

REGULATIONS

Part 3 – Answers

1. What is the Radio Quiet Zone?

An amateur not operate in the area defined by the Australian Radio Quiet Zone Western Australia (RQZ). This is an area around Geraldton and Murchison in WA where the CSIRO have radio astronomy stations.

2. What is the purpose of an amateur station?

Amateur purpose means any of the following uses.

- **Self-training in radiocommunications.**
- **Intercommunication.**
- **Technical investigation of radio communications.**
- **Transmitting news and information related to the operation of amateur stations, as a means of facilitating intercommunication.**

3. When must an operator announce their call sign?

An operator must transmit the person's call sign at the following times.

- **Beginning of a transmission.**
- **End of a transmission.**
- **At least every ten (10) minutes during transmission.**

4. On what days can an operator use the prefix AX?

Any Australian qualified operator may substitute the letters VK with AX on the following days.

- **26 January - Australia Day.**
- **25 April – ANZAC Day**
- **17 May – World Telecommunications Day**

5. An operator must not use an amateur station for what reasons?

- **Financial gain or reward for the operator or a third party.**
- **As a repeater. (Separate apparatus license is required.)**
- **As a beacon. (Separate apparatus license is required.)**
- **Advertising.**
- **Operate outside the designated frequencies.**
- **Transmit a secret message for the purpose of obscuring the meaning of the signal.**

6. When must an operator announce the call sign when operating with emergency services operations and training?
- **Beginning of a transmission.**
 - **End of a transmission.**
 - **At least every thirty (30) minutes during transmission.**
7. When can an operator transmit a secret message for the purpose of obscuring the meaning of the signal?
- **An operator transmits to a satellite for the purpose of controlling the satellite.**
 - **An operator transmits to an unattended station for the purpose of controlling the unattended station.**
 - **Amateur to amateur for the purposes of emergency services operation.**
 - **Amateur to amateur for the purposes of training in emergency services operation**
8. What is a spectrum licence?
- A spectrum licence allows the operator to use a range of radiocommunications devices in a specific:**
- **geographic area**
 - **frequency band.**

Spectrum licences are different to apparatus licences and class licences.

9. An issued call sign with the prefix VK0 must not be used outside the Australian Antarctic Territory.
- Australian Antarctic Territory
 - Heard Island
 - Macquarie Island

An issued call sign with the prefix VK9 must not be used outside the Australian External Territories.

- VK9C = Cocos-Keeling
- VK9L = Lord Howe Island
- VK9M = Mellish Reef
- VK9N = Norfolk Island
- VK9W = Willis Island
- VK9X = Christmas Island

What is the one reason these call signs can be used outside their designated areas?

An operator can use their call sign anywhere if they are operating in an emergency services operation or training.

10. Where in the [Radiocommunications \(Amateur Stations\) Class Licence 2023](#) would you find the permitted frequencies, emission modes and power limits for class licences?

Foundation

- Operate in the frequencies specified in **Schedule 2 Table A** column 1.
- Not exceed the emission power specified in Schedule 2 Table A column 2.
- Apply limitations specified in Schedule 2 Table A column 3.

Standard

- Operate in the frequencies specified in **Schedule 2 Table B** column 1.
- Not exceed the emission power specified in Schedule 2 Table B column 2.
- Apply limitations specified in Schedule 2 Table B column 3.

Advanced

- Operate in the frequencies specified in **Schedule 2 Table C** column 1.
- Not exceed the emission power specified in Schedule 2 Table C column 2.
- Apply limitations specified in Schedule 2 Table C column 3.

