0.1

The following Amateur Radio Licences can be granted in The Commonwealth of Dominica:

- |       |  |                           |
|-------|--|---------------------------|
| (i)   | Novice Class Amateur Radio Licence;    | <i>(personal licence)</i> |
| (ii)  | General Class Amateur Radio Licence;   | <i>(personal licence)</i> |
| (iii) | Advanced Class Amateur Radio Licence;  | <i>(personal licence)</i> |
| (iv)  | Visitor Amateur Radio Licence;         | <i>(personal licence)</i> |
| (V)   | Regular Visitor Amateur Radio Licence; | <i>(personal licence)</i> |

- (VI) Resident Non-national Amateur Radio Licence; *(personal licence)*
- (VII) Special Events Amateur Radio Licence; *(non-personal licence)*
- (VIII) Special Station Amateur Radio Licence. *(non-personal licence)*

6.0.2 The Amateur Radio Licences listed as ***'personal licences'*** serve two purposes. First, it is an operator licence: it licences an individual (a person) as an amateur radio operator by recognising the skills that have been acquired, by specifying the class of amateur radio operations granted and associated privileges. Second, it is a station licence: it permits the amateur radio operator to use and to be in possession of telecommunications equipment required to engage in amateur radio operations.

6.0.3 The Special Events and Special Station Amateur Radio Licences are considered to be ***'non-personal licences'***: they can only be granted to already licensed amateur radio operators, or to recognised groups of amateur radio operators. In circumstances when the applicant for such licences is a club, association or other recognised groups, there must be a designated representative who must be a licenced amateur radio operator.

6.0.4 The Novice Class, General Class, Advanced Class, Special Events and Special Station Amateur Radio Licences are available to resident citizens only. The Visitor, Regular Visitor and Resident Non-national Amateur Radio Licences are awarded on the strength that applicants possess and maintain valid amateur radio licences in their country of origin.

## 6.1 Novice Class: Description, Requirements and Privileges

6.1.1 **Description:** A Novice Class Amateur Radio Licence is the most basic Amateur Radio Licence available to the individual operator to introduce him/her to the hobby. It is non-exportable and so, it is only valid in the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Dominica. Upon the grant of this licence, the operator has basic operating privileges.

6.1.2 **Requirements:** To be considered for a Novice Class Amateur Radio Licence, the applicant:

- (i) must be a citizen of the Commonwealth of Dominica,

- (ii) must be at least twelve (12) years old,
- (iii) must pass the Novice Class Examination that is approved by the Commission, and
- (iv) must satisfy the requirements of the application process.

6.1.3 **Privileges:** The operating privileges for the Novice Class are:

- access to frequencies in the HF and VHF Band, as specified in Section 15.1:
  - i. **Approved Frequency Band,**
  - ii. **Modes of Operations,**
  - iii. **and Power Limits.**

## 6.2 General Class: Description, Requirements and Privileges

6.2.1 **Description:** The General Class Amateur Radio Licence is the next licence available to the Commonwealth of Dominican citizens, and is considered a licence of recognised standing. The operator is required to have extensive knowledge of amateur radio theory and the corresponding practical skills. For amateur radio operators licensed at the Novice Class, it is expected that they will be mentored by an experienced operator, holding at least a General Class Amateur Radio Licence to ensure adequate practice at the skills and standards associated with the General Class Amateur Radio Licence.

6.2.2 **Requirements:** To be considered for a General Class Amateur Radio Licence, the applicant must:

- (i) be a citizen of the Commonwealth of Dominica,
- (ii) have successfully completed General Class Examinations approved by the Commission,
- (iii) have sat and be successful at Novice Class Examinations, if Applicable\*,
- (iv) have been an active Novice Class Amateur Radio Operator for at least 1 year, if applicable,
- (v) maintain novice status/valid licence, if applicable,
- (vi) or be supported/recommended by approved Amateur Radio

- Operators, who hold at least a General Class Amateur Radio Licence, and
- (vii) satisfy the requirements of the application process.

(\* If an applicant is capable, he or she should be able to submit an initial application for a full-fledged General Licence if so desired.)

- 6.2.3 **Privileges:** (a) The operating privileges for the General Class are:-
- (i) access to frequencies in the HF, UHF and VHF Bands, as specified in Section 15.2:
    - **Approved Frequency Band**
    - **Modes of Operations and**
    - **Power Limits,**
  - (ii) to apply for and be granted a Special Events Amateur Radio Licence, in keeping with section 6.7,
  - (iii) to own and operate Special Stations, as discussed in section, 6.8,
- (b) The licence for holders of a General Class Amateur Radio Licence is exportable to the territories where mutual or reciprocal agreements with the Commonwealth of Dominica exist.

### 6.3 **Advanced Class: Description, Requirements and Privileges**

6.3.1 **Description:** The Advanced Class Amateur Radio Licence is the most senior licence available to the Commonwealth of Dominican citizens, and is considered a licence of recognised standing. The operator is required to have extensive practical skills, in keeping with the privileges associated with the General Class Amateur Radio Licence, which would create a solid foundation for the skills and operating privileges associated with the Advanced Class Amateur Radio Licence.

6.3.2 In addition to an examination requirement, the prospective Advanced Class amateur radio operator ought to display exceptional performance as an amateur radio operator, which could include, but is not limited to, national service in emergency communications, and time spent as an active amateur radio operator (at least five years).

6.3.3 **Requirements:** To be considered for an Advanced Class Amateur Radio

Licence, the applicant must:

- (i) be a citizen of the Commonwealth of Dominica,
- (ii) have successfully completed the Advanced Class Amateur Radio Examinations,
- (iii) have maintained a valid General Class Amateur Radio Licence for at least 3 years,
- (iv) be an active Amateur Radio Operator involved in nationally recognized emergency response agencies.,
- (v) satisfy the requirements of the application process.

6.3.4 **Privileges: (a)** The operating privileges for the Advanced Class are:

- (i) access to frequencies in the HF, UHF and VHF Bands, as specified in Section 15.3:

- ***Approved Frequency Band***
- ***Modes of Operations and***
- ***Power Limits,***

- (ii) to apply for and be granted a Special Events Amateur Radio Licence, in keeping with section 6.7,

- (iii) to own and operate Special Stations, as discussed in section, 6.8,

(b) The licence for holders of an Advanced Class Amateur Radio Licence is exportable to the territories where mutual or reciprocal agreements with the Commonwealth of Dominica exist.

## 6.4 Resident Non-National: Description, Requirements and Privileges

6.4.1 **Description:** The Resident Non-national Amateur Radio Licence can be granted to non- nationals who are licensed amateur radio operators in their home territories, but who are resident in the Commonwealth of Dominica. The licence is valid in the Commonwealth of Dominica only (non-exportable) and would be valid for a period of at least one (1) year or for the period of residency, up to three (3) years, and is

renewable.

6.4.2 Note: Upon naturalization, the licensee may apply for the General Class Amateur Radio Licence, which is awarded to Dominican nationals and citizens.

6.4.3 **Requirements:** To be considered for a Resident Non-national Amateur Radio Licence, the applicant must:

- (i) be a non-national who is resident in The Commonwealth of Dominica,
- (ii) be permitted to reside in The Commonwealth of Dominica (evidence would be required),
- (iii) satisfy the requirements of the application process, and
- (iv) possess an Amateur Radio Licence from his/her country of origin comparable to that of the Commonwealth of Dominica's General Class Amateur Radio Licence or higher, which must be valid at the time of application.

6.4.4 **Privileges:** The operating privileges for the Resident Non-National Class are

- (i) access to frequencies in the HF, UHF and VHF Bands for Novice and General, as specified in Section 15.2:

- ***Approved Frequency Band,***
- ***Modes of Operations and***
- ***Power Limits.***

## 6.5 Regular-Visitor: Description, Requirements and Privileges

6.5.1 **Description:** The Regular-Visitor Amateur Radio Licence is available to non-resident, non-national Amateur Radio Operators who visit the Commonwealth of Dominica regularly. Grant of the licence would be considered on the operator's second visit to the island and second application for licence. The licence would be valid up to a term of three (3) years in the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Dominica only (non-exportable), and is renewable.

6.5.2 **Requirements:** To be considered for a Regular-Visitor Amateur Radio Licence, the applicant must:

- (i) be a non-national and not be resident in the Commonwealth of Dominica,

- (ii) possess an Amateur Radio Licence from his/her country of origin comparable to that of the Commonwealth of Dominica's General Class Amateur Radio Licence, which must be valid at the time of application.
- (iii) satisfy the requirements of the application process, and
- (iv) be visiting the island for at least the second time, and on the previous occasions had applied for and had been granted a Visitor Amateur Radio Licence.

6.5.3 **Privileges:** The operating privileges for the Regular-Visitor Class are:

- (i) access to frequencies in the HF, UHF and VHF Bands, as specified in Section 15.2.;;
  - ***Approved Frequency Band,***
  - ***Modes of Operations and***
  - ***Power Limits.***

## 6.6 Visitor: Description, Requirements and Privileges

1

6.6.1 **Description:** The Visitor Amateur Radio Licence is granted to non-national, non-resident Amateur Radio Operators visiting the Commonwealth of Dominica. The operator must hold a valid licence of at least a General Class in his home territory, for the duration of the term of the Visitor Amateur Radio Licence that would be issued in the Commonwealth of Dominica. The licence would be valid up to a term of one (1) year in the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Dominica only (non-exportable). Upon expiration, the operator would be required to re-apply. The call sign issued would comprise the Commonwealth of Dominica's J7 prefix / the operator's overseas call sign.

6.6.2 **Requirements:** To be considered for a Visitor Amateur Radio Licence, the applicant must:

- (i) possess an Amateur Radio Licence from country of origin comparable to that of Dominica's General Class Amateur Radio Licence, which must be valid at the time of the application.
- (ii) satisfy the requirements of the application process.

6.6.3 **Privileges:** The operating privileges for the Regular-Visitor Class are:  
(i) access to frequencies in the HF, UHF and VHF Bands, as specified in Section 15.2:

- ***Approved Frequency Band,***
- ***Modes of Operations and***
- ***Power Limits.***

## 6.7 Special Events: Description, Requirements and Privileges

6.7.1 **Description:** The Special Events Amateur Radio Licence can be granted for special events such as fairs, radio shows, Hamboree, or to commemorate special occasions. Unlike all of the licences described above, the Special Events Amateur Radio Licence, it is a station licence for which a separate call sign will be issued. This licence will only be issued to local amateur radio operators and must be under the supervision of a holder of at least a valid General Class Amateur Radio Licence. This licence and call sign are non-exportable; it is valid for up to one (1) week and is renewable.

6.7.2 **Requirements:** To be considered for a Special Events Amateur Radio Licence, the applicant, which can also be a group, club or association, must:

- (i) be the holder of a valid Dominican Amateur Radio Licence of at least General Class. For groups, clubs and associations, a holder of a valid Commonwealth of Dominica Amateur Radio Licence of at least General Class must be designated as the responsible party,
- (ii) clearly state the purpose for which the Special Events Amateur Radio Licence and call sign are required,
- (iii) clearly state the duration for which the Special Events Amateur Radio Licence would be required,
- (iv) satisfy the requirements of the application process.

6.7.3 **Privileges:** The operating privileges and/or restrictions, if any, for a Special Events Amateur Radio Licence would be indicated in the licence.

## 6.8 Special Station: Description, Requirements and Privileges

- 6.8.1 **Description:** A Special Station Amateur Radio Licence may be granted to
- (i) permit the permanent establishment and operations of the following fixed stations by individually licensed amateur radio operators,
    - (a) Auxiliary Stations,
    - (b) Beacon Stations,
    - (c) Repeater Stations,
    - (d) Earth Stations, or
  - (ii) essential services, recognised clubs, societies, associations and organisations approved by the Commission that desire or need access to the amateur radio service, or wish to establish and operate the above-stated fixed station.
- 6.8.2 The Station Amateur Radio Licence can be granted for a term of up to Three (3) years and is non-exportable.
- 6.8.3 The individual amateur radio operator who desires a Special Station Amateur Radio Licence must be the holder of a valid Commonwealth of Dominican licence of at least the General Class.
- 6.8.4 For recognised clubs, societies, associations and organisations, the operating privileges and obligations would be those associated with General Class amateur radio operations, unless otherwise specified.
- 6.8.5 **Requirements:** To be considered for a Special Station Amateur Radio Licence, the applicant, which can also be a group, club or association, must:
- (i) be the holder of a valid Dominican Amateur Radio Licence of at least General Class. For groups, clubs and associations, a holder of a valid Commonwealth of Dominica Amateur Radio Licence of at least General Class and must be designated as the responsible party,

- (ii) clearly state the purpose for which a Station Amateur Radio Licence is required,
- (iii) satisfy the requirements of the application process.

6.8.6 **Privileges:** Privileges and restrictions to be recommended by the Commission on a case- by-case basis.

## 7.0 Licensing Process

As prescribed by the Act, the Minister shall decide whether or not to grant a licence to the applicant and shall notify the applicant of that decision within 90 days of receipt of the application.

### 7.1 Minister Decides to Grant Licence

Upon notification that the Minister has decided to grant an Amateur Radio Licence, the prospective licensee must make arrangements:

- (a) to pay the licence fee, and
- (b) to arrange with the Ministers office for the release of the licence.

### 7.2 Minister Decides Not to Grant Licence

In the event that the Minister decides not to grant a licence, the licensee may reapply for a licence through the Commission.

### 7.3 Licence Document

As prescribed under the Act, there are a number of compulsory and optional provisions that a licence must/may contain. The licence will also detail the operating parameters pertinent to the licence, including the privileges and obligations on the licensee as an amateur radio operator.

## 8.0 Examinations

One of the key requirements for the grant of Novice Class, General Class and Advanced Class Amateur Radio Licence is to have passed the Commission-approved examination associated with the respective class levels. The classes can be distinguished by the knowledge requirements to attain the licence and the privileges that are associated with each class. As one moves from the Novice Class to the Advanced Class, there is need for greater knowledge in terms of theory and practical skills required, and correspondingly, the privileges increase.

### 8.1 Examination Syllabus

8.1.1 The examination syllabus shall be approved / developed by the Commission, and may comprise, but is not limited to, the following topics:

- (a) Basic Operating Principles;
- (b) Amateur Station Operating Principles;
- (c) Radio Wave Propagation;
- (d) Amateur Radio Practices;
- (e) Electrical Principles;
- (f) Circuit Components;
- (g) Practical Circuits;
- (h) Signals and Emissions;
- (i) Antennas and Feed lines.

8.1.2 The Commission has made available the specific topics and the depth of knowledge required for each licence class, in the examination syllabus and which shall be updated as deemed necessary.

### 8.2 Preparation for Examinations

The Commission shall not be offering scheduled tuition to prospective students. Instead, prospective students can be guided by the syllabus, examination past papers, and any other documents that have been published by the Commission. Students would also be encouraged to make use of the resources available on the internet and any private tuition that might be available.

### 8.3 Examination Schedule

Examinations for Amateur Radio Licences shall be held at least once a year and no more than four times annually. Notices of examinations shall be published at least one (1) month prior to the scheduled examination dates, and shall include the following information:

- (a) The examination level that is being tested;
- (b) The examination date, time and duration;
- (c) The location for the examination;
- (d) Deadline date for registration;
- (e) Deadline date for payment for examination fees.

### 8.4 Examination Registration

8.4.1 Prospective candidates may register in person, post or electronically. The deadline date for registration would be at least week (1) week before the examination date, which would also be the deadline date for payment of the examination fees.

8.4.2 Upon successful registration, examination candidates will receive an examination number which shall represent the candidate during the examination.

### 8.5 Format of Examinations

The examination material may be written and might include audio or visual presentations as deemed necessary. Candidates would be required to write all answers as specified and does not preclude the presentation of results by practical demonstrations that could be introduced.

### 8.6 Examination Results

8.6.1 The minimum passing grade for Amateur Radio Licence examinations is 75%, and the examination results will indicate that a candidate has either been '*successful*' or '*unsuccessful*'.

8.6.2 A listing of the *Examination (Provisional) Results* shall be available no later than two weeks after an examination has been written. Additionally, the Commission may, using the examination numbers that were issued, publish these examination results on its website.

8.6.3 Unless otherwise specified, final examination results shall be sent directly to the candidates by post, after the provisional results have been ratified by the Commission.

## 8.7 Special Requirements for Examinations

For prospective examination candidates who have special needs or circumstances that might affect their ability to perform under examination conditions and which ought to be considered, these matters should be presented upon registration, as they will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

## 9.0 Application Process for an Amateur Radio Licence

9.0.1 An application for an Amateur Radio Licence shall be submitted to the Commission, at its office on 20 Cork Street, Roseau, and shall be:

- (i) in the prescribed form and contain such information and particulars as specified in the form, which is found in **Appendix B** of this document and on the NTRC web site, and
- (ii) accompanied by the prescribed application fee found in the Fees Section.

9.0.2 Upon receipt of the application, the Commission shall:

- (i) Issue a receipt in respect of the application fees paid.
- (ii) Acknowledge receipt of the application.
- (iii) Conduct a preliminary review of the application to ensure that all sections of the application have been completed and that all stated supporting documents have been supplied. If the application is deemed complete, it shall initiate its formal review process.
- (iv) If omissions have been identified in the application as submitted, notify the applicant and specify a deadline to supply outstanding information.
- (v) When the deadline has for submitting the outstanding information has lapsed, promptly initiate its review procedure.

## 10.0 Assessment of Amateur Radio Licence Applications by the Commission

- 10.0.1 The Commission will assess the application and when necessary, it might request additional information from the applicant in order to complete its review of the application.
- 10.0.2 In reviewing applications for an Amateur Radio Licence, the Commission will ensure that in addition to receiving all stated supporting documents, the required technical content and equipment listings have been provided. Further, the assessment will verify the existence of some degree of technical competence, in keeping with the class of licence that is being applied for and the operating privileges that would be bestowed.
- 10.0.3 Upon completion of its evaluation and ratification of its decision, the Commission will forward to the Minister its recommendation on whether or not the applicant should be awarded an Amateur Radio Licence.

## 11.0 Fees

- 11.0.1 The main fees associated with amateur radio operations have been prescribed under the Telecommunications (Fees Amendment) Regulations, S.R.O. 31 of 2016.<sup>1</sup> They include
- (a) application fees,
  - (b) licence fees, and
  - (c) examination fees.
  - (d) licence card (exception and optional)
- 11.0.2 **Application fees** are payable to the Commission upon submission of an Application for an Amateur Radio Licence.
- 11.0.3 **Licence fees** are payable to the NTRC on the grant of an Amateur Radio Licence and subsequently on the anniversary date for the duration of the licence.
- 11.0.4 **Examination fees** are payable to the Commission to register to sit an amateur radio examination.

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<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding the fees stated, amateur radio operators might be required to make other payments. These shall be instituted either when the need arises or on a case by case basis.

## 12.0 Renewal of an Amateur Radio Licence

- 12.0.1 Renewal of an Amateur Radio Licence will become necessary when the term of an existing licence is about to expire, and the operator does not intend to change his or her class of licence.
- 12.0.2 The Commission may notify the licensee of the pending expiration date and provide guidance as to the process for renewal of the licence. The licensee should begin the renewal process at least three (3) months before the expiration date of his or her existing licence by submitting all prescribed forms and supporting documents.
- 12.0.3 The Commission shall review the application for renewal of a licence and shall make its recommendation to the Minister as to whether or not the amateur radio licence should or should not be renewed.

## 13.0 Harmful Interference

- 13.0.1 Under the Telecommunications (Spectrum Management) Regulations, S.R.O. 26 of 2011, "***harmful interference***" is defined as "...means any radiation or induction which endangers the functioning of a radio navigation service or of a safety service or obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service<sup>2</sup> operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and these Regulations".
- 13.0.2 Under those Regulations and upon receipt of a complaint of harmful interference, the Commission may issue a directive suspending the operation of a station on that particular frequency for a period not exceeding 30 days pending investigation of the complaint.
- 13.0.3 It should be noted that these Regulations apply to amateur radio operators. It can be invoked by amateur radio operators, should they be the victim of harmful interference on frequencies that they are permitted to use on a primary basis, or can be applied against amateur radio operators, should their stations be the alleged source of harmful interference outside of the amateur radio bands.

## 14.0 Termination of an Amateur Radio Licence

- 14.0.1 An amateur radio licence, and by extension a licence granted under the Telecommunications Act, can be terminated by the Minister for a number of reasons. It can be terminated when a Licensee is in breach of the Licence, the Act or Regulations and under less severe circumstances, a licence might be suspended for a specified period of time.
- 14.0.2 When an amateur radio licence has been terminated, the former licensee is not permitted to use nor be in possession of the amateur radio equipment. In the case where a licence has been suspended, it is usually the operations that have been barred for the time frame specified.

## 15.0 Approved Frequency Bands, Modes of Operation and Power Limits

- 15.0.1 For each class of licence, there are associated operating privileges. These privileges are defined in term of the wavelengths (or frequency segments), the approved modes of operation for those bands, and their corresponding power limits.
- 15.0.2 In the following subsections, the frequency privileges for the Novice Class, General Class and Advanced Class Amateur Radio Licences are presented. It should be noted that for some frequency segments, all or more than one licence class might have privileges in the same segment. Prudent operation is therefore expected to ensure that all amateur radio operators enjoy the privileges to which they are entitled.

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<sup>2</sup>“radio service” means an administrative subdivision of the field of radio communications, as for example mobile service and fixed services;” – Telecommunications (Spectrum Management) Regulations, 2002.

## 15.1 Novice Class Frequency Privileges

Wavelength	Frequency Segments (MHz)	PEP <sup>3</sup> (Watts)	Modes of Operation
75/80 m	3.675 – 3.725	50	CW
75/80 m	3.800 -3.850	50	Voice (SSB)
40 m	7.100 – 7.150	50	CW
40 m	7.200 – 7.230	50	Voice (SSB)
10 m	28.1 – 28.3	50	CW, Data
10 m	28.3 – 28.5	50	Voice (SSB)
2 m	144.0 – 145.0	50	Voice (FM)
2 m	145.0 – 148.0	50	CW, Voice (SSB) <sup>4</sup>

## 15.2 General Class Frequency Privileges

Wavelength or (Band)	Frequency Segments (MHz)	PEP (Watts)	Modes of Operation
160 m	1.800 – 2.000	1500	CW, Data, Voice (SSB)
75/80 m	3.500 – 3.750	1500	CW, Data
75/80 m	3.775 – 4.000	1500	Voice (SSB)
60 m	(Channelised)	50 (ERP)	Voice (SSB)
40 m	7.000 – 7.150	1500	CW, Data

<sup>3</sup>“PEP”, means “Peak Envelope Power”<sup>4</sup>

Satellite operations **not** permitted in the 2 m band by Novice Class amateur radio operators.

Wavelength or (Band)	Frequency Segments (MHz)	PEP (Watts)	Modes of Operation
40 m	7.150 – 7.300	1500	Voice (SSB)
30 m	10.100 – 10.150	1500	CW, Data
20 m	14.000 – 14.150	800	CW, Data
20 m	14.150 – 14.350	800	Voice (SSB)
17 m	18.068 – 18.110	500	CW, Data
17 m	18.110 – 18.168	500	Voice (SSB)
15 m	21.000 – 21.200	800	CW, Data
15 m	21.200 – 21.450	800	Voice (SSB)
12 m	24.890 – 24.930	500	CW, Data
12 m	24.930 – 24.990	500	Voice (SSB)
10 m	28.000 – 28.300	500	CW, Data
10 m	28.300 – 29.500	500	Voice (SSB)
10 m	29.500 – 29.800	100	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.
6 m	50.000 – 50.100	200	CW, Data
6 m	50.100 – 51.100	200	Voice (SSB)
6 m	51.100 – 54.000	100	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.
2 m	144.000 – 144.100	200	CW, Data
2 m	144.100 – 144.300	200	Voice (SSB)
2 m	144.300 – 144.500	200	Satellite
2 m	145.800 – 146.000	200	Satellite
2 m	146.000 – 147.995	100	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.
(222 MHz)	222.340 – 223.380	100	FM Repeater
(222 MHz)	223.380 – 224.000	100	Voice (FM)
(440 MHz)	432.000 – 432.125	150	CW, Data
(440 MHz)	432.125 – 438.000	100	Voice (FM), Voice (SSB), Satellite

Wavelength or (Band)	Frequency Segments (MHz)	PEP (Watts)	Modes of Operation
(440 MHz)	442.000 – 450.000	100	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.

### 15.3 Advanced Class Frequency Privileges

Wavelength or (Band)	Frequency Segments (MHz)	TX Power (Watts)	Modes of Operation
160 m	1.800 – 2.000	1500	CW, Data, Voice (SSB)
75/80 m	3.500 – 3.750	1500	CW, Data
75/80 m	3.750 – 4.000	1500	Voice (SSB)
60 m	(Channelised)	50 (ERP)	Voice (SSB)
40 m	7.000 – 7.150	1500	CW, Data
40 m	7.150 – 7.300	1500	Voice (SSB)
30 m	10.100 – 10.150	1500	CW, Data
20 m	14.000 – 14.150	1500	CW, Data
20 m	14.150 – 14.350	1500	Voice (SSB)
17 m	18.068 – 18.110	800	CW, Data
17 m	18.110 – 18.168	800	Voice (SSB)
15 m	21.000 – 21.200	1500	CW, Data
15 m	21.200 – 21.450	1500	Voice (SSB)
12 m	24.890 – 24.930	800	CW, Data
12 m	24.930 – 24.990	800	Voice (SSB)
10 m	28.000 – 28.300	800	CW, Data
10 m	28.300 – 29.500	800	Voice (SSB)
10 m	29.500 – 29.800	100	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.
6 m	50.000 – 50.100	500	CW, Data
6 m	50.100 – 51.100	500	Voice (SSB)

Wavelength or (Band)	Frequency Segments (MHz)	TX Power (Watts)	Modes of Operation
6 m	51.100 – 54.000	100	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.
2 m	144.000 – 144.100	200	CW, Data
2 m	144.100 – 144.300	200	Voice (SSB)
2 m	144.300 – 144.500	200	Satellite
2 m	145.800 – 146.000	200	Satellite
2 m	146.000 – 147.995	150	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.
(222 MHz)	222.340 – 223.380	100	FM Repeater
(222 MHz)	223.380 – 224.000	100	Voice (FM)
(440 MHz)	420.000 – 432.000	100	Amateur TV
(440 MHz)	432.000 – 432.125	150	CW, Data
(440 MHz)	432.125 – 438.000	150	Voice (FM), Voice (SSB), Satellite
(440 MHz)	442.000 – 450.000	150	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.
(900 MHz)	902 – 906	1.0	CW, Data
(900 MHz)	906 – 910	1.0	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops.
(900 MHz)	910 – 916	1.0	Amateur TV
(900 MHz)	916 – 918	1.0	Data
(900 MHz)	918 – 919	1.0	Voice (FM)
(900 MHz)	919 – 928	1.0	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops., Amateur TV
(1240 MHz)	1240 – 1252	1.0	Digital Data
(1240 MHz)	1252 – 1258	1.0	Amateur TV
(1240 MHz)	1258 – 1260	1.0	Data
(1240 MHz)	1260 – 1270	1.0	Satellite, Amateur TV
(1240 MHz)	1270 – 1295	1.0	Voice (FM), Repeater Ops., Amateur TV

Wavelength or (Band)	Frequency Segments (MHz)	TX Power (Watts)	Modes of Operation
(1240 MHz)	1295 – 1300	1.0	CW, Data

## 16.0 Call Signs

Call signs are a unique sequence of characters assigned to amateur radio operators, to special stations and for special events, primarily for identification purposes. In recent years, there have been a number of disputes over the proper format for the creation of call signs, which have been addressed in the following sections. Finally, noting that in some instances the emotional nature of call signs, there is scope to secure a call sign with personal meaning to an amateur radio operator, which lies within the discretion of the Commission and its availability.

### 16.1 Format

16.1.1 The format for amateur radio call signs is that prescribed by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in Article 19 on the *Identification of Stations*. Two formats are prescribed for the formation of amateur radio call signs:

- (a) one character and a single digit, followed by a group of not more than three letters,  
*or*
- (b) two characters and a single digit, followed by a group of not more than three letters.

16.1.2 In both instances, it has been stated that the first two (2) characters of a call sign would constitute the nationality identifier, which in the case of The Commonwealth of Dominica is **J7**. Accordingly, the only possible option for completion of a Commonwealth of Dominica call sign would be:

- (a) **J7**, a single digit, followed by a group of not more than three letters,
- (b) where a single digit comprises numbers between 0 to 9, and a group of not more than three (3) letters suggest that any combination between A and **ZZZ** is permissible for call sign creation.

16.1.3 Guided by the national precedent of utilising the single digit to identify the class of operation, Table 16.1 presents the format of call signs in The Commonwealth of Dominica for various types of amateur radio operations.

	Number	Group of Letters	Purpose
J7	0	A – ZZZ	Special Events
J7	1	A – ZZZ	Emergency Response
J7	2	A – ZZZ	Novice - Nationals
J7	3	A – ZZZ	General Class - Nationals
J7	4	A – ZZZ	Advanced Class
J7	5	AA - ZZZ	Clubs/Groups (Nationals or Visitors)
J7	6	A – ZZZ	Resident Non-Nationals General
J7	7	AA – ZZZ	Station/Repeater
J7	8	AA – ZZZ	Resident Non-Nationals Advance
J7	9	A – ZZZ	Regular Visitors

Table 16.1: Format of call signs for various types of amateur radio operations.

## 16.2 Register of Call Signs

16.2.1 The Commission will maintain register of call signs comprising the following listings:

- (i) **Un-Issued Call Signs** *for call signs that have not been issued;*
- (ii) **Active Call Signs** *for those assigned to valid holders of amateur radio licences granted in The Commonwealth of Dominica;*
- (iii) **Quarantine Call Signs** *for call signs that had been assigned but cannot be considered as active. Reasons might include, but are not limited, the licence is no longer valid and has not been renewed, the licensee has progressed to another class of licence or is deceased. Call signs might be quarantined for a period of up to three (3) years.*

(iv) **Inactive Call Signs** *for call signs that have not reverted to active status after their term in quarantine has elapsed. Inactive call signs may be transferred to the Un-issued call signs listing, if they have been on the inactive call signs listing for a period of no less than seven (5) years and if there is no-objection for their transferral when consulted.*

16.2.2 For call signs that had been issued under a Special Events Amateur Radio Licence, maximum periods on the quarantine listing and the inactive call sign listing would be one (1) year and three (3) years, respectively.

### **16.3 Creation of Call Signs**

The call signs recommended by the Commission are based on the above stated formats which is dependent on the authorised type of operation. In so far as it is possible, for all licences, the licensee will be given the opportunity to request a particular call sign. In the event that the proposed call sign is not available, the Commission will make its recommendation.

### **16.4 Assignment of Call Signs**

Call signs associated with personal licences are non-assignable, but are renewable, provided that the amateur radio operator remains in the same licence class.

## **17.0 Operating Rules and Standards**

These rules and standards provide general guidelines for amateur radio operations in the Commonwealth of Dominica. Some of these guidelines are based on provisions of the telecommunications legislation, notably those pertaining to the monitoring and management of the radio frequency spectrum and on the Amateur Radio Licence. Others seek to ensure responsible amateur radio operations. These guidelines are by no means complete but have been included to establish a foundation for proficient and consistent amateur radio operations.

## 17.1 Permitted Users

17.1.1 The Licensee shall operate or permit the operation of his or her Amateur Radio Station only under the terms and limitations of his or her Amateur Radio Licence.

17.1.2 The Amateur Radio Station shall be operated only:

- (a) by the Licensee personally; or
- (b) by a licensed Dominican Amateur Radio operator; or
- (c) in the presence of and under the direct supervision of the Licensee by a person who does not hold a valid Dominican Amateur Radio Licence.

17.1.3 If an Amateur Radio Licence has been issued to a club, association or other recognized group, the designated representative may authorise any club, association or group member who holds a valid Dominican Amateur Radio Licence to use and supervise the operation of the Station on his/her behalf under this Licence.

## 17.2 Authorised Transmissions

17.2.1 *Two-way communications:* An amateur radio station may transmit the following two-way communications:

- (i) transmissions necessary to exchange messages with other stations in the amateur radio service, except those in any country whose administration has given notice that it objects to such communications;
- (ii) transmissions necessary to exchange messages with a station in another regulated service while providing emergency communications, including automatic link establishment in a digital mode;

17.2.2 *One-way communications:* In addition to one-way transmissions specifically authorised elsewhere in this document, an amateur radio station may transmit the following types of one-way communications:

- (i) brief transmissions necessary to make adjustments to stations;
- (ii) brief transmissions necessary to establish two-way communications with other stations;
- (iii) telecommand;
- (iv) transmissions necessary to provide emergency communications;
- (v) transmissions necessary to assist persons learning or improving proficiency in international Morse code;

- (vi) transmissions necessary to disseminate information bulletins;
- (vii) telemetry transmissions.

### **17.3 Prohibited Traffic and Transmissions**

#### **17.3.1 No amateur radio station shall transmit:**

- (i) communications specifically prohibited elsewhere in this document;
- (ii) communication for hire or for material compensation, direct or indirect, paid or promised, except as otherwise provided;
- (iii) communications in which the station licensee or control operator has a pecuniary interest, including communications on behalf of an employee;
- (iv) messages in codes and ciphers intended to obscure the meaning thereof, except as otherwise provided;
- (v) communications intended to facilitate a criminal act;
- (vi) obscene or indecent words or language;
- (vii) false or deceptive messages, signals or identification;
- (viii) communications on a regular basis which could reasonably be done alternatively through other radio services.

#### **17.3.2 No amateur radio station shall**

- (a) engage in any form of broadcasting nor transmit one-way communications, except as specifically provided in these guidelines,
- (b) nor any activity related to programme production or news gathering for broadcast purposes, except that communications directly related to the immediate safety of human life and the protection of property may be provided by amateur radio stations to broadcasters for dissemination, where no other means of communication is reasonably available before or at the time of the event.

17.3.3 A control operator may accept compensation as an incident of a position of teaching during periods of time when an amateur station is used by that teacher as a part of classroom instruction.

17.3.4 No station shall re-transmit programmes or signals emanating from any type of radio station other than an amateur radio station, except propagation and weather forecast information

intended for use by the general public or originated from meteorological and disaster management offices.

#### **17.4 Station Identification**

17.4.1 Each amateur radio station, except a space station or telecommand station, must transmit its assigned call sign on its transmitting frequency at the end of each communication, or at least every 10 minutes during a communication for the purposes of station identification.

17.4.2 No station may transmit unidentified communications or signals, or transmit as the station call sign, any call sign not authorised to the station.

17.4.3 The call sign must be transmitted with an emission authorised for the transmitting frequency.

#### **17.5 Third Party Transmissions**

17.5.1 An amateur radio station may transmit messages for a third party to any amateur radio station in the Commonwealth of Dominica, and with any amateur radio station within the jurisdiction of any foreign government that permits third-party transmissions.

17.5.2 The third party may participate in stating the message where:

- (i) the control operator is present at the control point and is continuously monitoring and supervising the third-party participation; and
- (ii) the third party is not a former amateur radio licensee whose licence was revoked or suspended, or who is the subject of a cease and desist order which relates to amateur radio operations and which is still in effect.

#### **17.6 Recorded or Retransmitted Messages**

17.6.1 A Licensee may record and retransmit Messages addressed to another Amateur Radio Operator from other licensed Amateur Radio Operators:

- (a) with whom the Licensee is in direct communication; or
- (b) which are intended for retransmission to a specified Amateur Radio Operator.

17.6.2 The Licensee may send messages by (or as part of) the intermediate relaying of the messages to or from other Amateur Radio Operators.

17.6.3 When recording and retransmitting the message of another Amateur Radio Operator, if the

Licensee also records and retransmits the call sign of that Amateur Radio Operator, then the Licensee shall transmit the call sign in such a way that the origin of the message and the origin of the retransmission are clear.

17.6.4 Notwithstanding the above conditions, the Licensee shall not operate his or her Amateur Radio Station as:

- (a) a mailbox or bulletin board (each being a device which stores, in a readable form, complete messages, which are not to or from the Licensee, for re-transmission on behalf of other licensed amateurs) for commercial purposes; or
- (b) a telephony repeater (a facility which receives and simultaneously retransmits Messages by telephony for or on behalf of other licensed amateur radio operators).

## **17.7 Transmitting Equipment**

17.7.1 The Amateur Radio Operator shall ensure that:

- (a) the emitted frequency of the apparatus comprised in the Amateur Radio Station is as stable and as free from unwanted emissions as the state of technical development for amateur radio apparatus reasonably permits; which ought to be in keeping with existing national standards, and
- (b) whatever class of emission is in use, the bandwidth occupied by the emission is such that not more than 1% of the mean power of the transmission (not including the power contained in spurious emissions) falls outside the frequency band.

17.7.2 Notwithstanding any other term of this Licence, the Licensee shall ensure that the apparatus comprised in the Station is designed and constructed, and maintained and used, so that its use does not cause any undue interference to any other forms of wireless communication.

## **17.8 Unwanted Emissions**

17.8.1 If any undue interference to other wireless communications systems is caused by the radiation of unwanted emissions or the field strength of electromagnetic energy radiated

from the amateur radio station, then the amateur radio operator shall suppress the unwanted emissions or reduce the level of the field strength to the degree satisfactory to the Commission.

- 17.8.2 The amateur radio operator shall conduct tests from time to time to ensure that the unwanted emission fall within the acceptable limits.

## **17.9 Equipment Standards**

17.9.1 Under r. 4(1) of the Telecommunications (Terminal Equipment and Public Network) Regulations, 2002, "No person shall install, sell for use or use any item of equipment in Dominica, unless the Commission grants a certificate of type approval in respect of that type of equipment." Based on r. 4(2), amateur radio operators would be required to ensure that the following equipment has been type approved by the Commission:

- (i) wireless remote devices (*g*)
- (ii) radio receivers (*j*)
- (iii) radio transmitters (*k*)
- (iv) satellite earth stations (*l*)
- (v) other equipment emitting a radio signal (*p*)

17.9.2 In the event that the amateur radio operator builds his or her own equipment, section 17.7 would apply.

## **17.10 Records**

### **Log Book**

17.10.1 A Licensee shall keep a permanent record (a "Log Book") of wireless telegraphy transmissions at the main address for his or her Amateur Radio Station showing:

- (a) dates of transmission;
- (b) the times (in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)) during each day of the first and last transmissions from the Station (except when using automatic operations involving digital communications), or
- (c) frequency band of transmission or, in an Unattended Operation, the specific frequency employed;
- (d) class of emission;
- (e) power (or power level in W) and;

(f) details of tests carried out.

17.10.2 The Log Book shall be written in a book or maintained on a magnetic tape, disc or other electronic storage medium. If the Log is maintained on an electronic storage medium the means to view the Log and produce a hard copy shall be kept readily available at the Main Station Address.

17.10.3 Where the Log Book is maintained in a magnetic tape, disc or other electronic storage medium, suitable precautions shall be taken to ensure that the Log is backed up.

17.10.4 The Licensee shall keep the Log for inspection by a person authorised by the Commission for at least the term of his or her licence.

17.10.5 Log books shall be kept for at least five years before being discarded.

17.10.6 When Commission requires additional matters to be recorded, the Licensee shall record those additional matters in the Log for the period specified.

#### **Equipment Inventory**

17.10.7 Each amateur radio operator will maintain an up-to-date inventory of his or her amateur radio equipment.

17.10.8 The listing for each piece of equipment should comprise, the following information:

- (i) Type of equipment;
- (ii) Make or manufacturer;
- (iii) Model;
- (iv) Serial Number;
- (v) The date purchased or acquired;
- (vi) The person (or business) from which it was purchased or acquired;
- (vii) Status of the equipment (active, not operational, retired, sold, assigned to another operator)

17.10.9 In the event that equipment has been retired, sold or assigned to another amateur radio operator, the listing must reflect date, and the persons who would be in possession of the equipment, as might be pertinent.

### **17.11 Inspections**

17.11.1 A Licensee shall permit a representative of the Commission

- (a) to have access to the Station,
- (b) to inspect the Licence, Log Book and Equipment Inventory, and

- (c) to inspect the apparatus of the Station, at any and all reasonable times (or when, in the opinion of the Commission, an urgent situation exists, at any time) for the purpose of verifying compliance with the terms of the Licence.

17.11.2 It should be noted that although the Commission has the right to inspect and to carry out inspections, there are other agencies that also have those powers, which include the Police and the Customs Department.

## 18.0 Net Management

(For Consideration)

## 19.0 Repeater Stations

(For Consideration)

## 20.0 Special Stations

As discussed in section 5, the Special Station Amateur Radio Licence shall be granted when a station and non-personal licence is required, and recognised clubs, groups and organisations, the station licence would permit the operations to the General Class level. This section therefore focuses on the other category of stations that would require a Special Station Amateur Radio Licence. First, a general description of the station and possible applications, when necessary, are given. Then, an overview of the operating parameters is presented, including any express obligations on the amateur radio operator that might exist.

### 20.1 Auxiliary Stations

20.1.1 An auxiliary station is a unit in a system of co-operating amateur radio stations. This type of operation is inherently closed, i.e. is not open or available to all amateur radio operators. Hence all operators on the system must be authorised control operators.

20.1.2 **Auxiliary stations can be permitted to undertake the following activities:**

- a) Remote control of a station, where a radio link is used. This means sending some form of signals, such as DTMF tones, to another station to change its operating parameters, turn it on or off, change frequencies or power, rotate antennas, etc. These control signals are considered to be a form of "primary" control of the station, or the control of

those parameters for which the station licensee and/or any other control operators are primarily responsible. This does not include various "secondary" control functions, such as those which may be used by "users" of a repeater, i.e., to access an auto-patch, etc.

b) Voice links between two or more stations within a system of stations, such as:

- (i) Point-to-point links from a repeater's remote receiver(s) back to the main repeater site;
- (ii) Dedicated point-to-point links between different repeaters in a "system" of either full-time or part-time linked repeaters;
- (iii) Combination remote-control and voice point-to-point links intended to control and carry the voice signals to the transmitter(s) of a remotely-controlled station. This form of auxiliary operation is commonly referred to as an "up-link" (from the control point up to the remote station);
- (iv) Point-to-point links from the receiver(s) of a remotely located station back to the control point. This form of auxiliary operation is commonly referred to as a "down-link" (from the remote station down to the control point).

c) An auxiliary station may be automatically controlled and may transmit one-way communications.

### ***Requirements & Operating Limits***

20.1.3 In order to operate an auxiliary station, amateur radio operators must apply to the Commission for a Special Station Amateur Radio Licence. The operator must hold at least a General Class Amateur Radio Licence in order to operate and be licensed to operate this station.

20.1.4 Auxiliary stations can only transmit in amateur radio frequency bands above 222 MHz (1.25 m and shorter wavelengths), but the following frequencies are excluded:

- (i) 219 – 220 MHz;
- (ii) 222.000 – 222.150 MHz;
- (iii) 431 – 433 MHz;
- (iv) 435 - 438 MHz

## 20.2 Beacon Station

20.2.1 Beacons, which are more correctly known as "propagation beacons", are used primarily to determine what frequencies are reliable at any given time to establish radio communications. In the amateur radio service, beacon stations are used primarily to study radio wave propagation, to determine when a band is open to different parts of the country or the world.

### *Requirements & Operating Limits:*

20.2.2 In order to operate a beacon, amateur radio operators must apply to Commission for a Special Station Amateur Radio Licence. The operator must hold at least a General Class Amateur Radio Licence in order to operate and be licensed to operate a beacon station.

20.2.3 A beacon must not concurrently transmit on more than one frequency (channel) in the same amateur radio band, from the same location.

20.2.4 The transmitter power of a beacon must not exceed 100 W.

20.2.5 Automatically controlled beacons can only transmit on the following frequency segments:

- (i) 28.20 – 28.30 MHz,
- (ii) 50.06 – 50.08 MHz,
- (iii) 144.275 – 144.300 MHz,
- (iv) 222.05 – 222.06 MHz,
- (v) 432.300 – 434.400 MHz, or
- (vi) on the 33 cm and shorter wavelength bands.

## 20.3 Repeater Station

20.3.1 A repeater is essentially an unmanned amateur radio station, which receives and automatically retransmits signals. They are necessary in situations where it is difficult for radio amateurs to receive signals such as a valley. Repeaters are usually set up on hillsides to ensure the required coverage.

### *Requirements & Operating Limits:*

20.3.2 In order to operate a repeater station, amateur radio operators must apply to the Commission for a Special Station Amateur Radio Licence. The operator must hold at least a General Class Amateur Radio Licence in order to operate and be licensed to operate a repeater station.

20.3.3 Repeater stations can operate on any authorised frequencies for amateur radio operations above 29.5 MHz (the 10 m band or shorter wavelengths), but the following frequencies are excluded:

- (i) 50.0 – 51.0 MHz;
- (ii) 144.0 – 144.5 MHz;
- (ii) 145.5 – 146.0 MHz;
- (iv) 222.0 – 222.15 MHz;
- (v) 431.0 – 433.0 MHz;
- (vi) 435.0 – 438.0 MHz.

20.3.4 Repeaters may be automatically controlled.

## 20.4 Earth Stations

20.4.1 An Earth Station, in the sphere of amateur radio operations, refers to a type of amateur radio station used to communicate with satellite systems that permit amateur radio operations. A list of the space stations has been included in **Appendix C**.

### *Requirements & Operating Limits:*

20.4.2 In order to operate an earth station, amateur radio operators must apply to the Commission for a Special Station Amateur Radio Licence. The operator must hold at least a General Class Amateur Radio Licence in order to operate and be licensed to operate that station.

20.4.3 The following frequency bands and segments are authorised for use by Earth Stations:

Frequency Bands:			
17 m	15 m	12 m	10 m

Frequency Segments:			
7.0 – 7.1 MHz	14.00 – 14.25 MHz	144 -146 MHz	1260 -1270 MHz

## 21.0 Lost, Misplaced and Stolen Licences or Equipment

21.0.1 Any incident involving the lost or thief of an Amateur Radio Licence and or amateur radio equipment must be immediately reported to the nearest Police Station and to the Commission at the earliest opportunity.

21.0.2 For the lost or theft of an Amateur Radio Licence, the report to the Commission shall include the following information:

- (i) The name of the amateur radio operator making the report;
- (ii) The call sign of the amateur radio operator
- (iii) The date when the licence was lost or stolen, or realised to have been lost or stolen

21.0.3 For the lost and theft of equipment, the report to the Commission shall include the following information:

- (i) The name of amateur radio operator making the report;
- (ii) The call sign of the amateur radio operator;
- (iii) The date when the equipment was stolen or lost, or realised to have been lost or stolen;
- (iv) The make, model/type of equipment
- (v) The serial number of the equipment
- (vi) A description of the equipment

21.0.4 In both instances, the amateur radio operator would be required make a declaration in respect of the truthfulness of the report and to affirm the efforts that have been made to find or secure the return of the licence or equipment has been unsuccessful.

## 22.0 Emergency Response by Amateur Radio Operators

22.0.1 The participation of amateur radio operators in emergency response communications, such as those required during national emergencies, or periods of natural or man-made disasters, is purely voluntary.

22.0.2 Amateur radio operators are advised to liaise with emergency management agencies, such as the National Emergency Planning Organisation (NEPO), which would be responsible for coordinating information transfer to appropriate organisations.

## 23.0 Reciprocal Agreements and Mutual Recognition

- 23.0.1 For non-citizens of the Commonwealth of Dominica holding Amateur Radio Licences granted by another jurisdiction or sovereign territory who wish to conduct amateur radio operation within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Dominica, recognition of their foreign Amateur Radio Licence will only be allowed if reciprocal operations, or mutual recognition arrangements exist between their home territory and the Commonwealth of Dominica.
- 23.0.2 Known Reciprocal Operating Arrangements: (i) United States of America.
- 23.0.3 Mutual Recognition Arrangements: (i) Eastern Caribbean Telecommunications Authority Member States, namely, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada.

### 23.1 Recognition of the International Amateur Radio Permit

- 23.1.1 As a member of the Organisation of American States (OAS), the Commonwealth of Dominica is a signatory to the *Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit*. The Convention allows citizens of any Member State who are authorized to operate in the Amateur Service in their country, to operate temporarily in the Amateur Service in any other CITELE Member State, and requires that a State recognises the International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) issued under the conditions specified in the Convention. A copy of the Convention has been attached as Appendix D.

### 23.2 Recognition of European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications (CEPT) Licences

- 23.2.1 From the research conducted, the Commonwealth of Dominica may not be required to recognise the licences granted by member states of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications (CEPT).
- 23.2.2 Although there is an amendment to the *Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit*, which would allow holders of licensees in CEPT member States to be entitled to the same rights and privileges enjoyed by holders of the IARP within the Americas, and vice versa, the Commonwealth of Dominica has not signed that amendment, and so it would not be in effect in the Commonwealth of Dominica.

## 24.0 Amateur Radio Clubs, Societies and Associations

- 24.0.1 Any group of amateur radio operators can form a club, society or other organised body. Such groups can be either informal or formal and are encouraged for the promotion of amateur radio operations in the Commonwealth of Dominica.
- 24.0.2 The Commission, however, shall recognise registered organisations and so, confer certain privileges on those organisations which include but is not limited to
- (a) eligibility for a Special Station Amateur Radio Licence and call sign, and
  - (b) recognition as an examination centre.
- 24.0.3 In order to be eligible for privileges, it must first be established that the amateur radio clubs, societies or associations is recognised by the Commission. Privileges must be applied for, to ensure that the group has the requisite resources and is committed to the responsibilities associated with the desired privileges.

### 24.1 Recognition of Clubs, Societies and Associations by the Commission

- 24.1.1 To be recognised as a club, society or unincorporated association by the Commission, the following criteria must be met:
- (i) there must be a constitution for the club, society or association;
  - (ii) it must be clear that the organisation's focus is on amateur radio operations and fostering its development in The Commonwealth of Dominica;
  - (iii) it must have at least officers filling executive posts, with stated procedures for the elections of executive officers;
  - (iv) it must have a general membership of at least 7 licensed amateur radio operators;
  - (v) there should be provisions for regular meetings and the recording minutes of those meetings;
  - (vi) there must also be some evidence of its willingness and intention to self-regulate (its members);
  - (vii) there must also be some evidence of the role that it intends to play in disasters or emergency situations.
- 24.1.2 This information must be submitted to the Commission for its review and approval.

- PART TWO -

Technical Standards  
for  
Amateur Radio Service

In The Commonwealth of Dominica

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## 1.0 SCOPE

- 1.0.1 This document sets out the technical standards for the transmitters and receivers operating in the Amateur Radio Service. The technical standards include acceptability of equipment, permissible frequency bands, transmission power and other technical specifications applicable to the amateur radio service<sup>1</sup>. These standards are industry standards applicable to equipment intended for use in The Commonwealth of Dominica.
- 1.0.2 In the event of any inconsistencies between this document and the Act or Regulations, the provisions of the Act or applicable Regulations shall take precedence.

## 2.0 ACCEPTIBILITY OF EQUIPMENT

- 2.0.1 The telecommunications equipment intended for use in the Amateur Radio Service must have Type Approval certificate granted by the Commission and must meet the requisite technical standards established for operation in The Commonwealth of Dominica.

## 3.0 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS OF TRANSMITTERS

### 3.1 FREQUENCY BANDS, TRANSMISSION POWER AND MODES OF OPERATION

- 3.1.1 The authorised frequency bands, maximum transmission power level and the modes of operation for transmitters operating in the amateur radio service are outlined in **Table 3.1**. The specifications for transmission power indicate the maximum transmission power allowed for amateur equipment operating in the bands authorised for amateur radio service.<sup>1</sup> Amateur radio service allocated as a primary service is duly authorised to use the specified frequency bands.

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<sup>1</sup> For the power output specifications for the different classes of amateur radio licence refer to [Guidelines for Amateur Radio Operations in The Commonwealth of Dominica](#).

Amateur radio service allocated under secondary service:

- i. shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;
- ii. cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date;
- iii. can claim protection; however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

Wavelength/Band	Frequency Band (MHz)	Max. TX Power (W)	Modes of Operation	Comment
160 m	1.800 - 2.000	1500	CW, Data, SSB	Primary Service
75/80 m	3.500 - 3.750	1500	CW, Data	Primary Service
75/80 m	3.750 - 4.000	1500	SSB	Primary Service
60 m	Channels centred on 5332, 5348, 5368, 5373 and 5405	50 (ERP)	SSB	Five Channels operating as a Secondary Service
40 m	7.000-7.150	1500	CW, Data	Primary Service
40 m	7.150 - 7.300	1500	SSB	Primary Service
30 m	10.100-10.150	1500	CW, Data	Secondary Service
20 m	14.000-14.150	1500	CW,Data	Primary Service
20 m	14.150-14.350	1500	SSB	Primary Service
17m	18.068-18.110	1500	CW,Data	Primary Service
17m	18.110- 18.168	1500	SSB	Primary Service
15m	21.000-21.200	1500	CW, Data	Primary Service
15m	21.200-21.450	1500	SSB	Primary Service
12 m	24.890-24.930	1500	CW, Data	Primary Service
12 m	24.930-24.990	1500	SSB	Primary Service
10 m	28.000-28.300	1500	CW, Data	Primary Service
10 m	28.300-29.500	1500	SSB	Primary Service
10 m	29.500-29.700	100	FM, Repeater Operation	Primary Service
6 m	50.000-50.100	500	CW, Data	Primary Service
6 m	50.100-51.100	500	SSB	Primary Service
6 m	51.100-54.000	100	FM, Repeater	Primary Service

			Operations	
2 m	144.000-144.100	200	CW, Data	Primary Service
2 m	144.100-144.300	200	SSB	Primary Service
2 m	144.300-144.500	200	Satellite	Primary Service
2 m	145.800-146.000	200	Satellite	Primary Service
2 m	146.000-147.995	100	FM, Repeater Operations	Primary Service
1.25 m	222.340-223.380	100	FM repeater	Primary Service
1.25 m	223.380-224.000	100	FM	Primary Service
70 cm	432.000-432.125	150	CW, Data	Secondary Service
70 cm	432.125-438.000	100	FM,SSB	Primary Service
70 cm	442.000-450.000	100	FM, Repeater Operation	Secondary Service
33 cm	902-906	1.0	CW, Data	Secondary Service
33 cm	906-910	1.0	FM, Repeater Operations	Secondary Service
33 cm	910-916	1.0	FSTV	Secondary Service
33 cm	916-918	1.0	Data	Secondary Service
33 cm	918-919	1.0	FM	Secondary Service
33 cm	919-928	1.0	FM, Repeater Operations, FSTV	Secondary Service
23 cm	1240-1252	5.0	Digital TV	Secondary Service
23 cm	1252-1258	5.0	FSTV	Secondary Service
23 cm	1258-1260	5.0	Data	Secondary Service
23 cm	1260-1270	5.0	Satellite, FSTV	Secondary Service
23 cm	1270-1295	5.0	FM, Repeater Operations, FSTV	Secondary Service
23 cm	1295-1300	5.0	CW, Data	Secondary Service
-	2300-2450	1.0	Data, FM, SSB, FSTV,Satellite	Secondary Service
-	3400-3500	1.0	Beacons	Secondary Service
-	5850-6700	1.0	Beacons	Secondary Service
-	(10.0 - 10.5)GHz	1.0	Beacons	Secondary Service
-	(24.0 - 24.25) GHz	1.0	All modes	Primary Service
-	(47.0 - 47.2 )GHz	1.0	All modes	Primary Service
-	(76.0 - 81.0 )GHz	1.0	All modes	Secondary Service
-	(122.25 - 123.0) GHz	1.0	All modes	Secondary Service

	(134.0 - 136.0) GHz	1.0	All modes	Primary Service
	(136.0 - 141.0) GHz	1.0	All modes	Secondary Service
	(241.0 - 248.0) GHz	1.0	All modes	Secondary Service
	(248.0 - 250.0) GHz	1.0	All modes	Primary Service

*Table 3.1: The Frequency Bands, Maximum Transmission Power and Modes of Operation for Amateur Radio Service.*

### 3.2 EMISSION CLASS

3.2.1 **Table 3.2** provides some examples of commonly used amateur transmissions and the corresponding emission classes:

Modes of Operation	Emission mode symbols for a particular transmitter Modulation			
	AM	SSB	FM	PM
Morse	A1A	J2A	F1B	G1B
	A1B	J2B		
Speech	A3E	J3E	F3E	G3E
Data	A2D	J2D	F1D	G1D
	A1D		F2D	G2D
RTTY	A2D	J2D	F2D	G2D
Facsimile	A2C	J2C	F2C	G2F
FSTV	C3F	J3F	F3F	G3F
	A3F			
SSTV	A2F	J2F	F2F	G2F
		J3F	F3F	G3F

*Table 3.2: Some Examples of Emission Class of Amateur Radio Service.*

### 3.3 BANDWIDTH

3.3.1 Table 3.3 presents the maximum bandwidths for the different frequency bands within the amateur radio service:

<u>Frequency Bands</u>	<u>Maximum Bandwidth (kHz)</u>
<b>160 Metres</b>	
1.800-2.000 MHz	3
<b>75/80 Metres</b>	
3.500-3.580 MHz	0.200
3.580-3.620 MHz	0.500
3.620-3.635 MHz	3
3.635-4.000 MHz	3
<b>40 Metres</b>	
7.000-7.035 MHz	0.200
7.035-7.100 MHz	0.500
7.100-7.105 MHz	3
7.105-7.300 MHz	3
<b>30 Metres</b>	
10.100-10.120 MHz	0.200
10.120-10.135 MHz	0.500
10.135-10.140 MHz	3
10.140-10.150 MHz	3
<b>20 Metres</b>	
14.000-14.065 MHz	0.200
14.065-14.100 MHz	0.500
14.100-14.112 MHz	3
14.112-14.350 MHz	3
<b>17 Metres</b>	
18.068-18.100 MHz	0.200
18.100-18.110 MHz	0.500
18.110-18.168 MHz	3

<b>15 Metres</b>	
21.000-21.080 MHz	0.200
21.080-21.150 MHz	0.500
21.150-21.160 MHz	3
21.160-21.450 MHz	3
<b>12 Metres</b>	
24.890-24.920 MHz	0.200
24.920-24.930 MHz	0.500
24.930-24.990 MHz	3
<b>10 Metres</b>	
28.000-28.050 MHz	0.200
28.050-28.120 MHz	0.500
28.120-28.189 MHz	3
28.189-29.000 MHz	3
29.000-29.700 MHz	16
<b>6 Metres</b>	
50.000-50.100 MHz	100
50.100-51.100 MHz	100
51.100-54.000 MHz	100
<b>2 Metres</b>	
144.000-144.100 MHz	100
144.100-144.300 MHz	100
144.300-144.500 MHz	100
145.800-146.000 MHz	100
146.000-147.995 MHz	100
<b>1.25 Metres</b>	
222.340-223.380 MHz	100
223.380-224.000 MHz	100

*Table 3.3: The maximum transmission bandwidth for the different Amateur Radio Frequency Bands.*

3.3.2 The bands 70 cm and onwards: Bandwidths of 100 kHz are permitted for data, whilst vestigial sideband AM, is permitted bandwidths of up to 6 MHz.

### 3.4 SPURIOUS EMISSION LIMITS

3.4.1 The maximum permitted spurious emission level is calculated by subtracting the following attenuation values from the transmitting power supplied to the antenna transmission line.

For amateur service operating below 30 MHz (including SSB):

$43 + 10 \log (\text{PEP})$  or 50 dB, select the value which is less stringent.

PEP = peak envelope power in watts supplied to the antenna transmission line.

For all other amateur service above 30 MHz:

$43 + \log (P)$  or 70 dBc, select the value which is less stringent.

$P$  = mean power in watts supplied to the antenna transmission line.

*dBc*: decibels relative to the unmodulated carrier power of the emission. In the cases which do not have a carrier, for example in some digital modulation schemes where the carrier is not accessible for measurement, the reference level equivalent to dBc is decibels relative to the mean power  $P$ .

### 3.5 FREQUENCY TOLERANCE

3.5.1 The carrier frequency tolerance shall be better than  $\pm 5$  ppm for a temperature range of  $-10$  °C to  $50$  °C.

## 4.0 TECHCHNICAL REQUIREMENTS OF RECEIVERS

### 4.1 SPURIOUS RESPONSE REJECTION

4.1.1 At any frequency separated from the nominal frequency of the receiver by more than two channels, the spurious response rejection ratio shall be not less than 70 dB.

### 4.2 RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

4.2.1 The sensitivity of the receiver is the level of the signal at the nominal frequency of receiver which, the when applied to the receiver input produces:

- i. in all cases, an audio frequency output power not less than 50 % of the rated output power; and
- ii. a SINAD ratio of 12 dB.

The maximum sensitivity shall not exceed -101 dBm under normal operations.

## 5.0 ANTENNAS AND AERONAUTICAL OBSTRUCTION CLEARANCE.

5.1 Antennas installed at fixed locations (whether receiving, transmitting or both), must comply with either one of the following:

- (i). The highest point must not be more than 6.10 meters (20 feet) higher than the highest point of the building or tree on which it is mounted; or
- (ii) The highest point must not be more than 18.3 meters (60 feet) above the ground.

- 5.2 If an amateur station is located near an airport, and if the antenna structure is more than 6.1 meters (20 feet) high, the operator may have to obey additional restrictions. The highest point of an antenna must not exceed one meter above the airport elevation for every hundred meters of distance from the nearest point of the nearest airport runway. Differences in ground elevation between the antenna and the airport runway may complicate this formula.
  
- 5.3 Installation and removal of amateur station antennas near electric power lines is dangerous. For safety, follow the necessary safety instructions with installing an antenna.

## Appendix A

### CLASSIFICATION OF EMISSION

Emissions shall be classified and symbolized according to their basic characteristics as given in Part I and any optional additional characteristics as provided for in Part II.

The basic characteristics (see Part I) are:

- 1) first symbol – type of modulation of the main carrier;
- 2) second symbol – nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier;
- 3) third symbol – type of information to be transmitted.

Modulation used only for short periods and for incidental purposes (such as, in many cases, for identification or calling) may be ignored provided that the necessary bandwidth as indicated is not thereby increased.

#### PART I – BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

1) *First symbol* – Type of modulation of the main carrier

1.1) Emission of an unmodulated carrier

N

1.2) Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude-modulated (including cases where sub-carriers are angle-modulated):

1.2.1) Double-sideband

A

1.2.2) Single-sideband, full carrier

H

1.2.3) Single-sideband, reduced or variable level carrier

R

1.2.4) Single-sideband, suppressed carrier

J

1.2.5) Independent sidebands

B

1.2.6) Vestigial sideband

C

1.3) Emission in which the main carrier is angle-modulated:

1.3.1) Frequency modulation

F

1.3.2) Phase modulation

G

1.4) Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude- and angle-modulated either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence

D

1.5) Emission of pulses<sup>1</sup>:

1.5.1) Sequence of unmodulated pulses

P

1.5.2) A sequence of pulses:

1.5.2.1) modulated in amplitude	K
1.5.2.2) modulated in width/duration	L
1.5.2.3) modulated in position/phase	M
1.5.2.4) in which the carrier is angle-modulated during the angle-period of the pulse	Q
1.5.2.5) which is a combination of the foregoing or is produced by other means	V

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i. Emissions where the main carrier is directly modulated by a signal which has been coded into quantized form (e.g. pulse code modulation) should be designated under § 1.2 or 1.3.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1.6) Cases not covered above, in which an emission consists of the main carrier modulated, either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence, in a combination of two or more of the following modes: amplitude, angle, pulse | W |
| 1.7) Cases not otherwise covered   | X |

2) *Second symbol* – Nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier:

2.1) No modulating signal	0
2.2) A single channel containing quantized or digital information without the use of a modulating sub-carrier <sup>ii</sup>	1
2.3) A single channel containing quantized or digital information with the use of a modulating sub-carrier <sup>ii</sup>	2
2.4) A single channel containing analogue information	3
2.5) Two or more channels containing quantized or digital information	7
2.6) Two or more channels containing analogue information	8
2.7) Composite system with one or more channels containing quantized or digital information, together with one or more channels containing analogue information	9
2.8) Cases not otherwise covered	X

3) *Third symbol* – Type of information to be transmitted<sup>iii</sup>:

3.1) No information transmitted	N
3.2) Telegraphy – for aural reception	A
3.3) Telegraphy – for automatic reception	B
3.4) Facsimile	C
3.5) Data transmission, telemetry, telecommand	D
3.6) Telephony (including sound broadcasting)	E
3.7) Television (video)	F
3.8) Combination of the above	W
3.9) Cases not otherwise covered	X

- 
- ii. This excludes time-division multiplex.
  - iii In this context the word “information” does not include information of a constant, unvarying nature such as is provided by standard frequency emissions, continuous wave and pulse radars, etc.

## PART II: OPTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF EMISSIONS

These are:

*Fourth symbol* – Details of signal(s)

*Fifth symbol* – Nature of multiplexing

Where the fourth or fifth symbol is used it shall be as indicated below.

Where the fourth or the fifth symbol is not used this should be indicated by a dash where each symbol would otherwise appear.

1) *Fourth symbol* – Details of signal(s):

- 1.1) Two-condition code with elements of differing numbers and/or durations A
- 1.2) Two-condition code with elements of the same number and duration without

error-correction	B
1.3) Two-condition code with elements of the same number and duration with error-Correction	C
1.4) Four-condition code in which each condition represents a signal element (or one or more bits)	D
1.5) Multi-condition code in which each condition represents a signal element (of one or more bits)	E
1.6) Multi-condition code in which each condition or combination of conditions represents a character	F
1.7) Sound of broadcasting quality (monophonic)	G
1.8) Sound of broadcasting quality (stereophonic or quadraphonic)	H
1.9) Sound of commercial quality (excluding categories given in 1.10 and 1.11)	J
1.10) Sound of commercial quality with the use of frequency inversion or band splitting	K
1.11) Sound of commercial quality with separate frequency-modulated signals to control the level of demodulated signal	L
1.12) Monochrome	M
1.13) Colour	N
1.14) Combination of the above	W
1.15) Cases not otherwise covered	X
2) <i>Fifth symbol</i> – Nature of multiplexing:	
2.1) None	N
2.2) Code-division multiplex <sup>iv</sup> .	C
2.3) Frequency-division multiplex	F
2.4) Time-division multiplex	T
2.5) Combination of frequency-division multiplex and time-division multiplex	W

---

iv. : This includes bandwidth expansion techniques.

## **Appendix B**

### Amateur Radio Licence Application Form

### **Class Licence(s) Application Form**

Under section 33.1 of the Telecommunications Act, No. 8 of 2000

### **Commonwealth of Dominica**

### **Amateur Radio Licence**

**Name of Applicant:** \_\_\_\_\_

- Type of Application:**
- New Application
  - Application to Modify/Amend an Existing Licence
  - Application to Renew Licence

**National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission**

20 Cork Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

P O Box 649

Roseau

**Commonwealth of Dominica**

**Guidance Notes**

- This application form can be used for first issue and renewal of licences.
- One (1) copy of the completed application form should be submitted in an envelope clearly marked “Telecommunications Class Licence Application” addressed to the Executive Director, National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, Commonwealth of Dominica.
- The completed application form must be accompanied by a fee of Twenty-five Eastern Caribbean Dollars (EC\$ 25.00), per licence, payable to the National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, Commonwealth of Dominica.
- For renewal of licence(s), please attach a copy of the present or existing licence to completed application form.
- Two (2) passport-sized photographs should be attached.
- Documentary proof that applicant has passed the Radio Amateur Examination must be enclosed.
- For questions or sections that are not applicable, write “NOT APPLICABLE (N.A.)” in bold or in print.
- Please note that any word, phrase or expression used herein shall have the same meaning as it has in the Telecommunications Act, No. 8 of 2000.
- Applications should include schematic of the network where applicable.
- Copies of technical details of equipment and approval certificates may be requested. (Photocopies of technical specifications of equipment should be attached)

**PART 1 – The Applicant**

(Please complete fully in type or block letters)

**1.1 Contact Details**

1.1.1 Name of applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.2 Address of applicant:

**Home/Business Address**

**Postal Address**

1.1.3 Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.4 Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.5 Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.6 Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Age on last birthday: \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.7 Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.8 Registration Number of Identification Card (if applying for a renewal:  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.1.9 Passport Number: \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.10 Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

**2 PART II - Licence Details**

2.1 Select as appropriate

New Licence

Equipment Upgrade/Replacement

Renewal

Class Upgrade

Visitor

2.2 Licence No.<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

2.3 Handle/Call Sign<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

2.4 Place of Issue: \_\_\_\_\_

2.5 Date of Issue: \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> For Renewal of licence

<sup>2</sup> For Renewal of licence or Preferred

**3 PART III – Technical Details**

3.1 Do you own or have in your possession telecommunications equipment to engage in amateur radio operations and/or citizen band radio operations?

**YES**  **NO**

If YES, answer all sections within this Part. If NO, go to Part IV.

3.2 Details of Communication Equipment:  
(please attach copies of technical specifications of equipment)

**3.2.1 MOBILE**

(In the event that you have more than 4 (four) mobile radios please photocopy this table or request a copy from NTRC to include the additional radios.)

	1	2	3	4
Transmit Power (W)				
Band width (MHz)				
Antenna Gain (dBi)				
Polarization				
Bands to be used				
Radio Make and Model				
TX Low Frequency Limit				
TX High Frequency Limit				
RX Low Frequency Limit				
RX High Frequency Limit				

Ant. Make and Model				
Ant. EIRP (Watts)				
Ant. Low limit Frequency				
Ant. High limit Frequency				
Ant. Type				
Ant. Gain (dBi)				
Polarization				

**3.2.2 BASE/FIXED STATIONS AND REPEATERS (If Applicable)**

### 3.2.2.1 Site

**(Indicate at the top of the columns whether the data refers to a Base station or a Repeater)**

Base Station or Repeater	1	2	3	4
Station Name/Location				
Longitude				
Latitude				

### 3.2.2.2 Antenna

Ant. Make and Model				
Ant. EIRP (Watts)				
Ant. Low limit Frequency				
Ant. High limit Frequency				
Ant. Type				
Ant. Gain (dBi)				
Polarization				

### 3.2.2.3 Equipment

**(Indicate at the top of each column base station or repeater as appropriate)**

Base Station/Repeater				
Make and Model				
TX Low Frequency Limit				
TX High Frequency Limit				
RX Low Frequency Limit				
RX High Frequency Limit				

### 3.2.2.4 Station

**(Indicate at top of column “base station or repeater”)**

Base Station/Repeater				
Station ERP (Watts)				
Station TX Power				
Stations Antenna height				
Band width Frequency				
Number of Channels				

**3.3 Additional Equipment and Supplementary Information**

Details of additional equipment, especially, custom-built equipment and their purpose of use:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Note: For custom-built equipment, photographs may be requested.**

Please furnish any other details and supplementary information:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PART IV - DECLARATION<sup>3</sup>**

*(Delete the option that does NOT apply)*

(Delete the option that does NOT apply)

On behalf of the applicant, I / I declare that the information provided is accurate and complete in all respects.

**Signed**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Full name of signatory:**

**Position held:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Date: -** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY:**

*Examination Required:*

**YES**             **NO**

*Examination Details (If Applicable)*

Call Sign Issued:	Date:
Class of Licence:	
Signed:	

---

<sup>3</sup>This declaration must be signed:

- (a) in the case of an **individual**, by the person in whose name the application is made;
- (b) in the case of a **sole proprietorship**, by the sole proprietor, or
- © in the case of a **partnership**, by a partner; or
- (d) in the case of a **company or other body corporate**, by a director, company secretary or other authorized officer signed

## **Appendix C**

### List of Amateur Radio Space Stations

#### **ISS Amateur Radio Frequencies**

Mode V APRS (Worldwide APRS Digipeater) Most common operating mode.

Uplink: 145.825 MHz FM 1200 BPS Packet

Downlink: 145.825 MHz FM 1200 BPS Packet

#### **The following frequencies are currently used for Amateur Radio ISS contacts (QSOs):**

Voice and SSTV Downlink: 145.80 (Worldwide)

Voice Uplink: 144.49 for ITU Regions 2 and 3 (The Americas, and the Pacific and Southern Asia)

VHF Packet Uplink and Downlink: 145.825 (Worldwide)

UHF Packet Uplink and Downlink: 437.550

VHF/UHF Repeater Uplink: 145.99 (PL 67 Hz)

VHF/UHF Repeater Downlink: 437.80

Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS) and Students:

<https://www.ariss.org/>

## **Appendix D**

Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP)

### **AMENDMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON AN INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO PERMIT (A-71)**

**Signatories and Ratifications** - [\*Back to the Text of the Convention\*](#)

**Adopted at:** Washington, D.C., United States of America.

**Date:** 06/04/2018 (Monday, June 4, 2018).

**Conf/Assem/Meeting:** Forty-Eighth regular session of the OAS General Assembly.

**Entry into Force:** -

**Depository:** General Secretariat OAS (Original Instrument and Ratifications).

**Text:** -

**UN Registration:** -

**Observations:** -

#### **AMENDMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON AN INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO PERMIT**

The Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL),

Taking into account the spirit of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), the provisions of the CITEL Statute, and the provisions of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),

Convinced of the benefits of the Amateur Radio activities and having regard for the interest of CITEL Member States in allowing citizens of any Member State who are authorized to operate in the Amateur Service in their country to operate temporarily in the Amateur Service in any other CITEL Member State,

Have agreed to enter into the following Convention for the use of an International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP):

#### **General Provisions Article 1**

1. While reserving its sovereignty over the use of the radio spectrum within its jurisdiction, each State Party agrees to permit temporary operation of amateur stations under its authority by persons holding an IARP issued by another State Party without further examination. A State Party shall issue permits to operate in other State Parties only to its own citizens.

2. State Parties recognize the International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) issued under the conditions specified in this Convention.
3. No State Party, other than the issuing State Party, may levy fees or taxes on the IARPs.
4. This Convention does not modify customs regulations concerning transportation of radio equipment across national borders.

## **Definitions**

### **Article 2**

1. Expressions and terms used in this Convention shall carry the definitions of the ITU Radio Regulations.
2. The amateur and amateur-satellite services are radiocommunication services according to Article 1 of the ITU Radio Regulations, and are governed by other provisions of the Radio Regulations as well as by national regulations of the State Parties.
3. The term “IARU” shall mean the International Amateur Radio Union.

### **Provisions Relating to the International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) Article**

#### **3**

1. The IARP will be issued by the permit holder’s home Administration or, to the extent consistent with the home country’s domestic laws, under delegated authority by the IARU organization of that State Party. The State Party should observe the model for such a permit, contained in the Annex to this Convention.
2. The IARP will be drafted in English, French, Portuguese or Spanish or in the official language of the issuing State Party if different.
3. The IARP will not be valid for operation in the territory of the issuing State Party, but only in the territory of other State Parties. It will be valid for one year in visited State Parties, but in no case beyond the date of expiration of the national license of the holder.
4. Radio amateurs holding only a temporary authorization issued in a foreign country shall not benefit from the provisions of this Convention.
5. The IARP should include the following information:
  - a. A statement that the document is issued in accordance with this Convention.
  - b. The name and mailing address of the holder.
  - c. The call sign.
  - d. The name and address of the issuing authority.

- e. The expiration date of permit.
  - f. The country and date of issuance.
  - g. The IARP operator class.
  - h. A statement that operation is permitted only for the bands specified by the visited State Party.
  - i. A statement that the permittee must abide by the regulations of the visited State Party.
  - j. The need for a notification, if required by the visited State Party, of the date, place and duration of the stay in that State Party.
6. The IARP will be issued in accordance with the following classes of operating authority:

Class 1. Use of all frequency bands allocated to the amateur service and amateur-satellite service and specified by the country where the amateur station is to be operated. It will be open only to those amateurs who have proved their advanced competence to their own Administration, where guidance for standards of competence may be found in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1544.

Class 2. This class permits utilization of all frequency bands allocated to the amateur service and amateur-satellite service above 30 MHz and specified by the country where the amateur station is to be operated.

#### **Conditions of Use Article 4**

- 1. A State Party may decline to honor, suspend or cancel the operation of an IARP, in accordance with the laws in that State.
- 2. When transmitting in the visited country, the IARP holder must use the call sign prefix specified by the visited country and the call sign of the home license separated by the word “stroke” or “/.”
- 3. The IARP holder must transmit only on frequencies specified by the visited State Party and must abide by all the regulations of the visited State Party.

#### **Reciprocity with Member States of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administration Article 5**

Radio amateurs holding an amateur radio license from a Member State of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administration (CEPT) which has implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 (CEPT Radio Amateur Licence) shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges enjoyed by holders of the IARP, provided, however, that CEPT accords all holders of the IARP

the same rights and privileges enjoyed by holders of the CEPT Radio Amateur License. Such rights and privileges granted under this Article shall be subject to the corresponding conditions established in the IARP Convention and CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 respectively.

## **Final Provisions**

### **Article 6**

State Parties reserve the right to enter into supplementary agreements on methods and procedures for the application of this Convention. However, such agreements may not contravene the provisions of this Convention. The State Parties shall inform the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States of any supplementary agreements they enter into, and that Secretariat shall, for the purposes of registration and publication, send a certified copy of the text of such agreement to the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 102 of its Charter, and to the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunications Union.

### **Article 7**

This Convention shall be open for signature by the Member States of the CITEL.

### **Article 8**

Member States of CITEL may become Parties to this Convention by:

- a. Signature not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval,
- b. Signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval, or
- c. Accession.

Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by deposit of the appropriate instrument with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, in its capacity as Depository.

### **Article 9**

Each State may make reservations to this Convention at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, provided that each reservation concerns at least one specific provision and is not incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the Convention.

### **Article 10**

1. In the case of those States that are Parties to this Convention and the Inter-American Amateur Radio Service Convention (“Lima Convention”), this Convention supersedes the “Lima Convention.”

2. Except as provided in Section 1 of this Article, this Convention shall not alter or affect any multilateral or bilateral agreements in force concerning the temporary operation in the Amateur Service in CITEL Member States.

## **Article 11**

This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which two States have become Parties to it. For the remaining States, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after their compliance with the corresponding procedure set out in Article 8.

## **Article 12**

This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be terminated by agreement of the State Parties. Any of the State Parties to this Convention may denounce it. The instrument of denunciation shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. After one year from the date of deposit of the instrument of denunciation, the Convention shall no longer be in effect for the denouncing State Party, but shall remain in effect for the other State Parties.

## **Article 13**

The original instrument of this Convention, the English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, which shall forward a certified copy of its text to the Secretariat of the United Nations for the registration and publication, in accordance with Article 102 of its Charter, and to the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union.

The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States shall notify the State Parties of the signatures, deposits of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, accession and denunciation, and of reservations, if any.

# **INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON AN INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO PERMIT**

## **ANNEX (SUGGESTED MODEL)**

### **INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO PERMIT**

Name of Convention and date  
Issued in (Issuing country)  
Expiration date

**Issuing authority**  
**Address of the issuing authority**

This permit is valid in the territories of all the State Parties to the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit (Convention) with the exception of the territory of the State Party where issued for the period of one year from the date of issue, or expiration of national license, whichever date occurs first, for the operation of amateur stations and amateur-satellite stations in accordance with the class

indicated this permit.

It is understood that this permit shall in no way affect the obligation of the holder to conform strictly to the laws and regulations relating to the operation of an amateur station and amateur-satellite station in the country in which the station is operated.

### **Information of the operator**

Surnames Other  
names Call sign  
Place of birth  
Date of birth  
Country of permanent residence  
Address  
City, state or province IARP  
operator class

### **Classes of operating authority**

**Class 1.** Use of all frequency bands allocated to the amateur service and amateur-satellite service and specified by the country where the amateur station is to be operated. It will be open only to those amateurs who have proved their advanced competence to their own Administration, where guidance for standards of competence may be found in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1544.

**Class 2.** This class permits utilization of all frequency bands allocated to the amateur service and amateur-satellite service above 30 MHz and specified by the country where the amateur station is to be operated.

### **IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HOLDER**

1. Your valid amateur radio license issued by your administration must accompany the IARP at all times.
2. Unless otherwise required by regulations of the country visited, station identification shall be (prefix of the visited country or region thereof) the word “stroke” or “/” followed by the call sign of the license accompanying the IARP.
3. A visited country may decline to honor, suspend or cancel the operation of an IARP.
4. Some countries may require you to notify in advance the date, place and duration of your stay.

**(Add to the document spaces and identifications for the signature of issuing authority, signature of the operator, photo of the operator, seal or logo of the issuing authority).**

## **Appendix E**

### Frequency Listing of Regional and International Disaster Management Agencies

<b><u>Organisation</u></b>	<b><u>Frequency (MHz)</u></b>	<b><u>Comments</u></b>
CDEMA	7.4535	
CEDMA	14.415	
Red Cross	6.998	
Red Cross	13.998	