

## **REGULATIONS**

### Part 1 and 2 – Answers

1. What is a call sign?

**call sign**, in relation to a station, means the sequence of letters and numbers specified in the licence that authorises operation of the station as the call sign for stations authorised by the licence. E.g. VK3ABC

2. **Qualified person** is one who holds a recognised qualification or an ACMA recognition certificate. Visiting amateurs, with an overseas issued licence, are a qualified person if they have not been in Australia for more than 365 continuous days since their arrival.

3. What is a recognition certificate?

**Recognition certificate** is issued by AMCA to a candidate passing the licence examination.

4. What is an emission mode?

**emission mode** has the meaning given by has the meaning given by the [World Radio Conference \(WRC\) 12 Appendix 1 \(REV.WRC-12\)](#)

The emission mode of a transmission made by an amateur station is set out in a sequence of numbers and letters representing (in order) the following components.

1. Bandwidth
2. Modulation
3. Nature of the modulating signal
4. Information transmitted.

5. How many amateur licences are there available in Australia?

**Three class licences (Foundation, Standard and Advanced)**

**Two apparatus licences (Repeaters and beacons)**

6. What is referred to by the letters pX?

**Peak envelope power**

7. What is referred to by the letters pY?

**Average power**

8. What is a qualified person?

**A qualified person is one holding a licence or qualification recognised by the ACMA.**

9. Define a frequency band that an amateur may use.

**The frequency band is described using two frequencies and starts immediately above the lower frequency and ends at the higher frequency. Part 1 Section 5 (3)**

10. What is the purpose of amateur radio?

**Amateur purpose** means any of the following:

- 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.

11. There are special conditions where you may operate illegal radiocommunications equipment or operate outside the permitted bands. What are the conditions? (Read the introduction)

**Out of frequency or illegal communications by an operator is acceptable if, in the reasonable belief, that the operation or possession was necessary for one of the following purposes. The onus is on the operator to prove the case.**

- Securing the safety of a vessel, aircraft or space object that was in danger.**
- Dealing with an emergency involving a serious threat to the environment.**
- Dealing with an emergency involving risk of death of, or injury to, persons.**
- Dealing with an emergency involving risk of substantial loss of, or substantial damage to, property.**
- If a national emergency declaration is in force—dealing with the emergency to which the declaration relates.**

12. Can you be fined or imprisoned for operating illegal equipment or operating outside the permitted bands? (Read the introduction) **Yes**

13. What is the emission mode?

**The emission mode is the designation of the transmission in accordance with the Radio Regulations APPENDIX 1 (REV.WRC-12) Classification of emissions and necessary bandwidths. [Go here to read](#)**

14. What is the difference between automatic mode and computer controlled mode?

**Automatic mode means a mode of operation that does not require manual interaction to cause a transmission to be made.**

**Computer controlled mode means a mode of operation where a computer, whether at the site of the transmitter or elsewhere, is used to cause a transmission to be made.**

