

Part 2

General Conditions for all Amateurs

Section 5

The licensee must not **solicit** a message that is to be transmitted on behalf of another person unless the message relates to a disaster.

The licensee must not transmit a message on behalf of another person for financial gain or relating to the commercial or financial affairs of any person.

A licensee **may** transmit messages on behalf of a third party to an amateur station, including an amateur station in a foreign country. E.g. "Saw Tom the other day and he said he will write."

The licensee must not transmit outside the frequency band for the licence held.

Section 6

The purpose of an amateur station is.

- (i) self-training in radiocommunications.
- (ii) intercommunication.
- (iii) technical investigations into radiocommunications.
- (iv) transmitting news and information services related to the operation of amateur stations, as a means of facilitating intercommunication. E.g. The weekly broadcast by the WIA.

Section 7

Do not use an amateur station for

- financial gain or for the purpose of obtaining financial gain.
- transmit a message that is, or includes, an advertisement.
- transmit a message that is any form of entertainment.

Section 7A

The licensee must not operate an amateur station if its operation causes harmful interference to radiocommunication.

The licensee must not operate an amateur station if the emissions of the station include spurious emissions that are not attenuated below the power of the wanted emission supplied to the antenna transmission line.

- (a) for frequencies less than 30 MHz — the lesser of:
 - (ii) 50 dB **(1,000 times less)**
- (b) for frequencies equal to or greater than 30 MHz — the lesser of:
 - (ii) 70 dB **(1,000,000 times less)**

pX or PEP means the peak envelope power in watts supplied to the antenna transmission line.

pY means the mean power in watts supplied to the antenna transmission line.

Section 8

The licensee of an amateur station (other than an amateur beacon station or amateur repeater station) may, on the following days, substitute the prefix letters VK in the call sign of the station with the prefix letters AX:

- (a) 26 January; ([Australia Day](#))
- (b) 25 April; ([ANZAC Day](#))
- (c) 17 May. ([World Telecommunications and Information Society Day](#))

Example If the call sign specified in the licensee's licence is VK1ZZZ, the licensee may use the call sign AX1ZZZ on the days mentioned above.

The licensee must transmit the call sign of any station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's amateur station:

- (a) at the beginning of the transmission.
- (b) at the end of the transmission.
- (c) if the transmission lasts more than **10 minutes** — at least once during each period of 10 minutes, or part thereof, in the transmission.

If the licensee makes a series of transmissions, the licensee must transmit the call sign of the station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's amateur station:

- (a) at the beginning of the series of transmissions.
- (b) at the end of the series of transmissions.
- (c) if the series of transmissions lasts more than **10 minutes** — at least once during each period of 10 minutes, or part thereof, during the series.

If operating in a group of two or more stations, at least one station in the group of stations is to transmit the call signs of all the stations in the group of stations.

- a) at the beginning of a transmission, or series of transmissions.
- b) at the end of a transmission or series of transmissions.
- c) if a transmission or series of transmissions lasts for more than 30 minutes — at least once during each period of **30 minutes**, or part thereof, of the transmission or series of transmissions.

A licensee must not operate an amateur station unless:

- (a) the content of the signal is intelligible; or
- (b) if the content of the signal is unintelligible – the signal is transmitted for the purposes of conducting a brief test or making an adjustment to the station. E.g. sending a test tone.

The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit signals that are encoded for the purpose of obscuring the meaning of the signals, except for:

- (a) signals exchanged between an amateur station and a space station in an amateur-satellite service for the purpose of controlling the operation of the space station; (This is public code but secure so no one can tamper with the satellite) and

- (b) signals exchanged between an amateur station and an unattended amateur station for the purpose of controlling the operation of the unattended amateur station; (This is public code but secure so no one can tamper with the station) and
- (c) intercommunications when participating in emergency services operations or training exercises related to emergency services.

The licensee must not operate an amateur station if its operation causes interference to radiocommunications due to transmissions that:

- (a) vary from a frequency on which the station is authorised to operate; (Frequency drift) or
- (b) have key impact emissions as a side effect of Morse code transmission; (Key clicks is the common cause here) or
- (c) contain harmonics; (Untuned radio) or
- (d) causes an emission outside the necessary bandwidth of the transmission. (Bandwidth filters not effective)

The licensee must take measures that are reasonably practicable to erect, fix, place and use an amateur station in a way that avoids interference to the efficient and convenient working of other stations. (Don't put your antenna too close to the neighbours TV antenna)

If the licensee proposes to use an amateur station to retransmit a transmission originating from another amateur station (**second station**), the licensee must:

- (a) obtain the consent of the licensee making the transmission from the second station to retransmit the transmission; and
- (b) transmit the second station's call sign at the beginning and the end of each transmission; and
- (c) indicate, as part of the transmission, that it is primarily a retransmission of a transmission of another amateur station.

Section 8A

The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit a signal to another amateur station, through an amateur repeater station, unless the licensee is authorised under the licence to transmit on the repeater output of the amateur repeater station.

Don't use a repeater that will transmit a signal outside the allocated frequencies for your licence. Know your operating frequencies and modes.

The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit a signal to another amateur station, through two or more amateur repeater stations (**interim stations**) that can transmit to one or more of the interim stations unless the licensee is authorised under its licence to use the repeater output of each of the interim stations.

Don't use a repeater that will transmit outside the allocated frequencies for your licence. Know your operating frequencies and modes.

The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit a signal to a second amateur station through a third amateur station that is not an amateur repeater station unless the licensee is authorised under the licence to transmit on the third amateur station's transmission frequency.

Don't use a repeater that will transmit outside the allocated frequencies for your licence. Know your operating frequencies and modes.

The licensee must not operate an amateur station to transmit a signal to another amateur station, through two or more other amateur stations that are not amateur repeater stations (interim stations), unless the licensee is authorised under its licence to transmit on the transmission frequency of each of the interim stations.

Don't use a repeater that will transmit outside the allocated frequencies for your licence. Know your operating frequencies and modes.

Section 9

The licensee must ensure that an amateur station is always operated by a qualified operator or qualified person in attendance at the site of the amateur station, unless the station is:

- (a) an amateur repeater station.
- (b) an amateur beacon station.
- (c) an amateur station using automatic mode.
- (d) an amateur station using computer-controlled mode; or
- (e) an amateur station at an isolated location, the licensee must ensure, that always when an amateur station is operated unattended:
 - (a) a timer is fitted to the station to cause its automatic shutdown if a malfunction causes an unintended transmission of more than 10 minutes' duration; (As in a repeater station) and
 - (b) a transmission from the station can be terminated promptly if the transmission causes interference to another service. (Some amateurs have a cut out switch)

Section 10

The licensee must not operate an amateur station at a location not mentioned in the licence for the station for a continuous period **longer than 4 months**.

If the licensee intends to operate an amateur station at a location not mentioned in the licence for a continuous period longer than 4 months, notify ACMA to the change of licence address.

Section 11A

The licensee must not, directly or indirectly, connect the station to a public telecommunications network, unless the licensee has implemented reasonable measures to ensure that only appropriately licensed persons access the station to transmit a signal to another amateur station. (Secure the station when not in use.)

Appropriately licensed person means a person holding a licence that authorises that person to operate a station using the frequency and emission mode of the station being accessed.

Section 11B

A person is using a thing (the item) that is connected to a public telecommunications network; and

- (b) the licensee connects the item to a station authorised by the licence, whether manually or automatically.

the licensee must advise the person:

- (c) that the person's communications may be overheard or received by other persons; and

(d) to disconnect the item if the person does not wish to continue with the connection of the item to the station.

Example: In an emergency, your radio was connected to the telephone system through an approved interface.

Note It is an offence to intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system. This consists of listening to or recording, by any means, such a communication in its passage over that telecommunications system without the knowledge of the person making the communication. (illegal for others to listen in)

