

## THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

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(under section 5 (1) (d) )

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THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 5 (1) (d) )

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (EXEMPTIONS) REGULATIONS,  
1973

(Made by the Minister on the 24th day of May, 1972)

L.N. 192/73

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Exemptions) Regulations, 1973.

2. In these Regulations—

“antenna gain” means the ratio of the power required at the input of a reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce in a given direction, the same field at the same distance, and when not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the radiation main lobe;

“assigned frequency” means the centre of the frequency band assigned to a station;

“carrier” or carrier wave means an electromagnetic wave suitable for being modulated;

“common carrier” means a lawfully authorized company or organization carrying on a telecommunication service available to the general public in accordance with the terms and conditions of their authorization;

“damped waves” or “class B emissions” means waves of which the amplitude of successive cycles, at the source, progressively diminishes;

“decibel” or “db” means the ratio of two amounts of power expressed as a number which is ten times the logarithm to the base of 10 of this ratio;

“effective radiated power” means the power supplied to the antenna multiplied by the relative gain of the antenna in a given direction;

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“emission” means radiation produced or the production of radiation, by a radio transmitting system;

“I.S.M. apparatus” means any device, apparatus or equipment which—

(a) is operated for industrial, scientific, medical or similar purposes;

(b) produces and utilizes radio frequency energy in its operation; and

(c) is not used for radiocommunication;

“modulation” means the process, or the result of the process whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave;

“polarization of an antenna” means the direction of the electrostatic lines of flux of the wave radiated from the antenna, that is to say, when the electrostatic lines are vertical the waves are said to be vertically polarized;

“radiocommunication” means telecommunication by means of radio waves;

“telegraph station” means all that equipment or apparatus necessary at one location for carrying on a telegraph service.

3.—(1) Where any station or apparatus specified in paragraph (2) is established or operated by any person in conformity with the technical characteristics and conditions specified herein in relation to such station or apparatus, that person shall not be required to obtain a licence in respect of any such station or apparatus.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply to the following stations and apparatus, namely—

(a) any telegraph station or apparatus which—

(i) depends for its operation on and is connected to any licensed common carrier systems;

(ii) complies with all the requirements, (technical or otherwise) set out in the licence issued in respect of the common carrier system or service concerned;

(iii) is used exclusively for the reception of news transmitted by news agencies and intended for reception by subscribers to their service; or

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- (iv) is not used to transmit or receive third party messages;
- (b) any radio microphone or communication device of which—
  - (i) the carrier of the device is maintained within the band 26.97–27.27 megahertz;
  - (ii) all emissions including modulation products below 26.97 megahertz or above 27.27 megahertz are suppressed 20 db or more below the level of the unmodulated carrier;
  - (iii) the input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of filament or heater power) does not exceed 100 milliwatts; and
  - (iv) the antenna consists of a single element which does not exceed 5 feet in length;
- (c) any radio microphone which operates above 30 megahertz, of which—
  - (i) the emissions therefrom are confined within a band 50 Kilohertz wide centered on the operating frequency, so, however, that when operation is confined within the band 88–108 megahertz a bandwidth of 200 kilohertz centered on the operating frequency may be used;
  - (ii) the input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of filament or heater power) does not exceed 100 milliwatts;
  - (iii) the antenna consists of a single element which does not exceed 5 feet in length;
- (d) radio record players of which—
  - (i) the carrier of the device is maintained within the band 510–1600 kilohertz;
  - (ii) all emissions including modulation products below 510 kilohertz or above 1600 kilohertz are suppressed 20 db below the level of the unmodulated carrier;
  - (iii) the power input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of filament or heater power) does not exceed 100 milliwatts;
  - (iv) the total length of the antenna, including transmission line if used, does not exceed 10 feet; and
  - (v) the radio frequency voltage appearing on each power supply lead does not exceed 200 microvolts under any conditions of operation;

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- (e) paging systems which operate on frequencies between 10 and 15 kilohertz and are not capable of emitting waves of a field strength greater than that which would be produced by—
  - (i) one watt of radio frequency energy on any frequency from 20 to 200 kilohertz;
  - (ii) one-half milliwatt on any frequency from 250 to 500 kilohertz; and
  - (iii) fifty micro-watts on any frequency above 500 kilohertz;
- (f) paging systems which are designed for the reception of paging signals and are not capable of emitting radio waves of a field strength greater than 10 microvolts per metre at 10 feet at any frequency other than the frequency to which the receiver is tuned;
- (g) apparatus used for the remote operation of an alarm signal device in the protection of life and property which is designed—
  - (i) to transmit a single radio signal (excluding speech) to initiate each separate operation, and is not capable of emitting radio waves of a field strength greater than one volt per metre at 25 feet; and
  - (ii) to operate with continuous waves (excluding speech) with an effective radiated power not exceeding 10 milliwatts;
- (h) apparatus for the remote operation of a private receiving station or radio apparatus which operates only on a frequency between 27.180 and 27.210 megahertz and is not capable of emitting radio waves of a field strength greater than 400 milliwatts per meter at 10 feet;
- (i) apparatus to control the opening and closing of doors or gates or for other similar purposes which operates on a frequency between 10 and 30 kilohertz and is not capable of emitting radio waves of a field strength greater than 45 millivolts per metre at a distance of 35 feet; and
- (j) apparatus for the remote control of models or other devices which operates within the band 27.180–27.210 megahertz and is not capable of emitting radio waves of a field strength greater than 1 volt per metre at 25 feet.

(3) Where any station or apparatus specified in paragraph (2) is established or operated contrary to the characteristics or conditions

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specified in relation thereto, the exemption obtained by any person pursuant to paragraph (1) shall no longer apply, and the person establishing or operating the station or apparatus shall immediately comply with all provisions of the Act or any regulations made thereunder (respecting licensing or otherwise), which relate to the type of station or apparatus concerned.

4. The operation of any low power device which produces class B emissions or damped waves is hereby prohibited.

5.—(1) No person shall operate any station or apparatus specified in sub-paragraphs (b)-(j) of paragraph (2) of regulation 3 in such a manner as to cause harmful interference to any licensed radio station or private receiving station.

(2) Where harmful interference is so caused, the owner or operator of the station or apparatus may be required by the Postmaster-General or any inspector to take such steps as are necessary for the prevention of further harmful interference or to restrict or cease operation of the station or apparatus causing the harmful interference pending adjustment of the equipment to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General or the inspector as the case may be.

6.—(1) Where any person establishes or operates any Industrial, Scientific or Medical apparatus (hereinafter referred to as I.S.M. apparatus) in conformity with the technical characteristics and conditions specified herein in relation to such apparatus, that person shall not be required to obtain a licence in respect of any such apparatus.

(2) I.S.M. apparatus may produce radio frequency energy in the frequency bands set out in the Schedule hereto.

(3) I.S.M. apparatus operating in the frequency bands set out in the Schedule shall not radiate outside those frequency bands any emission having a field intensity in excess of 25 microvolts per metre at a distance greater than 1,000 feet from the apparatus.

7.—(1) Field intensity in relation to I.S.M. apparatus in microvolts per metre shall be those measured values indicated by a field strength metre approved by the Postmaster-General, or any other instrument approved by the Postmaster-General giving equivalent measurements.

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(2) A field strength metre mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be adjusted in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions to read such quasi peak values of field strength as may be approved by the Postmaster-General.

(3) A horizontally polarized dipole antenna having a height of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet shall be used for measurement of field strength at any frequency above 25 megahertz.

(4) Field intensity measurements shall be made in accordance with such engineering practice as may be approved by the Postmaster-General.

8.—(1) Notwithstanding the limits of radiation from any I.S.M. apparatus specified in paragraph (3) of regulation 6, where harmful interference is being caused to telecommunications services being operated in accordance with the Act by any such apparatus, the Postmaster-General or an inspector may require the owner or operator of such apparatus to suppress the radiation from apparatus to values lower than those specified in that paragraph.

(2) Where in the opinion of the Postmaster-General or an inspector the radiation from any I.S.M. apparatus should be suppressed pursuant to paragraph (1), he shall serve a notice in writing on the owner or operator of the apparatus concerned requiring him to effect the necessary suppression, and any such owner or operator so served shall, subject to paragraph (3), forthwith comply with the requirement contained in the notice.

(3) Any owner or operator of I.S.M. apparatus aggrieved by any requirement of the Postmaster-General or an inspector pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), may within fourteen days from the date on which the notice was served on him, appeal in writing to the Minister, who may make such decision in relation thereto as he thinks fit, and shall notify the Postmaster-General or the inspector, as the case may be, and the owner or operator of the equipment concerned, in writing as soon as may be, of his decision in the matter.

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SCHEDULE

(Regulation 6 (2))

	Upper Frequency Limit megahertz	Lower Frequency Limit megahertz	Centre Frequency megahertz
1	13.5667	13.5532	13.560
2	27.2827	26.9753	27.120
3	40.7003	40.6597	40.680
4	940.0000	890.0000	915.000
5	2500.0000	2400.0000	2450.000
6	5875.0000	5725.0000	5800.000
7	24250.0000	24000.0000	24125.000



THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 8)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE)  
REGULATIONS, 1973

(Made by the Minister on the 30th day of October, 1973)

L.N. 441/73  
Amends.  
L.N. 80F/80  
178E/87  
41/96

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Private Radio Service) Regulations, 1973.
2. In these Regulations—
  - “amplitude modulation” means modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is the characteristic varied;
  - “antenna directivity” means the direction in degrees clockwise, from true north of the centre of the main lobe of the antenna radiation;
  - “antenna gain” means the ratio of the power required at the input of a reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field at the same distance, and when not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to gain in the direction of the radiation main lobe;
  - “assigned frequency” means centre of the frequency band assigned to a station;
  - “assigned frequency band” means the frequency band of which the centre coincides with the frequency assigned to the station and the width of which equals the necessary bandwidth plus twice the absolute value of the frequency tolerance;
  - “base station” means a land station in the land mobile service carrying on a service with land mobile stations, or in some instances with stations other than land mobile stations;
  - “call sign” means a specific signal assigned to a station by the Postmaster-General or approved by him for use by that station, for the purpose of identifying transmissions made by that station;

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- “carrier or carrier wave” means an electromagnetic wave suitable for being modulated;
- “C.C.I.R.” means the International Radio Consultative Committee, which is an organ of the International Telecommunication Union;
- “decibel or db” means the ratio of two amounts of power expressed as a number which is ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of this ratio;
- “duplex operation” means a method of operation in which transmission is possible simultaneously in both directions;
- “emission” means radiation produced or the production of radiation by a radio transmitting system;
- “emission classification” means the classification of emissions according to the pertinent characteristics of the emission and the figures and letters used to indicate such characteristics, such figures and letters being formulated in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention and the recommendations of the C.C.I.R.;
- “fixed service” means a service of radiocommunication between specified fixed points;
- “fixed station” means a station in the fixed service;
- “frequency tolerance” means the maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency, or by the characteristic frequency of an emission from the reference frequency and the frequency tolerance shall be expressed in parts in  $10^6$  or in cycles per second;
- “International Telecommunication Convention” means the International Telecommunication Convention signed in Montreux on the 12th November, 1965, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any conventions or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution therefor or for the amendment thereof;
- “land mobile service” means a mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations;
- “land mobile station” means mobile station in the land mobile service capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent;

“licensee” means the holder of a valid licence from the Postmaster-General to establish, maintain or use, or to use only, as the case may require, a station or stations for operation in the private radio service;

“mean power of a radio transmitter” means the power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during normal operation, averaged over a time sufficiently long compared with the period of the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation, a time of 1/10 second during which the mean power is greatest being usually selected;

“modulation” means the process, or the result of the process, whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave;

“necessary bandwidth” means in relation to a given class of emission, the minimum value of the occupied bandwidth sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required for the system employed under specified conditions and includes emissions useful for the good functioning of the receiving equipment;

“occupied bandwidth” means the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power radiated by a given emission, with the exception of certain cases where the percentage of 0.5% may lead to difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidth when a different percentage approved by the Postmaster-General may be used;

“polarization of an antenna” means the direction of the electrostatic lines of flux of the wave radiated from the antenna, that is to say, when the electrostatic lines are vertical, the wave is said to be vertically polarized;

“portable station” means a station in a radio service designed to be transported from place to place;

“private radio service” means a radio service established for the transmission and reception of private radiocommunications and is not open to public correspondence;

“private radio station” means a station in a private radio service;

“radiocommunication” means telecommunication by means of radio waves;

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“radio transmitting system” means apparatus comprising a radio transmitter connected to its antenna or several radio transmitters connected to a common antenna;

“reference antenna” means a centre-fed half-wave loss-free dipole isolated in space, the equatorial plane of which contains the given direction;

“relay station” means a station in the fixed or mobile service which simultaneously receives and re-transmits radiocommunications;

“simplex operation” means a method of operation in which transmission is made possible alternately in each direction, for example, by means of manual control;

“telephony” means a system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or in some cases, other sounds.

3.—(1) The Postmaster-General may issue a licence authorizing the establishment, maintenance and use of one or more stations for operation in the private radio service on application being made to him in the form set out as Form A in the Second Schedule, and on payment by the applicant to the Postmaster-General of the annual fee specified in the First Schedule in respect of that type of licence, and that licence shall be in the form set out as Form B in the Second Schedule.

Second  
Schedule.

First  
Schedule.  
Form B.

(2) The Postmaster-General may in addition to any licence issued pursuant to paragraph (1) in respect of any station, issue a licence (hereinafter referred to as a “Private Radio Station (User) Licence”) authorizing the use only of one or more such stations for operation in the private radio service, on application being made to him in the form set out as Form C in the Second Schedule, and on payment by the applicant to the Postmaster-General of the annual fee specified in the First Schedule, and such licence shall be in the form set out as Form D in the Second Schedule.

Form C.

Form D.

(3) A licence issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (1) or (2) may be renewed each year on payment to the Postmaster-General of the annual fee specified in respect thereto in the First Schedule.

(4) Notwithstanding provisions of paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), the Postmaster-General may issue a non-renewable licence authorizing the use of one or more stations for operation in the private radio service for a specified limited period of less than one year on application being

made to him in writing and on payment by the applicant of the appropriate fee in accordance with regulation 33.

(5) The Postmaster-General may, on being satisfied that any licence issued pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2) or (4) has been lost or destroyed, issue to the licensee a substitute of such licence on payment by him of the fee specified in respect thereto in the First Schedule.

(6) A licence issued under this regulation shall not be transferable or assignable so, however, that where the licensee is an organization the Postmaster-General may amend the licence to show a change in the name of the licensee provided there has been no change in the ownership or control of the organization.

4. A licence issued in accordance with regulation 3 shall include in the case of each station the following—

- (a) assigned frequency;
- (b) frequency tolerance;
- (c) necessary bandwidth;
- (d) emission classification;
- (e) mean power of the transmitter;
- (f) polarization, gain and directivity of the antenna; and
- (g) in the case of a fixed station or base station, the exact location of the transmitter.

5. The Postmaster-General shall not issue a licence permitting the installation and operation of a station in the private radio service within one mile of an established aerodrome unless the applicant has obtained approval from the Director of Civil Aviation for the location of that station at the proposed site and the erection thereon of masts, towers and other vertical structures related to the antenna system of the station.

6.—(1) The Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, grant a licence in respect of a station in the private radio service subject to the condition that such station shall be operated only by the holder of such Operator's Certificate as may be specified by the Postmaster-General in the licence.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), where the operation of a transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, and the stability of the frequencies is maintained by the transmitter itself

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within the limits of tolerance specified in these Regulations such station in the private radio service may with the approval of the Postmaster-General, be operated by the licensee or his agent.

7. The licensee shall be responsible at all times for the operation of any station in respect of which he is the licensee, and to this end shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that access to the apparatus cannot be obtained by unauthorized persons at any time.

8. Subject to regulation 9, a station in the private radio service shall be used exclusively for the purpose of sending and receiving messages, on the business of the licensee, to or from other stations, established and maintained by the licensee under and by virtue of a valid licence granted in accordance with these Regulations, and the transmission or receiving of third party messages is strictly prohibited except in the special circumstances provided for in these Regulations.

9.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 8, the Postmaster-General may issue licences in respect of a station which is to be used by more than one person or organization, so, however, that the operation and use of such a station shall be in accordance with provisions of this regulation in addition to other relevant provisions of these Regulations.

(2) Intercommunication between the licensees sharing the use of a station is strictly forbidden except for any service messages which may be necessary for the proper operation and maintenance of the station or system as a whole, or as provided in paragraph (1).

(3) The responsibility for the maintenance of a jointly used station within the characteristics specified in the licences in respect of that station, shall be the responsibility of the person or organization licensed to establish, maintain and use the station.

(4) A Private Radio Station (User) Licence issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of regulation 3 shall become null and void at any time that the licence to establish, maintain and use the same station issued pursuant to paragraph (1) of regulation 3 has expired, been withdrawn or become invalid.

10. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in these Regulations, the operator of any station in the private radio service may operate the station in any way which may be necessary to attract

attention, and to pass third party messages where such use is solely for the protection of life and property.

**11.**—(1) A record shall be kept at each station in the private radio service in a log book of a type approved by the Postmaster-General. or all transmissions from that station, showing the date and time of each transmission, the frequency and type of emission used and the call sign of any station or stations worked, and each entry recorded in the log book shall be made immediately below the preceding one.

(2) The record of each transmission entered in the log book in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be initialled by the licensee

(3) Each log book containing the records required under this regulation shall be preserved for a period of at least one year following the last date of entry therein and shall be produced for inspection on the request of the Postmaster-General.

**12.**—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 11, a station in the private radio service operating above 26 MHz shall not be required to keep the record specified unless instructed by the Postmaster-General in writing to do so.

(2) The instructions by the Postmaster-General referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the period over which the record is to be kept and the purpose of which it is required.

**13.**—(1) Stations in the private radio service shall be so operated as not to cause harmful interference with the working of other stations and before any message is sent the operator shall ensure that no other station is sending at that time.

(2) A station in the private radio service shall be identified by the transmission of its call sign at the beginning and end of each period of operation or every ten minutes during operations of more than ten minutes duration.

(3) In the event of harmful interference being caused by any station in the private radio service, the licensee shall be required by the Postmaster-General to restrict or cease operation of the station pending satisfactory adjustment of equipment.

**14.**—(1) The assignment of a frequency or frequencies to any station in the private radio service shall not confer a monopoly of the use of

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such frequency or frequencies on the licensee nor shall an assignment be construed as conferring any right to continued tenure in respect of such frequency or frequencies.

(2) Frequencies assigned for the use of any licensee are liable to simultaneous assignment to any other licensee or to change where this is necessary in the opinion of the Postmaster-General to effect a more efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum or to comply with any international agreement which the Government has ratified or accepted, or otherwise.

**15.—**(1) The licensee or operator of a station in the private radio service shall not transmit, nor cause nor permit to be transmitted—

- (a) superfluous signals;
- (b) test and adjustment signals made in such a way as to cause harmful interference to any other lawfully operated station;
- (c) test and adjustment signals which may be confused with any message, abbreviation, or other signal, having special significance in the radiocommunication service;
- (d) any radiocommunication of a false or misleading character, and in particular any false or deceptive distress signal or call; or
- (e) any radiocommunication of a seditious, obscene, or libellous nature, or of an offensive nature or meaning.

(2) Where there is a contravention of the provisions of subparagraphs (a), (b), or (c) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—

- (a) if it is the first such contravention from that station, send a warning in writing to the licensee of the station concerned to the effect that any similar contravention may result in the suspension of the licence granted to him in respect of that station; and
- (b) in the case of any subsequent contravention from that station suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months, and notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing that his licence has been suspended giving details of the suspension and requiring him to deliver the licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.

(3) Where there is contravention of the provisions of subparagraph (d) or (e) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—



- (a) if it is the first such contravention from that station suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months;
- (b) in the case of any subsequent contraventions from that station, cancel the licence granted in respect of that station; and
- (c) notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing, that his licence has been suspended or cancelled as the case may be, giving details of the suspension or cancellation, and requiring him to deliver his licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General:

Provided that a licensee aggrieved by the decision taken by the Postmaster-General pursuant to sub-paragraphs (a), (b) or (c), may within fourteen days of the date on which the decision from which he is appealing is communicated to him, appeal in writing to the Minister, who may make such order in relation thereto as he thinks fit, and shall notify the Postmaster-General and the licensee in writing as soon as may be, of his decision in the matter.

**16.** Licensees and other lawful radio operators shall pay due regard to the provisions of any International Telecommunication Convention and any bilateral or multilateral telecommunication agreement for the time being in force, to which Jamaica is a party, and any pertinent regulation made under such convention or agreement.

**17.** Any officer or sub-officer of the Constabulary Force or any other person authorized in that behalf by the Postmaster-General, may require any person found in possession of, or operating a private radio station, to prove the existence of a valid licence relating to such station and operations, and any person failing or refusing to produce an appropriate licence within seven days of being so required, shall be guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction thereof before a Resident Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

**18.—(1)** A licensee, operator, or other person who, by virtue of his participation in the operation of a radio station, has access to public or private correspondence or other radiocommunication not intended for his information, shall preserve the secrecy thereof and shall not in any unauthorized manner make use of any information contained therein, whether received voluntarily or otherwise, and shall not publish or disclose to any other person, any such information or the existence thereof.

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(2) A licensee, operator, or other person shall not divulge to any person other than a public officer duly authorized in that behalf, any message received by him other than messages in connection with his business received from other stations, time signals, musical performances, and messages transmitted by any station for general information.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction thereof before a Resident Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent a person duly authorized in that behalf from giving a copy of any telegram or information relating to any telegram, to any public officer or other person entitled thereto.

**19.** Wherever the nature of the service permits, the licensee shall install appropriate directive antennas or antenna systems for transmission and reception, so, however, that this requirement may be waived by the Postmaster-General, for such period as he may determine, in cases where it is proved to his satisfaction by the licensee, that such a waiver for such a period will not in the particular circumstances result in interference to any other lawfully operated service, or in a derogation in the use of the radio frequency spectrum.

**20.** Any masts, towers or vertical structures related to any antenna system at any lawfully authorized station shall be so erected and maintained as to satisfy good standards of engineering practice and shall not under any circumstances present a hazard to the public.

**21.** Every licensee shall ensure that the energy radiated by the receiving apparatus is reduced to the lowest possible value and that it does not cause harmful interference to other lawfully operated stations.

**22.** Every licensee shall ensure that the level of radio frequency harmonics and other non-essential emissions of the station in respect of which he holds a licence are kept at the lowest value which the general state of development of radio apparatus permits and in no case shall the level of spurious emissions exceed the level specified in the International Telecommunication Convention.

23. Every licensee shall ensure that the station in respect of which he holds a licence, operates in accordance with the characteristics specified in the Schedule attached to the licence.

24.—(1) In the event of any station being dismantled, the licensee shall, within fourteen days thereafter notify the Postmaster-General in writing accordingly, specifying whether that station will be—

- (a) re-erected at a different location;
- (b) sold or otherwise disposed of; or
- (c) retired from service.

(2) Where any station is to be re-erected at a different location, such station shall not be so re-erected or put into operation without prior approval having been obtained in writing from the Postmaster-General and in the case of a mobile and transportable station, approval for any change in the area of operation of such station shall be similarly obtained from the Postmaster-General.

(3) Where a station is sold or otherwise disposed of, the name and address of the purchaser or transferee, as the case may be, shall be supplied in writing by the licensee to the Postmaster-General within fourteen days of such sale or transfer.

(4) Where a station is permanently retired from service as being no longer serviceable, appropriate proof to this effect shall be furnished to the Postmaster-General.

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to any station temporarily taken out of service for repairs.

25.—(1) Every licensee or his agent shall afford the Postmaster-General or his agent at any reasonable time, entry into any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft in which is located any private radio station and shall give all reasonable assistance as may be required by the Postmaster-General or his agent, as the case may be, during his inspection.

(2) The inspection referred to in paragraph (1) may include such tests and measurements as may be required to ascertain whether or not the apparatus at the station complies with the technical characteristics set out in the Schedule attached to the licence.

26.—(1) Where the Postmaster-General is advised that harmful interference is being experienced by any licensee he shall forthwith make such

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973*

investigations as he may consider necessary to determine the cause of such interference and to determine what measures may be taken to remove the interference.

(2) Every licensee shall comply with any request of the Postmaster-General for the carrying out without undue delay of any tests he may deem necessary, at mutually agreed times.

**27.—**(1) Where any investigation referred to in regulation 26 discloses that the harmful interference is due to an offence against the Act, these Regulations, or the conditions of his licence, committed by any licensee, the Postmaster-General shall call upon the offending licensee to cease operations immediately and may suspend such licence either permanently or temporarily for such period as he may consider appropriate in the particular circumstances.

(2) Where any licence has been temporarily suspended pursuant to this regulation, operation from the station concerned shall not be resumed until the harmful interference has been eliminated.

**28.** Where any investigation made pursuant to regulation 26 discloses that the harmful interference complained of is due to the faulty operation of a licensed radio transmitter or associated apparatus the licensee responsible for such faulty operation shall upon being advised by the Postmaster-General of the results of the investigation, cease operations until the harmful interference is eliminated.

**29.** Where any harmful interference occurs at sites commonly or freely shared by licensees or at contiguous locations occupied by licensees all lawfully and properly operating, the affected licensee shall, before requesting the intervention of the Postmaster-General, exercise the utmost goodwill and, with the assistance of other licensees, determine and apply measures necessary to eliminate the interference.

**30.—**(1) Where in any case of harmful interference referred to in regulation 29 the parties to the dispute are unable to agree to a solution to the interference between themselves and the intervention of the Postmaster-General is sought, the Postmaster-General shall endeavour, with the co-operation of the affected licensees, to determine all the measures which may be required to eliminate the interference, and to take such steps as may be necessary and lawful to enforce his decisions.

(2) In arriving at his decision, the Postmaster-General shall bear in mind—

- (a) the priorities attached to the various services as follows—
  - (i) first priority: security services—Armed Forces and police;  
safety services—central and local government, maritime, aeronautical, fire, municipal, ambulance, water supply, road maintenance;
  - (ii) second priority: public utilities—electricity, public or common carrier telecommunication services and broadcasting;
  - (iii) third priority: private users—industrial, professional, business and personal; and
- (b) the equal right of all private users to operate, giving due consideration to prior occupancy at any site or contiguous place.

31.—(1) Any licensee who does not accept the measures decided on by the Postmaster-General (in so far as such measures relate to him) for the elimination of harmful interference in accordance with the provisions of regulation 30, shall have the right to appeal to the Minister:

Provided that such licensee shall cease any of his operations causing harmful interference, pending the settlement of the matter.

(2) The Minister when so appealed to shall require the advisory committee to investigate the matter and forward to him a report with their recommendations and after considering the report and recommendations, the Minister shall give his decision on the matter, which shall be final.

32. Every licensee shall keep a copy of these Regulations and shall make them available to every person assigned by him to use and operate the stations.

33.—(1) Where the total annual fee in respect of any licence issued or renewed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of regulation 3 exceeds one hundred dollars, the licensee may elect to make quarterly or half-yearly payments counting from the date of issue of the licence.

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973**

(2) A licence in respect of which the specified renewal fee or quarterly or half-yearly payment, as the case may be, has not been paid on or before the due date, shall become invalid on the day after such due date.

(3) Licences issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4) of regulation 3 may be issued for periods of three months, six months or nine months, the fee applicable being one-quarter, one-half or three-quarters of the annual fee as the case may require, which fee shall be paid in full in advance.

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

(Regulation 3)

**1. Private Radio Station Licence**

**Annual fee for transmitter(s) operating—**

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| (a) Single frequency mode above 30 MHz but not exceeding 470 MHz—   |          |
| (i) with mean power up to but not exceeding one watt ... ..   | \$ 1,000 |
| (ii) with mean power not exceeding 100 watts  | \$ 2,000 |
| (iii) with mean power exceeding 100 watts ...   | \$ 5,000 |
| (b) For two frequency (duplex) not exceeding 470 MHz serving single Licensee—   |          |
| (i) with mean power up to but not exceeding one watt ... ..   | \$ 4,000 |
| (ii) with mean power up to but not exceeding 100 watts ... ..   | \$ 7,000 |
| (iii) with mean power exceeding 100 watts ...   | \$10,000 |
| (c) Radio paging transmitter at a site serving more than one organization ... ..  | \$10,000 |
| (d) On a frequency exceeding 470 MHz but less than 900 MHz but not including Cellular Radio and Mobile Trucking Services in the band 806-890 MHz with bandwidth not exceeding 25 KHz— |          |
| (i) with a mean power up to but not exceeding one watt ... ..   | \$ 1,000 |
| (ii) with a mean power up to but not exceeding 100 watts ... ..   | \$ 2,000 |
| (iii) with a mean power exceeding 100 watts ...   | \$ 5,000 |
| (e) Two frequency (duplex) as in (d) above serving a single Licensee—   |          |
| (i) with a mean power up to but not exceeding one watt ... ..   | \$ 4,000 |
| (ii) with a mean power up to but not exceeding 100 watts ... ..   | \$ 7,000 |
| (iii) with a mean power exceeding 100 watts ...   | \$10,000 |

FIRST SCHEDULE, *contd.*

(f) For two frequencies serving multiple users in a community-service mode—		
(i) with a mean power up to but not exceeding one watt	... ..	\$ 50,000
(ii) with a mean power up to but not exceeding 100 watts	... ..	\$ 75,000
(iii) with a mean power exceeding 100 watts	... ..	\$ 100,000
(g) Private Radio Station (User) Licence Annual Fee	... ..	\$ 600
(h) Substitute Licence	... ..	\$ 100
2. For transmitters operating point to point Microwave Links		
(i) with bandwidth not exceeding 1,000 KHz	... ..	\$ 10,000
(ii) with bandwidth not exceeding 5,000 KHz	... ..	\$ 200,000
(iii) with bandwidth not exceeding 10,000 KHz	... ..	\$ 500,000
(iv) with bandwidth not exceeding 15,000 KHz	... ..	\$ 700,000
(v) with bandwidth not exceeding 20,000 KHz	... ..	\$ 850,000
(vi) with bandwidth not exceeding 25,000 KHz	... ..	\$1,000,000
(vii) with bandwidth not exceeding 30,000 KHz	... ..	\$1,200,000
(viii) with bandwidth not exceeding 35,000 KHz	... ..	\$1,400,000
(ix) with bandwidth not exceeding 45,000 KHz	... ..	\$1,600,000
(x) with bandwidth not exceeding 55,000 KHz	... ..	\$1,800,000
(xi) with bandwidth exceeding 55,000 KHz	... ..	\$2,000,000
3. Transmitters operating point to point Studio to Transmitters Link		
(i) for bandwidth not exceeding 50 KHz	... ..	\$ 100,000
(ii) for bandwidth not exceeding 500 KHz	... ..	\$ 500,000
4. For transmitters operating point to point link in the band 900 MHz to 1000 MHz		
(i) for bandwidth not exceeding 25 KHz	... ..	\$ 30,000
(ii) for bandwidth not exceeding 50 KHz	... ..	\$ 50,000
5. Cellular Radio Telephone Service (Licence) Annual Fee for each transmitter		
(i) for transmitter operating 5 channels or less per cell site	... ..	\$1,000,000
(ii) for transmitter operating 10 channels or less per cell site	... ..	\$2,000,000
(iii) for transmitter operating in excess of 10 channels per cell site	... ..	\$4,000,000
(iv) Substitute Licence	... ..	\$ 10,000
6. Mobile Trunking Service Annual Fee for each transmitter		
(i) for transmitter operating 10 channels or less per cell site	... ..	\$ 250,000
(ii) Substitute Licence	... ..	\$ 500

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973**

**FIRST SCHEDULE, *contd.***

7. Dealers Licence Annual Fee	...	...	...	...	\$ 4,000
8. Special Services not Previously Scheduled					
(i) Aeronautical Mobile Aircraft Station	...	...	...	...	\$ 10,000
(ii) Aeronautical Ground Station	...	...	...	...	\$ 6,000
(iii) Aeronautical Special Ground Station	...	...	...	...	\$1,000,000
(iv) Private Satellite Earth Station	...	...	...	...	\$ 100,000
(v) Emergency Earth Station	...	...	...	...	\$ 5,000
(vi) Temporary-use Earth Station	...	...	...	...	\$ 50,000
(vii) Commercial Earth Station	...	...	...	...	\$1,000,000
(viii) Non-Commercial Broadcast Station	...	...	...	...	\$ 20,000
9. Public Cellular Radio Telephone Licence					
Annual Fee for:					
(a) transmitter operating 5 channels or less per cell site	...	...	...	...	\$1,000,000
(b) transmitter operating 10 channels or less per cell site	...	...	...	...	\$2,000,000
(c) transmitter operating in excess of 10 channels	...	...	...	...	\$4,000,000
(d) Substitute Licence	...	...	...	...	\$ 10,000



**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973**

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

**FORM A (Regulation 3 (1), 3 (4) )**

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT**

*Application for Private Radio Station Licence*

1. Name of applicant.....
2. Address.....  
.....
3. Nationality.....
4. Person or organization to be engaged in the installation and maintenance of the equipment.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
.....
5. State your need for radiocommunication and in what way the lack of these facilities has been affecting your activities.  
.....  
.....
6. Date proposed for start of operations.....
7. Particulars of stations should be entered on the Schedule attached hereto.
8. Location of any base, fixed or relay station to be sited within two miles radius of an aerodrome.....  
.....
9. Area of operation of mobile stations.....  
.....
10. If frequency not already assigned state whether single or two frequency operation is required and indicate the frequency band preferred.  
.....  
.....
11. Attach sketch of system in which the use of more than one relay station is proposed.

Signature of applicant.....

Date.....

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973

(Regulation 3(1), 3(4))

SCHEDULE TO APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE RADIO STATION LICENCE

FORM A

Item	Type and location of station	Call sign preferred	TRANSMITTER				ANTENNA		
			Make and model	Frequency MHz.	Emission designation	Mean power watts	Height above ground	Polarization and gain	Directivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973**

**FORM B** (Regulation 3(1), 3(4))

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT**

**PRIVATE RADIO STATION LICENCE**

*(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 3 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Private Radio Service) Regulations, 1973, hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations")*

.....  
of.....

.....  
(hereinafter referred to as "the licensee") is hereby authorized to establish, maintain and use sending and receiving radio stations (hereinafter referred to as "the stations") as specified in the Schedule hereto and to operate the stations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Regulations.

The licensee shall pay to the Postmaster-General the fee specified in the Schedule to the Regulations in accordance with the terms set out in the Regulations.

The licence may be withdrawn or amended by the Postmaster-General by notice in writing given to the licensee.

Licence No. Date of issue.....  
Postmaster-General.

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973**

(Regulation 3(1), 3(4))

**SCHEDULE TO PRIVATE RADIO STATION LICENCE**

Form B

Amendment No. .... Dated. .... Sheet No. .... of. .... Sheets.  
 Annual fee. ....

Item	Type and location of Station	Call sign	TRANSMITTER				ANTENNA			Notes
			Assigned frequency MHz	Frequency tolerance part in 10 <sup>6</sup>	Emission designation	Mean power watts	Polarization and gain	Directivity		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973**

FORM C (Regulation 3(2), 3(4))

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT**

*Application for Private Radio Station (User) Licence*

1. Name of applicant.....
2. Address.....  
.....
3. Nationality.....
4. State your need for radiocommunication and in what way the lack of these facilities has been affecting your activities.  
.....  
.....
5. Date proposed for start of operations.....
6. Particulars of the holder of the licence to establish, maintain and use the station in respect of which his application is being made and with whose approval the application is being made—
  - (a) Name.....
  - (b) Address.....  
.....
  - (c) Licence No.....
  - (d) Signature.....
7. Particulars of stations to be used should be entered on the Schedule attached hereto.
8. Area of operation of mobile stations.....
9. Attach sketch of system in which the use of more than one relay station is proposed.  

Signature of applicant.....  
Date.....

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973**

(Regulation 3(2), 3(4))

**SCHEDULE TO APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE RADIO STATION (USER) LICENCE**

FORM C

Item	Type and location of station	Call sign preferred	TRANSMITTER				ANTENNA		
			Make and model	Frequency MHz.	Emission designation	Mean watts power	Height above ground	Polarization and gain	Directivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973**

FORM D (Regulation 3(2), 3(4))

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT**

**PRIVATE RADIO STATION (USER) LICENCE**

*(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 3 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Private Radio Service) Regulations, 1973, hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations")*

.....  
of.....  
.....  
.....

(hereinafter referred to as "the licensee") is hereby authorized to use sending and receiving stations (hereinafter referred to as "the stations") as specified in the Schedule hereto and to operate the stations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Regulations.

The licensee shall pay to the Postmaster-General the fee specified in the Schedule to the Regulations in accordance with the terms set out in the Regulations.

The licence may be withdrawn or amended by the Postmaster-General by notice in writing given to the licensee.

Licence No ..... Date of issue.....  
Postmaster-General

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[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (PRIVATE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1973

(Regulation 3(2), 3(4))

FORM D SCHEDULE TO PRIVATE RADIO STATION LICENCE

Amendment No. .... Dated ..... Sheet No. .... of ..... Sheets.

Annual fee. ....

Item	Type and location of Station	Call sign	TRANSMITTER				ANTENNA		
			Assigned frequency MHz	Frequency tolerance part in 10 <sup>6</sup>	Emission designation	Mean power watts	Polarization and gain	Directivity	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



## THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 8)THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE)  
REGULATIONS, 1974*(Made by the Minister on the 11th day of September, 1974)*L.N. 414/74  
272/75  
Amdt:  
L.N. 800/80  
1780/87

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Amateur Radio Service) Regulations, 1974.

## 2. In these Regulations—

“amateur radio service” means a service of self-training, inter-communication and technical investigation carried on by amateurs, that is to say, persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest, who have been granted a licence by the Postmaster-General to carry on such service;

“amateur station” means a station in the amateur radio service;

“amplitude modulation” means modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is the characteristic varied;

“anode circuit” means the circuit connected to the anode or element (electrode) of an electron tube (radio valve) through which a principal stream of electrons leaves the inter-electrode space;

“call sign” means a specific signal assigned to a station by the Postmaster-General or approved by him for use by that station, for the purpose of identifying transmissions made by that station;

“carrier or carrier wave” means an electromagnetic wave suitable for being modulated;

“emission” means radiation produced or the production of radiation, by a radio transmitting system;

“farad” means a measure of capacity of an electrical circuit or circuit element to store an electrical charge;

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974*

- “frequency modulation” means modulation in which the frequency of the carrier is the characteristic varied;
- “Hz”, “kHz”, “MHz” or “GHz” means in relation to radio waves, abbreviations of the quantitative expressions Hertz, kiloHertz, MegaHertz and GigaHertz, respectively;
- “International Telecommunication Convention” means the International Telecommunication Convention signed in Montreux on the 12th November, 1965, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any conventions or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution therefor or for the amendment thereof;
- “International Telecommunication Union” means the specialized agency of the United Nations concerned with telecommunications comprised of countries which are parties to the International Telecommunication Convention;
- “licensee” means the holder of a valid licence from the Postmaster-General to operate a station in the amateur radio service, and as respects a permit granted in accordance with regulation 32, includes the holder of such permit during the period of validity of that permit;
- “loran” means a long range pulsed hyperbolic radio aid to navigation, the position lines of which are determined by the measurement of the difference in the time of arrival of synchronized pulses;
- “microfarad” means one millionth of a farad;
- “modulation” means the process, or the result of the process, whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave;
- “portable station” means a station in a radio service designed to be transported from place to place;
- “radiocommunication” means telecommunication by means of radio waves;
- “radio operator’s certificate” means a certificate of competency issued in accordance with regulations relevant thereto;
- “r.m.s. power” means the square root of the mean of the square of the product of the current flowing in the circuit measured in amperes, and the voltage measured in volts;

“telephony” means a system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or in some cases, other sounds;

“television” means a system of telecommunication for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

### *Licences*

3.—(1) The Postmaster-General may grant a licence for the establishment, maintenance and use of one or more stations for operation in the amateur radio service on application being made to him in the form set out as Form A in the Second Schedule, and on payment by the applicant to the Postmaster-General of the fee specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule, and such licence shall be in the form set out as Form B in the Second Schedule and shall expire on the 31st day of March next after the date of issue.

First  
Schedule.  
Second  
Schedule.

(2) A licence issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) may be renewed each year on payment to the Postmaster-General of the annual fee specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule.

(3) A licence issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) which has not been renewed for a period not exceeding five years may be renewed on presentation of the licence to the Postmaster-General and on payment of the annual fees outstanding for the period during which that licence has not been renewed; so, however, that where the licensee voluntarily surrenders his licence to the Postmaster-General before it becomes invalid, no arrears shall be due and collectable in respect of any period up to five years during which the licence has remained with the Postmaster-General, and any licence so surrendered may be renewed within the five-year period next after the date on which it was surrendered on payment of the annual fee in relation thereto in the First Schedule.

(4) Where any licence has not been renewed, or has been surrendered to the Postmaster-General pursuant to paragraph (3) for a period in excess of five years, an application shall be made for a new licence in lieu thereof.

(5) The Postmaster-General may, on being satisfied that a licence issued pursuant to paragraph (1) has been lost or destroyed, issue to the licensee a substitute of such licence on payment by him of the fee specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule.

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974

4.—(1) Stations in the amateur radio service shall be classified as follows—

- (a) Class A;
- (b) Class B; and
- (c) Class C.

(2) The privileges and restrictions applicable to each class of station shall be as set out in these Regulations.

5.—(1) A licence shall not be issued to any person in respect of a station in the amateur radio service unless he is the holder of one of the following certificates—

- (a) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class A;
- (b) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class B;
- (c) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C; or
- (d) any other Radio Operator's Certificate for which the qualifications are not of a lower standard than that required for any Class of Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate.

(2) The qualifications required for each Class of Radio Operator's Certificate prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be those specified in relation thereto in regulations appropriate to radio operators made under the Act.

(3) The privileges and restrictions applicable to each Class of Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate in relation to the amateur radio service shall be those specified in that respect in these Regulations.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) a *bona fide* amateur radio association or society may authorize an official of that association or society, to apply on behalf of the association or society, for a licence to establish, maintain and use an amateur radio station.

(5) An official applying for a licence in accordance with paragraph (4) shall be the holder of at least a valid Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class A, and shall hold the licence, if granted, as a trustee for the association or society on behalf of which the application was made, and shall be responsible for the operation of the station.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the Post-master-General may issue a licence in respect of a station in the amateur radio service to any Commonwealth citizen who is the holder of a valid

Amateur Radio Operator's licence or certificate issued in a Commonwealth country, so, however, that the Postmaster-General shall be satisfied that the requirements for the issue of such a licence or certificate in the aforesaid Commonwealth country is not of a lower standard than that required in Jamaica for a similar licence and that the licence or certificate concerned is appropriate to the class of station to which the application relates.

(7) A licence issued under this regulation shall not be assignable or transferable.

6.—(1) A station in the amateur radio service may be operated by a person other than the licensee if that person is the holder of any of the Radio Operator's Certificates prescribed in paragraph (1) of regulation 5 appropriate to that class of station.

(2) A licensee may permit any person to take part in radiotelephone or radioteletype transmission if the licensee is present and retains physical control of the station during such transmissions.

(3) The licensee shall be responsible at all times for the operation of stations in respect of which he is the licensee.

7.—(1) A licence in respect of a Class C station may be issued to the holder of any one of the Radio Operator's Certificates listed in paragraph (1) of regulation 5.

(2) The frequency bands which may be used at a Class C station shall be as follows—

- (i) 3.700 — 3.775 MHz;
- (ii) 7.100 — 7.160 MHz;
- (iii) 21.100 — 21.200 MHz;
- (iv) 28.100 — 28.200 MHz; and
- (v) all the bands above 50 MHz listed in the Third Schedule.

Third  
Schedule.

(3) The emissions which may be used at a Class C station shall be as follows—

- (a) in the bands listed in sub-paragraphs (i) to (iv) of paragraph (2)—A1, A2; and
- (b) in the bands listed in sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (2)—A1, A2, A3.

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974*

(4) The radio frequency power output of a Class C station shall have a power limitation in respect of the r.m.s. power to the input of the antennae which power shall not exceed the following values—

- (a) for frequencies below 50 MHz — seventy-five watts;
- (b) for frequencies above 50 MHz — one hundred and fifty watts.

(5) The emissions of a Class C station shall be crystal controlled.

8.—(1) A licence in respect of a Class B station may be issued to a person holding at least an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class B.

(2) The frequency bands which may be used at a Class B station shall be those listed in the Third Schedule.

(3) The emissions which may be used at a Class B station shall be those listed in the Third Schedule other than A5 and F5.

(4) The radio frequency power output of a Class B station shall have a power limitation in respect of the r.m.s. power to the input of the antennae which power shall not exceed the following values—

- (a) for frequencies between 1.8 MHz and 2.0 MHz — twenty watts;
- (b) for frequencies between 3.5 MHz and 29.7 MHz — two hundred and fifty watts;
- (c) for frequencies above 50 MHz — one hundred and fifty watts.

9.—(1) A licence in respect of a Class A station may be issued to the holder of a Radio Operator's Certificate of a higher standard than an Amateur Operator's Certificate, Class A, or to the holder of an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class A, who offers proof that he has held a licence in respect of a Class B station which has been in operation for at least one year prior to his application.

(2) The frequency bands which may be used at a Class A station shall be those listed in the Third Schedule.

(3) The emissions which may be used at a Class A station shall be those listed in the Third Schedule other than A5 and F5.

(4) The radio frequency power output of a Class A station shall have a power limitation in respect of the r.m.s. power to the input of the antennae which power shall not exceed the following values—

- (a) for frequencies between 1.8 MHz and 2.0 MHz — seventy-five watts;
- (b) for frequencies between 3.5 MHz and 29.7 MHz — one thousand watts;
- (c) for frequencies above 50 MHz — one hundred and fifty watts.

10.—(1) Notwithstanding the restriction on the use of A5 and F5 emissions imposed in regulations 7, 8, and 9, a licence in respect of a Class A, B or C station may be endorsed by the Postmaster-General so as to permit the use of A5 and F5 emissions in cases where the Postmaster-General is satisfied as to the knowledge and ability of the licensee in this respect.

(2) For the purpose of satisfying himself of the knowledge and ability of an applicant for an endorsement in accordance with paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General may require that applicant to take such tests or examinations as he may determine.

(3) Television transmissions shall be limited to point to point transmissions and shall have the following limitations—

- (a) for operation on frequencies below 420 MHz the bandwidth shall not exceed 4 kHz;
- (b) for a system of standard interlace and scanning, only frequencies above 420 MHz may be used with a bandwidth not exceeding 4 MHz.

11.—(1) Every licensee shall notify the Postmaster-General in writing of—

- (a) any change in his address; and
- (b) any proposed permanent change in the location of his station, giving particulars of such change,

submitting his licence or permit for amendment accordingly and the station shall not be operated from the new location until authority has been obtained from the Postmaster-General to do so.

(2) Where the operation of any station at a temporary location shall extend beyond a period of forty-eight hours, a written notice containing full particulars of such operation shall be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, and operation at a temporary location shall not extend beyond thirty consecutive days without authority in writing from the Postmaster-General for such continued operation.

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974**

*Amateur Stations*

**12.** Stations in the amateur radio service may use the bands specified in the Third Schedule subject to the restrictions set out in that Schedule, in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the relevant licence as specified in these Regulations and the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention.

**13.—(1)** An amateur station shall be identified by the transmission of its call sign at the beginning and end of each single transmission or exchange of transmissions, and every ten minutes during any single transmission or exchange of transmissions of more than ten minutes duration, and in addition at the end of an exchange of telegraphy or telephony transmissions between amateur stations, the call sign or the generally accepted network identifier, as the case may be, shall be given for the station, or for at least one of the group of stations with which communications was established.

(2) Where an amateur station is operated as a portable or mobile station, the operator shall give the following additional identification at the end of each single transmission or exchange of transmissions—

- (a) when identifying by telegraphy, immediately after the call sign, transmit the fraction-bar (/) followed by letter P or M, as appropriate;
- (b) when identifying by telephony, immediately after the call sign, transmit the word “portable” or “mobile” as appropriate;

(3) Where an amateur station is operated outside the jurisdiction of Jamaica or of a foreign government, the operator shall identify his station by his Jamaican call sign followed by the additional identifications set out in paragraph (2) and as follows—

- (a) when identifying by telegraphy, immediately after the call sign, transmit the fraction-bar (/) following by the designator R1, R2 or R3, as the case may be, according to the region in which the station is being operated; and
- (b) when identifying by telephony, immediately after the call sign, transmit the word “mobile” followed by the designator Region 1, Region 2 or Region 3, as the case may be, according to the region in which the station is being operated.

(4) Every amateur radio station shall identify itself at the end of each transmission in the English language, regardless of the language used during transmission.



(5) The identifications required in this regulation shall be given on each frequency being utilized and shall be transmitted by telegraphy, using the International Morse code, or by telephony using the English language with which the use of a nationally or internationally recognized standard phonetic alphabet as an aid for correct telephony identification is encouraged.

(6) In this regulation "region" has the same meaning as is given to it in the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention.

14.—(1) A record shall be kept at each station in the amateur radio service in a log book of a type approved for that purpose by the Postmaster-General, of all transmissions from that station, showing the date and time of each transmission, the frequency and type of emission used and the call sign of any station or stations worked, and each entry recorded in the log book shall be made immediately below the preceding one.

(2) The record of each transmission entered in the log book in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be initialled by the licensee.

(3) Each log book containing the records required under this regulation, shall be preserved for a period of at least one year following the last date of entry, and shall be produced for inspection on the request of the Postmaster-General.

(4) Where communications are carried on in a language other than English, special entry shall be made in the radio log book in relation thereto which shall state—

- (a) the language that was used in the communications;
- (b) the name of each person at the licensee's station who was engaged in the communications; and
- (c) the call sign of the station worked.

15.—(1) Stations in the amateur radio service shall be so operated as not to cause interference to any other lawfully operated service.

(2) In the event of interference being caused by any station in the amateur radio service, the licensee shall be required by the Postmaster-General to take such steps as are necessary for the prevention of further interference and may be required to restrict or cease operation of the station pending a satisfactory adjustment of equipment.

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974*

16.—(1) Stations in the amateur radio service shall only be used to communicate with other stations in the amateur radio service or for transmitting signals, communications or energy to receiving apparatus for the measurement of emissions, temporary observation of transmission phenomena, radio control of models and similar experimental purposes.

(2) All radiotelephone and radiotelegraph transmissions shall be in plain language and uncoded and shall be limited to messages of a technical nature or of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunication service is not justified.

Fourth  
Schedule.

(3) Except for transmissions to amateur stations in those countries listed in the Fourth Schedule which permit third party traffic, and subject to paragraph (2), stations in the amateur radio service shall not be used to transmit third party traffic.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), stations in the amateur radio service may be permitted by the Postmaster-General to provide communications on behalf of recognized relief agencies during peacetime civil emergencies where no other means of communication is available.

(5) A station in the amateur radio service shall not be used for the transmission of international communications of the type referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) unless such communications have been authorized by the countries concerned.

(6) Stations in the amateur radio service shall not communicate with amateur stations of countries that have notified the International Telecommunication Union of their objection to such communications.

(7) Stations in the amateur radio service shall not transmit music.

(8) Stations in the amateur radio service shall not be used in any way whatsoever for pecuniary gain or reward.

*Licensees*

17.—(1) A licensee, operator, or other person who, by virtue of his participation in the operation of a radio station, has access to public or private correspondence or other radiocommunication not intended for his information, shall preserve the secrecy thereof and shall not in any unauthorized manner make use of any information contained therein, whether received voluntarily or otherwise, and shall not publish or disclose to any other person, any such information or the existence thereof.

(2) A licensee, operator, or other person shall not divulge to any person other than a public officer duly authorized in that behalf, any message received by him other than messages in connection with his experiments received from other experimental stations, time signals, musical performances, and messages transmitted by any station for general information.

(3) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent a person duly authorized in that behalf from giving a copy of any telegram or information relating to any telegram, to any public officer or other person entitled thereto.

18.—(1) A licensee shall ensure that the energy radiated by his receiving apparatus is reduced to the lowest possible value and that it does not cause harmful interference to other lawfully operated stations.

(2) A licensee shall ensure that the radio frequency harmonics and other non-essential emissions of his station are kept at the lowest value which the general state of development of radio apparatus permits, and in no case shall the level of spurious emissions exceed the level specified in the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention as they relate to amateur stations.

19.—(1) A licensee or operator of a lawfully operated amateur station shall not transmit, nor cause nor permit to be transmitted—

- (a) superfluous signals;
- (b) test and adjustment signals made in such a way as to cause harmful interference to any other lawfully operated station;
- (c) test and adjustment signals which may be confused with any message, abbreviation, or other signal, having special significance in the radiocommunication service;
- (d) any radiocommunication of a false or misleading character, and in particular any false or deceptive distress signal or call;
- (e) any radiocommunication of a seditious, obscene, or libellous nature or of an offensive nature or meaning.

(2) Where there is a contravention of the provisions of subparagraph (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974*

- (a) if it is the first such contravention from that station, send a warning in writing to the licensee of the station concerned to the effect that any similar contravention may result in the suspension of the licence granted to him in respect of that station; and
- (b) in case of any subsequent contravention from that station, suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months, and notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing that his licence has been suspended, giving details of the suspension and requiring him to deliver the licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.

(3) Where there is a contravention of the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) or (e) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—

- (a) if it is the first such contravention from that station, suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months;
- (b) in the case of any subsequent contraventions from that station, cancel the licence granted in respect of that station; and
- (c) notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing, that his licence has been suspended or cancelled as the case may be, giving details of the suspension or cancellation, and requiring him to deliver the licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.

(4) Any licensee aggrieved by the decision taken by the Postmaster-General pursuant to sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph (3), may, within fourteen days of the date on which the decision by which he is aggrieved is communicated to him, appeal in writing to the Minister, who may make such order in relation thereto as he thinks fit, and shall notify the Postmaster-General and the licensee in writing as soon as may be, of his decision in the matter.

**20.** Licensees and other lawful amateur radio operators shall pay due regard to the provisions of any International Telecommunication Convention and any bilateral or multilateral telecommunication agreement for the time being in force to which Jamaica is a party, and any regulations pertaining to the operation of amateur radio stations made under such convention or agreement.

(2) A visiting licensee operating his station in accordance with a permit issued under paragraph (1) shall identify his station as follows—

**21.** Any officer or sub-officer of the Constabulary Force or any other person authorized in that behalf by the Postmaster-General, may require any person found in possession of, or operating an amateur radio station, to prove the existence of a valid licence relating to such station and operations, and any person failing or refusing to produce an appropriate licence within seven days of being so required, shall be guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction thereof before a Resident Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

**22.—**(1) The carrier from a transmitter operating on frequencies below 50 MHz shall be suppressed during periods of reception.

(2) An unmodulated carrier shall not be permitted on frequencies below 50 MHz other than for brief tests and adjustments which shall be specifically identified.

**23.—**(1) Transmitting equipment shall be so constructed that during operations no uninsulated component or terminal operating at voltages in excess of 200 volts shall be normally accessible.

(2) Capacitors in high-voltage, that is to say over 200 volts, power supplies having a rating of one microfarad or over, shall be provided with a high resistance bleeder or other circuit arrangements to ensure a rapid reduction of charge when primary power is switched off or interrupted.

(3) Warning lamps shall be provided which will indicate when high voltage supplies are switched on.

**24.** On frequencies below 150 MHz the frequency stability of the transmitter shall be comparable to that of crystal control.

**25.—**(1) The modulation system for radiotelephone operation shall be so designed and operated as to ensure intelligible speech.

(2) Amplitude modulation shall not exceed one hundred per cent and shall not disturb the frequency stability of the carrier wave and, except where A5 emission is permitted, the side bands produced shall not exceed plus or minus 3 kHz.

(3) Frequency modulation, other than F5 emission, shall not produce a carrier frequency deviation exceeding—

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO  
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- (i) plus or minus 15kHz in the frequency band 52-54 MHz and in the frequency bands specified in the Third Schedule above 146 MHz;
  - (ii) plus or minus 3kHz in any other frequency band.
- (4) The carrier frequency shift of a transmitter used for frequency shift teletype operation shall not exceed 900 Hz.

26. Meters of standard accuracy shall be permanently installed to measure the r.m.s. power input to the anode circuit of the final radio frequency stage where such power is in excess of four hundred watts.

27. The station shall at all times be equipped with a reliable frequency measuring device and, where radiotelephone transmission is employed, with visual means of indicating over-modulation.

*Portable and Mobile Operations*

28. A licensee may operate, in addition to the station designated in his licence—

- (a) one portable station at a temporary location; and
- (b) one mobile station—
  - (i) in a motor vehicle; or
  - (ii) on board a pleasure vessel operating within Jamaican territorial waters; or
  - (iii) subject to the provisions of regulation 30, on board a private aircraft.

29. The operation of portable or mobile stations shall be subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the equipment shall be operated only by the licensee or by other persons who are the holders of valid licences to operate a station in the amateur radio service;
- (b) mobile installations on board pleasure vessels shall not use the bands 1.8-2.0 MHz;
- (c) operations shall be identified in both radiotelephone and radio-telegraph transmissions by the call signs suffixed by the word "portable" or "mobile" and an indication of the location or area in which the station is operating;

- (d) whenever portable operation is to extend beyond a period of forty-eight hours, a written notice containing full particulars thereof shall be forwarded to the Postmaster-General; and
- (e) portable operation shall not extend beyond thirty consecutive days without authority in writing from the Postmaster-General for such continued operation.

30. The installation and operation of a mobile station in a private aircraft referred to in regulation 28 shall be subject to the following special conditions in addition to all other applicable provisions of these Regulations—

- (a) the installation and operation shall be approved by the Director of Civil Aviation or his nominee;
- (b) the mobile station shall be separate and independent of all other radio apparatus in the aircraft and shall comply with the airworthiness and installation requirements of the Director of Civil Aviation;
- (c) the operation of the station shall not interfere with or detract from the normal operation of the aircraft's radiocommunication, safety or navigational equipment, nor shall it interfere with normal radic watchkeeping;
- (d) the frequency bands available for use shall be—
  - (i) for operation within the territorial limits of Jamaica, all frequency bands appearing in the Third Schedule below 22,000 MHz, other than the 1.8 to 2.0 MHz band;
  - (ii) for operation in areas outside the jurisdiction of any country the frequency bands, 7.0–7.3 MHz, 14.00–14.35 MHz, 21.00–21.45 MHz, and 28.00–29.70 MHz, so, however, that 7.1–7.3 MHz shall not be used outside Region 2; and
- (e) operation in any area within the jurisdiction of a foreign country shall be permitted only with the expressed authority of the country concerned and for frequencies designated by that country for the purpose within the frequency bands set out in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (d).

31.—(1) Notwithstanding regulation 28, the Postmaster-General may grant special authorization for the establishment of stations performing an amateur radio service on board ships registered in Jamaica and for

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974*

permitting the operation of such stations outside Jamaican territorial waters.

(2) Application for such authorization shall be made in writing to the Postmaster-General and shall be accompanied by written approval of the master of the ship on which it is desired to establish the station.

(3) A distinctive call sign shall be assigned to any station granted authorization pursuant to paragraph (1).

(4) Amateur radio stations established on board ships in accordance with the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to the following special conditions—

- (a) the operation of the station shall not interfere in any way with or detract from the normal operation of the vessel's radio-communication, safety or navigational equipment, nor shall it interfere with normal radio watch-keeping;
- (b) the frequency bands available for use shall be—
  - (i) for operation within Jamaican territorial waters, all frequency bands specified in the Third Schedule other than the 1.8–2.0 MHz bands;
  - (ii) for operation on the high seas, the frequency bands 7.0–7.3 MHz, 14.00–14.35 MHz, 21.00–21.45 MHz and 28.00–29.70 MHz, so, however, that 7.1–7.3 MHz shall not be used outside Region 2; and
- (c) operation within territorial waters of foreign countries shall be permitted only with the expressed authority of the country concerned and only in the frequency bands designated by that country for the purpose and within the frequency bands set out in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (b).

*Operation of Amateur Radio Stations by Foreign Nationals*

32.—(1) Where there is in operation a valid Agreement between Jamaica and some other country, for the granting of reciprocal amateur radio operating privileges to the nationals of one country when visiting the other country, the Postmaster-General may, on application being made in the form set out as Form C in the Second Schedule, issue a permit in the form set out as Form D in the Second Schedule for the operation of an amateur radio station in Jamaica for a specified period, to a citizen or national of any other country aforesaid, who is the holder of an amateur radio operator's licence valid in the country of which he is a citizen or national.



- (a) in the case of radiotelegraph operations, he shall transmit the call sign issued to him by the licensing country followed by the fraction-bar (/) and the amateur call sign prefix of Jamaica;
- (b) in the case of radiotelephone operations, he shall transmit the call sign in English issued to him by the licensing country followed by the words "fixed", "portable" or "mobile", as the case may be, and the call sign prefix of Jamaica;
- (c) at least once during each contact with another amateur station, he shall indicate in English, the geographical location of his station as nearly as possible by town or parish.

(3) The fee payable in respect of a permit issued in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be that specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule, the payment of which may be waived by the Postmaster-General in cases where the applicant is a citizen or national of a country with which Jamaica has a reciprocal Agreement in respect of amateur radio operations, and in which country no fee is payable in respect of permits to aliens for the operation of amateur radio stations.

33. Any person who contravenes the provisions of these Regulations where no other penalty is provided shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

[34. *Omitted.*]

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974**

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

(Regulations 3, 32)

1. Amateur Radio Station Licence—fee payable on application	...	...	...	...	...	<b>\$25.00</b>
Annual renewal	...	...	...	...	...	<b>25.00</b>
2. Alien Amateur Radio Station Permit	...	...	...	...	...	<b>25.00</b>
3. Substitute Licence or Permit	...	...	...	...	...	<b>10.00</b>

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

(Regulations 3(1), 5(4), 5(6), 9(1))

FORM A

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT**

**APPLICATION FOR AMATEUR RADIO STATION LICENCE**

1. Name of Applicant.....  

*Surname*
*Given names*
2. Address.....  
 .....  
 .....
3. Nationality.....
4. Date of birth.....
5. Radio Operator's Certificate held.....
6. Class of Station Licence applied for.      Class.....
7. Class of Station Licence previously held.      Class.....
8. Proof of operation during 12 consecutive months prior to date of this application (Regulation 9(1)).  
 .....  
 .....
9. Proposed location of station.....  
 .....  
 .....

.....  
*Signature of applicant*

.....  
*Date of application*

FORM B

(Regulations 3(1), 5(4), 5(6))

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT**

**AMATEUR RADIO STATION LICENCE**

*(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 3 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Amateur Radio Service) Regulations, 1974, (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations"))*

M.....  
of.....

SECOND SCHEDULE, contd.  
FORM B, contd.

.....  
(hereinafter referred to as "the licensee") is hereby authorized to establish, maintain and use a Class..... Station in the Amateur Radio Service.

The licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control Act, and all relevant regulations issued thereunder, and to the Radio Regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention or any subsequent convention or regulations amending, adding to, or in substitution for the said Convention or regulations.

Location of Station.....  
.....  
Call Sign.....  
Date of Issue.....  
Licence No.....

.....  
*Postmaster-General*

FORM C (Regulation 32)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

APPLICATION FOR ALIEN AMATEUR RADIO STATION PERMIT

- 1. Name (1).....  
*Surname* *Given Names*
- 2. Nationality (2).....
- 3. Permanent address in home country.....  
.....
- 4. Place of birth.....  
Date of birth.....
- 5. Present occupation (3).....  
Name of employer.....  
Address of employer.....
- 6. Expected date of arrival in Jamaica.....  
Projected date of departure from Jamaica.....
- 7. Address while in Jamaica.....  
.....
- 8. Passport or travel document number.....  
Place where issued.....  
Date of issue.....  
Date of expiration.....
- 9. Amateur Radio Station Licence Number (4).....

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974

SECOND SCHEDULE, contd.
FORM C, contd.

Date of issue.....
Date of expiration.....
Call sign.....

Signature of Applicant

Date.....
Day Month Year

NOTES TO AID COMPLETION OF FORM C

Block Capitals or a typewriter must be used to fill in the form

- (1) The name to be entered must be as shown in your passport. Where no passport is available, proof of identity is required. This is an essential requirement.
(2) If normally domiciled in a country other than that for which citizenship is claimed, a valid passport must be produced as proof of citizenship.
(3) If self-employed, state name of company under which trade or profession is carried on, if other than your own.
(4) A photocopy of the Amateur Radio Station Licence held must be forwarded with this application.
(5) If your amateur station is to be operated at any place in Jamaica other than at the address given for a period exceeding 48 hours, an itinerary showing projected places and dates must be given.

FORM D (Regulation 32)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

ALIEN AMATEUR RADIO STATION PERMIT

(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 32 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Amateur Radio Service) Regulations, 1974, (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations")

M.....
of.....
a national of.....
being the holder of an Amateur Radio Station Licence No.....
issued by.....
is hereby authorized to operate the said station in Jamaica during the period
to.....
at.....
and at any other place in Jamaica for a period not to exceed 48 hours or in accordance with an approved itinerary or as provided for in regulations 11 and 29.

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974**

SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.*

FORM D, *contd.*

This permit is granted in accordance with the Radio and Telegraph Control Act and the regulations made thereunder and may be withdrawn at any time, should the licensee fail to observe any of the conditions attached to the licence issued to him by the licensing country or any of the local rules and regulations applicable to Jamaican amateur radio operators. In case of conflict the Jamaican regulation shall prevail for operation while in Jamaica. The licensee is also required to observe the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention.

Call sign.....

Date of issue.....

Permit No.....

.....  
*Postmaster-General*

THIRD SCHEDULE (Regulations 7, 8, 9)

Frequency Bands	Types of Emission	Note
1.800— 1.825 MHz	A1, A3, F3	1
1.875— 1.900 MHz	A1, A3, F3	1
1.900— 1.925 MHz	A1, A3, F3	1
1.975— 2.000 MHz	A1, A3, F3	1
3.500— 3.725 MHz	A1, F1	2
3.600— 4.000 MHz	A1, A3, A5, F3, F5	7
7.000— 7.050 MHz	A1, F1	2,3
7.050— 7.300 MHz	A1, A3, A5, F3, F5	3,7
14.000— 14.100 MHz	A1, F1	2,3
14.100— 14.350 MHz	A1, A3, A5, F3, F5	3,7
21.000— 21.100 MHz	A1, F1	2,3
21.100— 21.450 MHz	A1, A3, A5, F3, F5	3,7
28.000— 28.100 MHz	A1, F1	2,3
28.100— 29.700 MHz	A1, A3, A5, F3, F5	3,7
50.000— 51.000 MHz	A1, A2, A3, F1, F2, F3	2
51.000— 54.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,7
144.000— 148.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, F1, F2, F3	2,3
220.000— 225.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,7
420.000— 450.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,4,5,7
1215.000— 1300.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,4,7
2300.000— 2450.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,3,4,7
3300.000— 3500.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,4,7
5650.000— 5925.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,4,6,7
10000.000—10500.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,4,7
24000.000—24050.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,3,7
24050.000—24250.000 MHz	A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	2,4,7

2. In this Schedule—

- “A0” means an emission unkeyed or unmodulated;
- “A1” means telegraphy by amplitude modulation without the use of modulating audio frequency (on off keying);
- “A2” means telegraphy by amplitude modulation using the keying of a modulating audio frequency or the keying of the modulated emission, including in special cases, an unkeyed modulated emission;

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (AMATEUR RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1974**

THIRD SCHEDULE, *contd.*

- “A3” means telephony by amplitude modulation. This general classification is to be understood to include the special cases of single sideband reduced carrier A3A, single sideband suppressed carrier A3J, and two independent sidebands A3B;
- “A4” means facsimile by amplitude modulation of the main carrier either directly or by frequency modulated sub-carrier;
- “A5” means television by amplitude modulation;
- “F1” means telegraphy by frequency modulation without the use of modulating audio frequency (frequency shift keying) including frequency shift teletype;
- “F2” means telegraphy by frequency modulation using the keying of a modulating audio frequency or the keying of modulated emission including in special cases, an unkeyed emission modulated by audio frequencies;
- “F3” means telephony by frequency modulation;
- “F4” means facsimile by direct frequency modulation of the carrier;
- “F5” means television by frequency modulation.

NOTE 1—In this band the loran service has priority. The amateur radio service may use this band provided no interference is caused to the loran service.

NOTE 2—When F1 emissions are used the maximum frequency shift shall not exceed 900 Hz. Radioteletype transmissions shall be at a normal band speed of 50 band and shall use the International Telegraphic Alphabet No. 2, five unit start-stop code.

NOTE 3—The following bands are also allocated to the Amateur Satellite Service—

7.000—	7.100 MHz
14.000—	14.250 MHz
21.000—	21.450 MHz
28.000—	29.700 MHz
144.000—	146.000 MHz
24000.000—	24050.000 MHz

NOTE 4—The amateur radio service allocation in this band is on a secondary basis. Harmful interference shall not be caused to primary or permitted services to which this band has been allocated by the International Telecommunication Convention.

NOTE 5—Subject to non-interference with the other services which use this band the amateur satellite service may use the band 435-438 MHz.

NOTE 6—When required to do so the Amateur Radio Service shall protect the Radio Astronomy Service from harmful interference in the band 5750-5770 MHz.

NOTE 7—A5 and F5 emissions are permitted in accordance with regulation 10.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 16(3))

*Third Party Traffic*

Countries with the amateur radio stations of which third party traffic may be exchanged—

1. Canada.
2. United States of America.

## THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 8)THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (RADIO OPERATORS AND  
TECHNICIANS) REGULATIONS, 1974*(Made by the Minister on the 11th day of September, 1974)*

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974.

L.N. 415/74  
Amdts:  
L.N. 80H/80  
178B/87  
44/96  
27F/98

2. In these Regulations—

“amateur radio service” means a service of self-training inter-communication and technical investigation carried on by amateurs, that is to say, persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest, who have been authorized by the Postmaster-General to carry on such service;

“amateur station” means a station in the amateur radio service;

“emission” means radiation produced or the production of radiation, by a radio transmitting system;

“frequency tolerance” means the maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency, or by the characteristic frequency of an emission from the reference frequency and the frequency tolerance shall be expressed in parts of  $10^6$  or in Hertz;

“Hz”, “kHz”, “MHz” or “GHz” means, in relation to radio waves, abbreviations of the quantitative expressions Hertz, kiloHertz, MegaHertz and GigaHertz, respectively;

“International Telecommunication Convention” means the International Telecommunication Convention signed in Montreux on the 12th November, 1965, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any conventions or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution therefor or for the amendment thereof;

“modulation” means the process, or the result of the process, whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave;

“peak envelope power” of a radio transmitter means the average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation;

“Q signals” means a code used in telecommunication services consisting of three letters commencing with the letter “Q” and continuing from QAA onwards, each three letter series having the meaning attached to it under the International Telecommunication Convention;

“radiocommunication” means telecommunication by means of radio waves;

“radio transmitting system” means apparatus comprising a radio transmitter connected to its antenna or several radio transmitters connected to a common antenna;

“telephony” means a system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or in some cases, other sounds.

3.—(1) Unless otherwise expressly provided the apparatus of all radio stations operating under the Act shall be operated by the holders of the certificates prescribed in relation to the particular type of radio station.

(2) The Postmaster-General may issue certificates of proficiency to radio operators, which certificates may be classified as follows—

- (a) First Class Radiotelegraph Operator’s Certificate;
- (b) Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator’s Certificate;
- (c) Radiotelegraph Operator’s Special Certificate;
- (d) General Radiotelephone Operator’s Certificate;
- (e) Radiocommunication Operator’s Special Certificate (Maritime);
- (f) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator’s Certificate;
- (g) Amateur Radio Operator’s Certificate Class A;
- (h) Amateur Radio Operator’s Certificate Class B;
- (i) Amateur Radio Operator’s Certificate Class C.



4. Certificates of proficiency issued by the Postmaster-General shall not be valid for the operation of any class of station installed in an aircraft unless such certificate has been endorsed by the Director of Civil Aviation for such operation.

5. Subject to the provision of regulation 4, the holder of a First or Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate may carry out the service of any class of station.

6. The holder of a Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate may carry out the radiotelegraph service of a ship station for which a radiotelegraph installation is not made compulsory by international agreement, as well as the radiotelephone service of a ship station for which only a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate is required.

7. Subject to the provision of regulation 4 the holder of a General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any station.

8. The holder of a Radiocommunication Operator's Special Certificate (Maritime), when working on frequencies of the maritime mobile service, may operate a radiotelephone or radiotelegraph installation at a coast station as well as the radiotelephone service of a ship for which only a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate is required, so, however, that the operation of the transmitter shall require only the use of simple external controls, and excludes all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, with the stability of the frequencies maintained by the the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified by the Radio Regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention.

9. The holder of a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate may carry out the radiotelephone operations—

- (a) of any ship station, when working on frequencies of the maritime mobile service; and
- (b) subject to the provision of regulation 4, of any station in the fixed or mobile services working on frequencies above 26.1 MHz,

if in either case the operations of the transmitter require only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, with the stability of the frequencies

maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified in the Radio Regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention, and the peak envelope power of the transmitter does not exceed 1,000 watts.

**10.** Rules applicable to the class of station which may be operated by the holders of Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates are those set out in regulations in relation to the Amateur Radio Service made under the Act.

**11.** First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their technical and professional knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, code groups of mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks at a speed of twenty groups per minute, and a plain language text at a speed of twenty-five words per minute with each code group comprising five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters, and the average word of the text in plain language shall contain five characters;
- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and receiving shall be at least five minutes;
- (b) ability to send correctly and to receive spoken messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (c) knowledge of the general principles of electricity and the theory of radio;
- (d) the adjustment, maintenance and practical working of radiotelegraph, radio telephone and radio direction-finding apparatus including accessory apparatus used in the ship service;
- (e) the taking of radio direction-finding bearings;
- (f) detailed knowledge of international regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, of the documents relative to the charges for radiocommunications, and of that part of the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea for the time being in force, which relates to radiocommunications;
- (g) knowledge of the principal maritime navigation routes and of the more important telecommunication routes of the world.

12. Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their technical and professional knowledge and qualification in respect of the following—

- (a) (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, code groups of mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks at a speed of sixteen groups per minute, and plain language text at a speed of twenty words per minute, with each code group comprising five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters, and the average word of the text in plain language containing five characters;
- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least five minutes;
- (b) ability to send and to receive messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (c) elementary, theoretical and practical knowledge of electricity and radio;
- (d) the adjustment, maintenance and practical working of radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus including accessory apparatus used in the ship service;
- (e) the taking of radio direction-finding bearings;
- (f) detailed knowledge of international regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, of the documents relative to the charges for radiocommunications, and of that part of the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea for the time being in force, which relates to radiocommunications;
- (g) knowledge of the principal maritime navigation routes and of the more important telecommunication routes of the world.

13. Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and professional qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) (i) ability to send correctly by hand and receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, code groups of mixed letters, figures, and punctuation marks at a speed of sixteen groups per minute, and a plain language text at a speed of twenty words per minute, with each

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code group comprising five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters, and the average word of the text in plain language containing five characters;

- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least five minutes;
- (b) knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radio-telegraph apparatus;
- (c) knowledge of international regulations applying to radio-telegraph communications and especially of that part of those regulations relating to the safety of life at sea;
- (d) ability to send and receive spoken messages correctly by telephone.

**14. General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificates** may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their technical and professional knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) ability to send and to receive spoken messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (b) knowledge of the elementary principles of radiotelephony;
- (c) detailed knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radiotelephone apparatus;
- (d) detailed knowledge of international regulations relating to the safety of life.

**15. Radiocommunication Operator's Certificates (Maritime)** may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their professional knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, code groups of mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks at a speed of sixteen groups per minute, and plain language text at a speed of twenty words per minute, with each code group comprising five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters, and the average word of the text in plain language containing five characters;

- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least five minutes;
- (b) ability to send and to receive spoken messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (c) detailed knowledge of the acceptance, transmission and reception of radiotelegrams including a knowledge of the standard format used in relation thereto;
- (d) detailed knowledge of the requirements in respect of station records including the keeping of a station log;
- (e) detailed knowledge of the international regulations governing the exchange of radiocommunications and the documents relative to the charges for radiocommunications, and of that part of the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea for the time being in force, which relates to radiocommunications;
- (f) a general knowledge of the geography of Jamaica relative to shipping ports;
- (g)
  - (i) a knowledge of the local regulations relating to coast stations, the reception of distress messages and the procedure to be followed in the reception thereof;
  - (ii) the preparation and handling of a typical distress message.

16. Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificates may be issued only to candidates who have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a) ability to send and to receive spoken messages correctly by radiotelephone;
- (b) practical knowledge of radiotelephone operation procedures;
- (c) general knowledge of international regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and particularly of that part of those regulations relating to the safety of life.

17. Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class A, shall be issued only to candidates who are not less than eighteen years of age and have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a)
  - (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, at a speed of

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not less than fifteen words per minute plain language including figures, punctuation marks, important "Q" signals and distress signals, with each word or group counting at the rate of five characters and each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters;

- (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least three minutes;
- (b) ability to send and receive correctly spoken messages;
- (c) knowledge of basic theory and practice of electricity;
- (d) knowledge of advanced theory and operation as applicable to modern amateur techniques including radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radioteletype;
- (e) knowledge of the local and international regulations applicable to the operation of stations in the amateur radio service and those relating to the operation of stations generally;
- (f) proof of operation for at least one year of an amateur Class B station.

**18.** Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class B, shall be issued only to candidates who are not less than fifteen years of age and have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a)
  - (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, at a speed of not less than ten words per minute plain language including figures, punctuation marks, important "Q" signals and distress signals, with each word or group counting at the rate of five characters and each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters;
  - (ii) the duration of each test of sending and receiving shall be at least three minutes;
- (b) knowledge of basic theory and practice of electricity;
- (c) basic knowledge of the theory and practice of radio including theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation and construction of amateur radio apparatus with particular reference to the avoidance of interference to other radio users and for the safety of the operator;

- (d) knowledge of the local and international regulations applicable to the operation of stations in the amateur radio service and those relating to the operation of stations generally.

19. Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class C, shall be issued only to candidates who are not less than twelve years of age and have satisfied the Postmaster-General of their knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following—

- (a)
  - (i) ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the International Morse code, at a speed of not less than five words per minute plain language including figures, punctuation marks, important "Q" signals and distress signals, with each word or group counting at the rate of five characters and each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters;
  - (ii) the duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be at least three minutes;
- (b) elementary theory and practical knowledge of electricity and radio including theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation and construction of amateur radio apparatus with particular reference to the avoidance of interference of other radio users and for the safety of the operator;
- (c) knowledge of the local and international regulations applicable to the operation of stations in the amateur radio service and those relating to the operation of radio stations generally.

20.—(1) Before issuing an Operator's Certificate in accordance with these Regulations, the Postmaster General shall examine each applicant so as to satisfy himself that the applicant possesses the minimum qualifications required for the class and type of certificate applied for, and such examination shall consist of written, oral and practical tests.

(2) When examining candidates for any of the certificates specified in regulations 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 the Postmaster-General, shall without prejudice to the conditions set out in these Regulations, be guided by the examination requirement for Radio Operator's Certificates established by the United Kingdom administration responsible for the certification of radio operators.

(3) When examining candidates for any of the certificates specified in regulations 17, 18 and 19 the Postmaster-General shall devise

such tests, written, oral and practical, which will in his view, enable him to satisfy himself that an applicant for an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate meets the minimum requirements for the issue of the class of amateur certificate for which he applies.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General may in his discretion, issue without examination, a Jamaican certificate of proficiency to the holder of an equivalent certificate of proficiency issued in another Commonwealth country, provided he is satisfied that the requirements for obtaining such certificate in the Commonwealth country in which it was issued are not of a lower standard than required in Jamaica.

21.—(1) A person shall not be eligible for examination for a certificate of proficiency unless he is a Commonwealth citizen.

(2) A candidate applying for any class of certificate other than those set out in paragraphs (g), (h) and (i) of regulation 3, shall not be less than eighteen years of age at the time of making such application.

(3) A candidate applying for an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class B, shall not be less than fifteen years of age.

(4) A candidate applying for an Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C, shall not be less than twelve years of age.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (2), (3) and (4), the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, issue a certificate of proficiency to an applicant within a twelve month period prior to the attainment of the age specified in relation to the class of certificate of proficiency for which he is applying, where he is satisfied that the applicant is sufficiently qualified and can produce a recommendation acceptable to the Postmaster-General in respect of his character and responsibility.

22.—(1) A candidate who fails to pass an examination set by the Postmaster-General in respect of any class of Radio Operator's Certificate, shall not be eligible for re-examination in respect of that class of certificate until after the expiry of three months from the date of his previous examination.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, reduce the period of time required to lapse before a candidate may be re-examined to six weeks, if he is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist which would justify such a reduction.



(3) The fee payable in respect of each examination or re-examination of a candidate shall be the fee prescribed in the First Schedule in respect of the class of certificate for which the candidate is being examined.

First  
Schedule.

23.—(1) The installation, repair or adjustment of any radio transmitting apparatus or any apparatus for industrial, scientific or medical purposes which is capable of causing harmful radio interference to radio reception shall not be carried out except by or under the supervision of a properly qualified person.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), “a properly qualified person” shall be either the holder of a Radio Operator’s Certificate or a Radio Technician’s Licence acting within the limits of the privileges or restrictions set out in these Regulations and/or in such certificate or licence.

24. A Radio Technician’s Licence, Class A, may be issued by the Postmaster-General to any applicant who has satisfied him of his knowledge and qualifications in respect of—

- (a) the general principles of electricity and the theory of radio;
- (b) advanced skill in the installation, repair and adjustment of radio transmitting apparatus with particular reference to safety measures and to the avoidance of harmful interference to other radio users; and
- (c) the operation and use of test instruments.

25. A Radio Technician’s Licence, Class B, may be issued by the Postmaster-General to any applicant who has satisfied him of his knowledge and qualifications in respect of—

- (a) elementary principles of electricity and the theory of radio;
- (b) basic skill in the installation, repair and adjustment of radio transmitting apparatus having a radio frequency power not exceeding one thousand watts and with particular reference to safety measures and to the avoidance of harmful interference to other radio users; and
- (c) the operation and use of basic test instrument.

26.—(1) A Radio Technician’s Licence shall be in the form set out as Form A or Form B in the Second Schedule, as the case may require.

Second  
Schedule.  
Forms A and B.

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(2) Before a Radio Technician's Licence is issued, the Postmaster-General shall examine the applicant to satisfy himself that the applicant possesses the minimum qualifications required by these Regulations.

(3) A candidate who fails to pass an examination set by the Postmaster-General in respect of any Radio Technician's Licence, shall not be eligible for re-examination in respect of that licence until after the expiry of three months from the date of his previous examination.

(4) The fee payable in respect of each examination or re-examination of a candidate shall be the fee prescribed in the First Schedule for the Radio Technician's Licence for which the candidate is being examined.

27. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the holder of a Radio Operator's Certificate has wilfully or negligently failed to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention or of regulations made under the Act, or has been guilty of misconduct as respects any matter connected therewith the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, suspend or cancel the certificate concerned.

28. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the holder of a Radio Technician's Licence, or any person under his supervision, has wilfully or negligently failed to comply with any regulations made under the Act, or has been guilty of misconduct or malpractice as respects any matter connected therewith, the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, suspend or cancel the licence concerned.

29. The Postmaster-General may, on being satisfied that any Radio Operator's Certificate or Radio Technician's Licence issued under these Regulations has been lost or destroyed, issue a substitute certificate or licence, as the case may be, on payment to him of the fee specified in respect thereto in the First Schedule.

30. Any person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Regulations 22, 26)

EXAMINATION FEES

1. Radio Operator's Certificates—

(a) First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 800.00
(b) Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate	\$ 600.00
(c) Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(d) General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(e) General Operator's Certificate (GMDSS) ... ..	\$1,000.00
(f) Radiocommunication Operator's Special Certificate (Maritime) ... ..	\$ 700.00
(g) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate .	\$ 500.00
(h) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class A ...	\$ 500.00
(i) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class B ...	\$ 500.00
(j) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C ...	\$ 500.00

2. Radio Technician's Licence—

(a) Class A ... ..	\$1,200.00
(b) Class B ... ..	\$ 800.00

3. The fee for any re-examination made within six (6) months of a previous examination shall be one-half the relevant fee specified in paragraph 1 or 2. For re-examination after six (6) months the full fee shall be payable.

4. Fee for a substitute—

(a) First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(b) Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate	\$ 500.00
(c) Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(d) General Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(e) Radiocommunication Operator's Special Certificate (Maritime) ... ..	\$ 500.00
(f) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate ...	\$ 500.00
(g) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class A ...	\$ 200.00
(h) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class B ...	\$ 200.00
(i) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C ...	\$ 200.00
(j) Radio Technician's Licence Class A ... ..	\$ 200.00
(k) Radio Technician's Licence Class B ... ..	\$ 200.00

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SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM A (Regulations 23, 24, 26)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

RADIO TECHNICIAN'S LICENCE

CLASS A

(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 26 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974 hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations")

of.....

(hereinafter referred to as "the licensee") is hereby authorized to install and maintain radio transmitting apparatus.

The qualifications necessary for this licence are set out in regulation 24.

The licensee shall pay to the Postmaster-General the fee specified in the First Schedule to the Regulations in accordance with the terms set out in the Regulations.

Subject to the provisions of regulation 28 this licence may be suspended or withdrawn by the Postmaster-General by notice in writing to the licensee.

Licence No.....

Date of issue.....

Postmaster-General

FORM B (Regulations 23, 25, 26)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

RADIO TECHNICIAN'S LICENCE

CLASS B

(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to regulation 26 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974 hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations")

of.....

(hereinafter referred to as "the licensee") is hereby authorized to install and maintain radio transmitting apparatus with a radio frequency power output not exceeding 1,000 watts.

The qualifications necessary for this licence are set out in regulation 25.

The licensee shall pay to the Postmaster-General the fee specified in the First Schedule to the Regulations in accordance with the terms set out in the Regulations.

Subject to the provisions of regulation 28 this licence may be suspended or withdrawn by the Postmaster-General by notice in writing to the licensee.

Licence No.....

Date of issue.....

Postmaster-General

## THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 8)THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (MARITIME MOBILE RADIO  
SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1977*(Made by the Minister on the 28th day of July, 1977)*L.N. 214/77  
Amends:  
L.Nn. 54A/79  
80i/80  
178c/87  
43/96

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Maritime Mobile Radio Service) Regulations, 1977.
  
2. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—
  - “aeronautical mobile service” means a mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may also participate;
  - “aeronautical station” means a land station in the aeronautical mobile service, and may include such a station placed on board a ship or an earth satellite;
  - “aircraft station” means a mobile station in the aeronautical mobile service on board an aircraft or an airspace vehicle;
  - “amplitude modulation” means modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is the characteristic varied;
  - “assigned frequency” or “frequency” means the centre of the frequency band assigned to a station;
  - “auto alarm” means an automatic alarm receiving apparatus which responds to a specific radio signal;
  - “call sign” means a specific signal assigned to a station by the Postmaster-General or approved by him for use by that station, for the purpose of identifying transmissions made by that station;

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RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1977*

“carrier” or “carrier wave” means an electromagnetic wave suitable for being modulated;

“carrier frequency” means a frequency 1400 Hz below the assigned frequency in the radiotelephone maritime service;

“carrier power of a radio transmitter” means the average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation but does not include pulsed modulation emissions;

“coast station” means a land station in the maritime mobile service;

“Convention” means the International Telecommunication Convention signed in Malaga-Torremolinos on the 20th October, 1973, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any conventions or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution therefor or for the amendment thereof;

“emission” means radiation produced, or the production of radiation by a radio transmitting system, the indicators used having the following meanings—

- A3 amplitude modulation, double sideband;
- A3A amplitude modulation, single sideband, reduced carrier;
- A3J amplitude modulation, single sideband, suppressed carrier;
- A3H amplitude modulation, single sideband, full carrier;
- F3 frequency modulation;

“frequency modulation” means modulation in which the frequency of the carrier is the characteristic varied;

“Hz”, “kHz”, “MHz”, or “GHz” means in relation to radio waves, abbreviations of the quantitative expressions Hertz, kiloHertz, MegaHertz and GigaHertz, respectively;

“inspector” means a public officer designated as such in accordance with section 11 of the Act;

“I.T.U. Regulations” means the regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention;

- “land station” means a station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion;
- “licensee” means the holder of a valid licence issued by the Postmaster-General or the legal authority of a foreign administration, which is a party to the Convention;
- “maritime mobile service” means a mobile service between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, or between associated on-board communication stations, and may include survival craft stations;
- “mobile station” means a station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points;
- “on-board communication station” means a low-powered mobile station in the maritime service intended for use for internal communications on board a ship, or between a ship and its lifeboats and liferafts during lifeboat drills or operations, or for communications within a group of vessels being towed or pushed, as well as for line handling and mooring instructions;
- “peak envelope power” means the average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation;
- “port operations service” means a maritime mobile service in or near a port, between coast stations and ship stations or between ship stations, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the operational handling, the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency to the safety of persons, and does not include messages which are of the nature of a public correspondence;
- “Port Authority” means the Authority established by the Port Authority Act;
- “port station” means a coast station in the port operations service;
- “private coast station” means a coast station not open to public correspondence;
- “private ship station” means a ship station not open to public correspondence;
- “public coast station” means a coast station open to public correspondence;
- “public ship station” means a ship station open to public correspondence;
- “radiodetermination” means the determination of position, or the obtaining of information relating to position by means of the propagation properties of radio waves;

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RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1977**

“radio direction finding” means radiodetermination using the reception of radio waves for the purpose of determining the direction of a station or object;

“regions 1, 2 and 3” means those areas of the earth’s surface as defined in the I.T.U. Regulations;

“Safety Convention” means the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea signed in London in June 1960 and entered into force on 26th May, 1965, and includes the regulations attached thereto and any convention or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution thereof or for the amendment thereof;

“ship’s emergency transmitter” means a ship’s transmitter to be used exclusively on a distress frequency for distress, urgency or safety purposes;

“ship station” means a mobile station in the maritime mobile service located on board a vessel, other than a survival craft, which is not permanently moored;

“survival craft station” means a mobile station in the maritime or aeronautical mobile service intended solely for survival purposes and located on any lifeboat, liferaft or other survival equipment.

**3.—(1) The Postmaster-General may—**

(a) on application being made to him in the form set out as Form A in the Second Schedule; and

(b) on payment to him by an applicant of the appropriate annual fee specified in the First Schedule,

Second  
Schedule.

First Schedule.

issue a licence in the form prescribed as Form B or the form prescribed as Form C in the Second Schedule authorizing the establishment, maintenance and use of a radio station in the maritime mobile service.

(2) A licence issued in respect of any station on an ocean-going vessel shall also apply to and contain particulars of, any station which may be established for on-board communications or on any lifeboat, liferaft or survival craft carried by that vessel.

(3) A licence issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) may be renewed each year on payment to the Postmaster-General of the annual fee specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule.

(4) The Postmaster-General may, on being satisfied that a licence issued pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) has been lost or destroyed, issue to the licensee a substitute of such licence on payment by the licensee of the fee specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule.

(5) A licence issued under this regulation shall not be transferable or assignable, but where the licensee is an organization the



Postmaster-General may amend the licence to show a change in the name of the licensee if there has been no change in the ownership or control of the organization.

(6) No licence issued under these Regulations for the establishment and operation of a coast station shall permit the licensee to operate any station in any manner which will infringe the terms and conditions of the licence issued to the Jamaica International Telecommunications Limited, published in the Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary Vol. XCII No. 43 dated Monday, April 21, 1969.

(7) A licensee who operates in contravention of the terms and conditions of the licence issued to the Jamaica International Telecommunications Limited shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for such breach in section 7 of the Act.

4.—(1) Stations in the maritime mobile service shall be classified as—

- (a) public coast station;
- (b) private coast station;
- (c) public ship station;
- (d) private ship station.

(2) Public ship stations shall be divided into four categories, namely first, second, third and fourth.

(3) Private ship stations for administrative purposes shall be classified as commercial or non-commercial.

5. Public coast stations licensed under section 6 of the Act shall observe fully all relevant provisions of the Convention and any other international agreement on telecommunications to which the Government is a party as well as any relevant provisions of these Regulations except where such licence includes an exemption in respect of one or more of these Regulations.

6.—(1) Every licensee or his agent shall afford the Postmaster-General or his agent or an inspector entry at any reasonable time into any premises, vehicle, or ship on which any station is located and shall give such reasonable assistance as may be required during the inspection.

(2) The inspection referred to in paragraph (1) may include such tests and measurements as may be required to ascertain whether the apparatus complies with the technical characteristics set out in—

- (a) the licence;
  - (b) the relevant provisions of the Convention;
  - (c) any international agreement on telecommunications to which the Government is a party; or
  - (d) the Safety Convention,
- where applicable.

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7.—(1) To facilitate the inspection provided for by regulation 6, a copy of the licence shall be available or posted—

- (a) at public coast stations where the licence shall be available at both transmitting and receiving stations when these are not co-sited;
- (b) at private coast stations where the licence shall be available at the station;
- (c) at both public and private ship stations where the original licence shall be posted at the principal location on board from which the station is operated.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (1) in the case of private ship stations operating within the territorial waters of Jamaica production of the licence on demand will be deemed to satisfy the requirements.

8.—(1) Public coast stations and public and private ship stations shall be provided with the following documents—

- (a) a valid licence posted in accordance with the provisions of regulation 7;
- (b) the necessary operator certificates available in accordance with the provisions of regulation 10 (4);
- (c) the station log-book specified in regulation 28;
- (d) List IV—list of coast stations;
- (e) List V—list of ship stations;
- (f) List VI—list of radiodetermination and special service stations;
- (g) List VII (A)—alphabetical list of call signs and stations used by the maritime mobile service;
- (h) map of coast stations which are open to public correspondence or which participate in the port operations service;
- (i) the I. T. U. Regulations;
- (j) these Regulations.

(2) Private coast stations shall be provided with the following documents—

- (a) a valid station licence as specified in regulation 7;
- (b) the necessary operator certificates available in accordance with the provisions of regulation 10 (4);
- (c) the station log-book kept in accordance with regulation 28;
- (d) the I. T. U. Regulations;

(e) these Regulations:

Provided that—

- (i) private ship stations operating within the territorial waters of Jamaica may be required to carry only those documents listed in paragraph (2);
- (ii) private ship stations on vessels not exceeding forty feet (12.2 meters) in length shall be required to be provided with those documents specified in paragraph (2) excepting the documents at sub-paragraph (d).

9.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) the four categories of public ship station shall maintain service as follows—

- (a) the first category shall be continuous;
- (b) the second category shall be for not less than sixteen hours a day;
- (c) the third category shall be for not less than eight hours a day;
- (d) the fourth category shall be less than eight hours a day.

(2) Ship stations of the second and third categories shall be required to provide service at least during the hours specified in the I. T. U. Regulations.

(3) Ship stations whose service is not continuous shall not close before finishing all operations resulting from a distress call, urgency or safety signal.

10.—(1) Stations in the maritime mobile service shall be operated only by a person holding an appropriate radio operator's certificate issued by the Postmaster-General in accordance with the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974.

(2) Where the operator is unavailable during the course of a sea passage and solely as a temporary measure, the master or person responsible for the station may authorize an operator holding a certificate issued by the government of another member of the Union to perform the radiocommunication service.

(3) Where it is necessary to employ a person without a certificate or an operator not holding an adequate certificate as a temporary

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operator, his performance as such shall be limited solely to signals of distress, urgency and safety, messages relating thereto, messages relating directly to the safety of life, urgent messages relating to the movement of the ship and essential messages; persons employed in these cases shall be bound by the provisions of paragraph (2) of regulation 11.

(4) The radio operator's certificate referred to in this regulation shall be made available for inspection to any inspector or the Postmaster-General or his agent on demand.

**11.**—(1) The service of the mobile station shall be placed under the authority of the master or the person responsible for the vessel carrying the mobile station who shall require that each operator comply with these Regulations, the Convention, the Safety Convention and that the mobile station for which the operator is responsible is used at times in accordance with these Regulations, the Convention, the Safety Convention and the licence.

(2) The master or the person responsible, as well as all persons who may have knowledge of the text or the existence of a radiotelegram, or any information obtained by means of the radiocommunication service, shall observe and ensure the secrecy of correspondence.

**12.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the holder of a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate may embark as chief operator of a ship station of the fourth category.

(2) Before becoming chief or sole operator of a ship station of the fourth category which is required by international agreements to carry a radiotelegraph operator, the holder of a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall be required to have adequate experience as an operator on board ship at sea.

(3) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the second or third category, the holder of a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall be required to have, as operator on board ship or in a public coast station, at least six months' experience of which at least three months shall be on board ship.

(4) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the first category, the holder of a first class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall be required to have, as an operator on board ship

or in a public coast station at least one year's experience of which at least six months shall be on board ship.

**13.** The number and qualifications of the operators carrying out the radiocommunication service of a ship station on an international voyage shall not be less than that specified in the Convention and the Safety Convention.

**14.—**(1) Public coast stations shall provide continuous service but where the Minister has approved a reduction in the hours of service such service shall conform to the hours as published in the list of coast stations.

(2) Coast stations shall provide the service specified in their licences.

(3) Coast stations whose service is not continuous shall not close before finishing all operations resulting from a distress call, urgency or safety signal.

**15.—**(1) Coast stations shall not be operated from any location other than that specified in the station licence without the prior approval of the Postmaster-General.

(2) Where the station is remotely controlled the point of control specified in the licence shall not be relocated without the prior approval of the Postmaster-General.

**16.** The station on an ocean going ship shall—

- (a) be placed as high in the ship as is practicable;
- (b) be so located as to minimize extraneous mechanical noise;
- (c) be of sufficient size and of adequate ventilation to accommodate and allow for the efficient and safe operation and maintenance of the station;
- (d) be provided with an efficient and reliable two-way system of calling and voice communication with the bridge or the place from which the ship is navigated or with both the bridge and the place from which the ship is navigated;
- (e) be provided with a reliable clock having a dial not less than five inches (or 12.5 centimeters) in diameter with concentric hands, the face of which shall be marked to indicate the

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prescribed silence periods; such clock shall be so mounted that the entire dial can be easily and accurately observed from the operating position or any other position from which tests are carried out;

- (f) be provided with emergency light which shall be adequate to permit normal operation of the station and which shall be able to be switched from the main to the reserve source of energy and *vice versa*, the control two-way switches shall be clearly labelled to indicate their purpose and shall be placed near the main entrance to the radiotelegraph operating room and at the radiotelegraph operating position.

17.—(1) All ship stations and coast stations employing telegraphy and normally keeping watch on frequencies in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kHz shall take the necessary measures to ensure an efficient watch by a duly authorized radiotelegraph operator on the international distress frequency 500 kHz for three minutes twice each hour beginning at xh.15 and xh.45 Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.), and for this purpose, either headphones or a loudspeaker may be used.

(2) During the periods specified, transmission, except those relating to distress, urgency and safety, shall cease in the bands between 485 and 515 kHz; outside these bands, transmissions of stations in the maritime mobile service may continue and stations of the maritime mobile service may listen to these transmissions on the express condition that they first ensure watch on the distress frequency, 500 kHz.

(3) Every ship and coast station employing telegraphy which does not provide continuous service by duly authorized radiotelegraph operators shall be fitted with a radiotelegraph auto alarm of a type approved by the Postmaster-General.

- (4) The radiotelegraph auto alarm shall be tested as follows—
  - (a) at a coast station, at least once every 24 hours;
  - (b) at a ship station, at least once every 24 hours while at sea.

(5) Where the alarm is not in working order, the radio operator shall report this fact to the person in charge of the coast station or the master or officer on watch on the bridge as the case may be.

18. All stations of the maritime mobile service normally keeping watch on frequencies in the authorized bands between 1605 and 2850 kHz shall, as far as possible during their hours of service, take steps

to keep watch on the international distress carrier frequency 2182 kHz for three minutes twice each hour beginning at xh 00 and xh 30 Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.).

19. In the zone of Regions 1 and 2 south of latitude 15°N including Mexico and in the zone of Region 3 south of latitude 25°N, the carrier frequency 4136.3 kHz (as from 1 January 1978 to be replaced by the carrier frequency 4125 kHz) shall be designated to supplement the carrier frequency 2182 kHz for distress and safety purposes and for call and reply.

20.—(1) Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

(2) For these purposes only, mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may use the aeronautical emergency frequency 121.5 MHz, and the aeronautical auxiliary frequency 123.1 MHz, using A3 emissions for both frequencies; they shall then comply with any special arrangements between the governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile service is regulated.

(3) The aeronautical frequencies 3023.5 kHz and 5680 kHz may be used by mobile stations for search and rescue scene-of-action co-ordination purposes, including communication between these stations and participating land stations, in accordance with any special arrangements by which the aeronautical mobile service is regulated; the emissions to be used are A1 or A3.

21.—(1) Before transmitting, a station shall take precautions to ensure that its emissions will not interfere with transmissions already in progress and if such interference is likely, the station shall await an appropriate break in the working.

(2) When applying the provisions of paragraph (1) special attention shall be given to those frequencies assigned for call and reply which are also designated for international distress and safety messages.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to stations in distress.

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**22. Any emission—**

- (a) capable of causing harmful interference to distress, alarm, urgency or safety communications on the international distress frequencies 500 kHz or 2182 kHz;
  - (b) causing harmful interference to distress, safety and calling communications on the frequencies 156.8 MHz,
- is prohibited.

**23.—(1)** No provision of the Convention or the Safety Convention shall prevent the use by a mobile station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention, make known its position, and obtain help; a distress call and message shall be transmitted only on the authority of the master or person responsible for the mobile station.

(2) No provision of the Convention shall prevent the use by a land station, in exceptional circumstances, of any means at its disposal to assist a mobile station in distress.

(3) No person shall knowingly transmit or cause to be transmitted, any false or fraudulent signal of distress or communication relating thereto.

**(4) No charge shall be made by a Jamaican station—**

- (a) for the transmission of distress messages and replies thereto in connection with situations involving the safety of life and property at sea;
- (b) for transmission, receipt or relay of information concerning dangers to navigation.

**24. No charge shall be made by a Jamaican station—**

- (a) for the service of any station in the maritime mobile service other than a public coast station or a public ship station;
- (b) for the service of any public station unless effective tariffs applicable to such service are on file with the Postmaster-General.

**25.—(1)** A radiotelephone ship station calling a coast station in the bands between 1605 and 4000 kHz shall use for the call in order of preference—



- (a) a working frequency on which the coast station is keeping watch;
- (b) the carrier frequency 2182 kHz.

(2) All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1650 and 2850 kHz shall be able to—

- (a) send class A3 or A3H emissions with a carrier frequency of 2182 kHz and receive class A3 and A3H emissions on a carrier frequency of 2182 kHz; after 1st January, 1982, it shall no longer be authorized to send A3 emissions;
- (b) send class A3 or A3H, A3A, A3J emissions on at least two working frequencies (one on ships operating solely in territorial waters); after 1st January, 1982 class A3 and A3H emissions shall no longer be authorized on working frequencies.

so, however, that these provisions shall not apply to apparatus provided solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes.

(3) The emissions which may be used for transmission by coast stations in the bands between 1605 and 4000 kHz for radiotelephone shall be A3H, A3A and A3J but after 1st January, 1982, the use of A3H shall not be authorized.

(4) The peak envelope power of a coast radiotelephone station operating in the bands between 1605 kHz and 4000 kHz shall not exceed 10 kW.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation, transmissions in the bands 2170 to 2173.5 kHz and 2190.5—2194 kHz with the carrier frequencies 2170.5 kHz and 2191 kHz respectively are limited to A3A and A3J emissions and a peak envelope power of 400 watts; on the frequency 2170.5 kHz and with the same power limit, coast stations may use class A2H emissions when using the selective calling system defined in Appendix 20c of the I. T. U. Regulations.

**26.—**(1) In respect of stations in the maritime mobile service using frequencies in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz—

- (a) international distress safety and calling frequencies for radiotelephony shall be 156.8 MHz; and
- (b) the emission shall be F3:

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Provided that such frequency shall be used for the purpose only of transmitting—

- (i) distress signal, call and traffic;
- (ii) urgency signal and traffic;
- (iii) safety signal.

(2) Where any safety signal has been transmitted in accordance with paragraph (1), the safety message shall thereafter where practicable, be transmitted on a working frequency using the emission F3.

(3) A ship station which cannot transmit on 156.8 MHz shall use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.

(4) All emissions in the band 156.725 to 156.875 MHz (after 1st January, 1983, this band shall be reduced to 156.7625 to 156.8375 MHz) capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized transmissions of the maritime mobile service on 156.80 MHz shall be forbidden.

(5) Before transmitting on the frequency 156.8 MHz, a station in the mobile service shall listen on that frequency for a reasonable period to make sure that no distress traffic is being sent.

(6) The provisions of paragraph (4) shall not apply to stations in distress.

(7) To facilitate the reception of distress calls all transmissions on 156.8 MHz shall be kept to a minimum and shall not exceed one minute.

(8) Coast stations which use 156.8 MHz for calling shall be able to use at least one other authorized channel in the international maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the band 156 to 174.

27.—(1) The use of the authorized bands between 156 and 174 MHz for radiotelephony shall be in accordance with regulation 26 and with the relevant provisions of the I. T. U. Regulations, except that within the territorial waters of Jamaica the special provisions set out in the Third Schedule shall be observed.

Third  
Schedule.

(2) The carrier power of ship station transmitters shall not exceed 25 watts, except for transmission on channels 15 and 17 where until 1st January, 1983, the effective radiated power shall not exceed

1 watt, but this latter restriction does not apply to the use of channel 17 by the Harbour Master.

28.—(1) A record of all transmissions shall be kept at each coast station in a bound volume of a form approved by the Postmaster-General which volume shall—

- (a) be so constructed as to be capable of receiving original and carbon copy entires;
- (b) be capable of having the original entry detached without disturbing the copy;
- (c) have the pages consecutively numbered;
- (d) be kept in a form which shall have included in the particulars of entry for each transmission the frequency and type of emission used, the call sign of any station worked and the time and duration of the call;
- (e) have all transmissions in all cases initialled by the operator concerned.

(2) The station log or any portion thereof shall not be erased, obliterated, or wilfully destroyed within the period of retention as follows—

- (a) station logs shall be retained for a period of not less than one year subsequent to the date of the last entry;
- (b) station logs recording communications incident to distress or disaster shall be retained for a period not less than 3 years from date of entry;
- (c) station logs recording communications incident to or involved in any investigation by the Postmaster-General shall be retained until the licensee is authorized by the Postmaster-General in writing that they may be destroyed;
- (d) station logs recording communications incident to any claim or complaint shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for filing suits upon such claims.

(3) Any errors in the log shall be corrected only by the person originating the entry and this shall be done by crossing out the erroneous portion, initialling the correction made, and indicating the date of correction.

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(4) Station logs shall be made available to the Postmaster-General or an inspector on request.

**29.**—(1) Subject to the additional provisions of this regulation, the provisions of regulation 28 shall apply to all stations on ocean going ships.

(2) Ship station logs shall be fully completed at the end of each voyage and shall be certified as correct by the chief operator and the master.

(3) At the conclusion of each voyage terminating at a Jamaican port, the log, dating from the last departure from a Jamaican port, shall be retained under proper custody on board for a sufficient period of time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, to be available to an inspector, and after retention on board the vessel as herein stipulated, the log may be filed at an established shore office of the licensee and shall be retained in accordance with the provisions of regulation 28 (2).

**30.**—(1) The information entered in the log shall be in sufficient detail so that there is provided a complete record of the maintenance and message handling operations at the station by date and time.

(2) The log books of stations on board ships which are required to comply with the provisions of the Safety Convention shall also be in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Convention.

**31.** Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 28, 29 and 30, private coast stations and ship stations operating within the territorial waters of Jamaica shall be required to keep a record only of distress, urgency and safety communications.

**32.**—(1) Stations in the maritime mobile service shall comply with the provisions of these Regulations and those made under the Convention, and operating procedures, which term shall include the selection and use of specific frequencies for call and reply, for distress, safety, urgency and ordinary traffic set out in the said regulations, shall be strictly observed.

(2) Operational procedures used by private coast stations and mobile stations operating within the territorial waters of Jamaica shall also comply with any additional directive notified in writing to the licensee by the Postmaster-General.

**33.** Transmitters, receivers and any other apparatus which form part of a maritime mobile station and on which apparatus the continuity and reliability of the operation of the station may depend shall, whenever possible, be of a type designed and manufactured for marine work and in any case shall be subject to type approval by the Postmaster-General.

**34.—(1)** The radio station on board any foreign ship within the territorial waters of Jamaica, which is subject to any act, treaty, or convention binding on Jamaica, shall be available at any reasonable time for inspection by an inspector or the Postmaster-General or his agent so as to ensure compliance with applicable rules, laws and treaties.

**(2)** The operation of a station on board any foreign ship while within the territorial waters of Jamaica shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Convention and any other international treaty or agreement to which Jamaica is a party.

**35.** A person who contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations for which no penalty is prescribed shall be liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

(Regulation 3)

1. The following are the fees payable on issue, and on annual renewal, of the respective licences—

<b>(a) public ship station licence—</b>					
1st Category	...	...	...	...	\$10,000
2nd and 3rd Category	...	...	...	...	\$ 5,000
4th Category	...	...	...	...	\$ 3,000
<b>(b) private ship station licence, ships of—</b>					
below 10 gross tons	...	...	...	...	\$ 2,000
10 gross tons and over but not exceeding 300 gross tons	...	...	...	...	\$10,000
over 300 gross tons but below 1600 gross tons	...	...	...	...	\$30,000
1600 gross tons and over	...	...	...	...	\$50,000
<b>2. Substitute Licence</b>					
...	...	...	...	...	\$ 500

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SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3 (1))

FORM A

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

APPLICATION FOR MARITIME MOBILE RADIO STATION LICENCE

- 1. Name of applicant <sup>1</sup>.....
- 2. Address of applicant <sup>1</sup>.....
- 3. Nationality of applicant <sup>1</sup>.....
- 4. Date proposed for start of operation.....
- 5. Class of station
  - Coast <sup>2</sup>.....
  - Ship <sup>3</sup>.....Category or Classification.....
- 6. Class/Type/No. of radio operator's certificate (s) held by radio operator (s)
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....

(To be completed in case of coast station only)

- 7. (a) (i) Address of transmitter site.....
- (ii) Address of control point (if different from transmitter site).....
- (b) Geographical co-ordinates of transmitter site.....
- (c) Name of transmitting station.....
- (d) Nature of service (tick as appropriate)
  - Public correspondence ( )
  - Port operations ( )
  - Ship movement ( )
  - Emergency (i.e. Distress, Urgency and Safety) ( )
  - Other ..... ( )

(specify)

(To be completed in case of ship station only)

- 8. (a) Name of vessel.....
- (b) Flag signal.....
- (c) Type of vessel (tick as appropriate)
  - Passenger — foreign going including home trade ( )
  - Passenger — coastal ( )
  - Cargo — foreign going including home trade ( )
  - Cargo — coastal ( )
  - Tanker — foreign going including home trade ( )
  - Tanker — coastal ( )
  - Tug ( )
  - Yacht ( )
  - Fishing ( ) length.....(Ft/Metres)
  - Other..... ( ) length.....(Ft/Metres)

(specify)

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (MARITIME MOBILE  
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**SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.***

- (d) Gross maximum registered tonnage.....
- (e) Registered owner:
  - (i) Name.....
  - (ii) Address.....
  - (iii) Nationality.....
- (f) Port of registry..... Official Reg. No.....
- (g) Port where radio installation may be inspected.....  
.....  
.....
- (h) Call sign preferred.....
- (i) Technical particulars of reserve power supply.....  
.....

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SECOND SCHEDULE, contd.

9. RADIO STATION TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—

Equipment	Make or manufacturer	Model or type designation	Power (Watts)	Emission designation	Designated frequency bands or assigned frequencies	COAST STATION TRANSMITTING ANTENNA ONLY		
						Azimuth of maximum radiation	Angular width of radiation main lobe	Antenna gain (dB)
Transmitters								
Ship's emergency transmitters								
Survival craft transmitters								
Radar								
Direction finder								
Auto alarm radio-telegraph								
Auto alarm radio-telephone								
Other								

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 112/1978]



**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (MARITIME MOBILE  
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**SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.***

10. Name of signatory <sup>4</sup>.....  
(Block Capitals)
11. Signature.....  
Date.....

**NOTES**

1. Where the applicant is a registered company the name and address must be given; a list of the names of the directors and responsible officer together with their addresses and nationalities should accompany the application.
2. Before issuing a licence for a coast station the Postmaster-General shall satisfy himself that the service to be provided by the coast station for which application has been made will not in any way infringe the provisions of the licence issued to the Jamaica International Telecommunications Limited published in the Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary Vol. XCII No. 43 dated Monday April 21, 1969.
3. In the case of an application for a private ship station licence the word "commercial" or "non-commercial" must be entered in the "category or classification" line, as appropriate.
4. When the applicant is a company the application must be signed by one of the persons referred to in Note 1.

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (MARITIME MOBILE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1977**

SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.*

**RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT**

**FORM B**

**GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA**

*Ship Station Licence*

No .....

Period of validity .....

In accordance with the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Maritime Mobile Radio Service) Regulations, 1977 and with the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention now in force this authorization is herewith issued for the installation and for the use of the Radio equipment described below:

1	2	3	4
Name of Ship	Call sign or other identification	Owner of Ship	Public correspondence category

	a	b	c	d
	Equipment Type	Power (Watts)	Class of emission	Frequency bands or assigned frequencies
5	Transmitters			
6	Ship's Emergency Transmitters			
7	Survival Craft Transmitters			
8	Other Equipment			

For the Issuing Authority

.....  
*Place*

.....  
*Date*

.....  
*Authentication*

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SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.*

RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

FORM C

GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA

*Private Coast Station Licence*

No.....

Period of Validity.....

In accordance with the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Maritime Mobile Radio Service) Regulations, 1977, and with the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention now in force, the authorization is hereby issued for the installation and for the use of the Radio equipment as specified in the Schedule hereto:

Address	COAST STATION				LICENSEE	
	Geographical co-ordinates	Name	Call sign or other identification	Nature of Service	Name	Address

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (MARITIME MOBILE RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1977

SECOND SCHEDULE *contd.*

SCHEDULE TO PRIVATE COAST STATION LICENCE

Equipment	Type	Power (Watts)	Emission designation	Frequency bands or assigned frequencies	TRANSMITTING ANTENNA		
					Azimuth of maximum radiation	Angular width of radiation main lobe	Antenna gain (dB)
Transmitters							
Radar							
Direction finder							
Auto alarm radiotelegraph							
Auto alarm radiotelephone							
Other							

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulations 26, 27)

RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

Channel designator	Transmitting frequency (MHz)		Use in Jamaica
	Ship Station	Coast Station	
06	156.3		Intership: Safety/Search and Rescue
08	156.4		Intership
09	156.45	156.45	For Intercommunication with Quarantine Authority
10	156.5	156.5	For Intercommunication with Coast Guard-
11	156.55	156.55	For Intercommunication with Department of Pilotage (Port Authority)
12	156.6	156.6	For Intercommunication with Port Authority (Port operations; ship/movement)
13	156.65	156.65	Navigational: bridge to bridge
14	156.7	156.7	For Intercommunication with Port Authority (vessel traffic management) <sup>1</sup>
15		156.75	Coast Guard Weather Broadcast
16	156.8	156.8	Distress, Safety and Calling
17	156.85	156.85	Port Authority Harbour Master's Office): Internal Communication
21	157.05	156.05	
		or	
		161.65	Customs: Internal Communication
22	157.1	161.7	Police; (Marine Division; Immigration Division): Internal Communication
24	157.200	161.800	Coast Guard: Internal Communication
26	157.3	161.9	Public Correspondence <sup>2</sup>
27	157.35	161.95	Public Correspondence <sup>2</sup>
67	156.375	156.375	Port Authority: Internal Communication
68	156.425	156.425	Port Authority: Internal Communication
78	156.925	161.525	Development, Testing Demonstration
79	156.975	161.575	Port Authority: Internal Communication

NOTES

- (1) The use of Channel 14 is restricted to communications between the Port Authority and vessels navigating within port or harbour, i.e. entering, berthing, anchoring, unberthing and leaving port.
- (2) Public correspondence messages must be routed through Kingston Radio (6YI) or Montego Bay Radio (6YI2).

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 8)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CONDITIONS OF SEIZURE)  
REGULATIONS, 1981

*(Made by the Minister on the 30th day of December, 1981)*

L.N. 174/81

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Conditions of Seizure) Regulations, 1981.

2. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—  
“owner” includes any person who is for the time being in possession of or in charge of any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft in which any radio or telegraph station or apparatus is being operated or any person in possession of, in charge of or operating such radio or telegraph station or apparatus.

3. Where an inspection or examination of any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, as the case may be, is undertaken pursuant to section 11 of the Act, the inspector shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure—

- (a) that no article is seized other than such as is described in section 11 (2) of the Act;
- (b) that a list is compiled of all articles seized; and
- (c) that a receipt for all articles seized is given to the owner.

4. An inspector shall within seven days of the date of seizure give notice in writing of the seizure to the owner of such radio or telegraph station or apparatus and of the value thereof as estimated by him, either by delivering such notice personally or by transmitting the same by registered post to such owner addressed to him at his place of abode or business premises.

5. An inspector shall not detain any article seized for a period exceeding seven days without notifying the owner in the manner specified in regulation 4.

## THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 8)THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND RADIO SERVICE)  
REGULATIONS, 1986

(Made by the Minister on the 6th day of October, 1986)

L.N. 185/86  
Amdt:  
L.N. 40/96

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Citizens Band Radio Service) Regulations, 1986.

2. In these Regulations—

“amplitude modulations” means modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is varied in accordance with the modulating signal;

“assigned frequency” means the centre of the frequency band assigned to a station;

“assigned frequency band” means the frequency band of which the centre coincides with the frequency assigned to the station and the width of which equals the necessary band width plus twice the absolute value of the frequency tolerance;

“authorized frequency” means a frequency assigned to a station in the citizens band radio service;

“authorized frequency band” means the frequency band which contains all authorized frequencies which may be assigned to a station in the citizens band radio service;

“base station” means a land station in the land mobile service carrying on a service with land mobile stations, or in some instances with stations other than land mobile stations;

“call sign” means a specific signal assigned to a station by the Postmaster-General or approved by him for use by that station, for the purpose of identifying transmissions made by that station;

“carrier or carrier wave” means an electromagnetic wave suitable for the transmission of information by the process of modulation;

“carrier power of a radio transmitter” means the average power

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986*

supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation but does not include pulse modulation emissions;

“C.C.I.R.” means the International Radio Consultative Committee, which is an organ of the International Telecommunication Union;

“channel” means a numerical designator associated with each authorized frequency in the citizens band radio service;

“citizens band radio service” means a radio communication service within the land mobile service intended for short-distance personal or business activities;

“citizens band radio station” means a station in a citizens band radio service;

“decibel or db” means the ratio of two amounts of power expressed as a number which is ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of this ratio;

“emergency communication” means communication to be used exclusively for distress, urgency or safety purposes;

“emission” means radiation produced or the production of radiation by a radio transmitting system;

“emission classification” means the classification of emissions according to the pertinent characteristics of the emission and the figures and letters used to indicate such characteristics, such figures and letters being formulated in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention and the recommendations of the C.C.I.R.;

“external radio frequency power amplifier” means any device which when used in conjunction with a radio transmitter as a signal source is capable of amplification of that signal, and is not an integral part of a radio transmitter as manufactured;

“frequency tolerance” means the maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the authorized frequency, or by the characteristic frequency of an emission from the reference frequency and the frequency tolerance shall be expressed in parts in  $10^6$  or in cycles per second;

“harmful interference” means interference which endangers the functioning of a radio navigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radio communication service operating in accordance



with the regulations under the Act;

“interference” means the effect of unwanted energy due to one or a combination of emissions, radiations, or inductions upon reception in a radio communication system, manifested by any performance degradation, misinterpretation or loss of information which could be extracted in the absence of such unwanted energy;

“International Telecommunication Convention” means the International Telecommunication Convention of November 1982 and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any conventions or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution therefor or for the amendment thereof;

“licensee” means the holder of a valid licence issued in accordance with these Regulations from the Postmaster-General to establish, maintain and use, or to use only, as the case may require, a station or stations for operation in the citizens band radio service;

“mean power of a radio transmitter” means the power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during normal operation, averaged over a time sufficiently long compared with the period of the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation, a time of 1/10 second during which the mean power is greatest being usually selected;

“mobile service” means a service of radio communication between mobile and land stations or between mobile stations;

“mobile station” means a station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points;

“modulation” means the process of impressing the characteristics of signal upon a carrier to facilitate transmission of the signal *via* the carrier;

“necessary bandwidth” means in relation to a given class of emission, the minimum value of the occupied bandwidth sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required for the system employed under specified conditions and includes emissions useful for the good functioning of the receiving equipment;

“occupied bandwidth” means the frequency bandwidth such that,

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986*

below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power radiated by a given emission, with the exception of certain cases where the percentage of 0.5% may lead to difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidth when a different percentage approved by the Postmaster-General may be used;

“operator” means any person, other than the licensee, operating a citizens band radio station;

“peak envelope power of a radio transmitter” means the average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation;

“portable station” means a station in a radio service designed to be transported from place to place;

“radio communication” means telecommunication by means of radio waves;

“radio transmitting system” means apparatus comprising a radio transmitter connected to its antenna or several radio transmitters connected to a common antenna;

“single sideband emission” means an amplitude modulated emission with one side band only;

“spurious emissions” means emissions 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;

“station” means one or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the equipment necessary at one location for carrying on a citizens band radio service.

3.—(1) No person shall establish, maintain or use a station for operation of a citizens band radio service without a valid licence issued in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) Any person who contravenes this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction thereof before a Resident Magistrate’s Court shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

4.—(1) The Postmaster-General may—

- (a) on application being made to him in the form set out as Form A in the First Schedule; First Schedule.  
Form A.
- (b) on payment to him by an applicant of the appropriate annual fee specified in the Second Schedule, Second  
Schedule.

issue a licence valid for a year in the form prescribed as Form B in the First Schedule authorizing the establishment, maintenance and use of one or more stations for operation in the citizens band radio service. Form B.

(2) A licence issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) may be renewed each year on payment of the Postmaster-General of the annual fee specified in relation thereto in the Second Schedule.

(3) The Postmaster-General may on being satisfied that a licence issued pursuant to paragraph (1) has been lost or destroyed, issue to the licensee a substitute of such licence on payment by the licensee of the fee specified in relation thereto in the Second Schedule.

(4) A licence issued under this regulation shall not be transferable or assignable, but where the licensee is an organization the Postmaster-General may amend the licence to show a change in the name of the licensee if there has been no change in the ownership or control of the organization.

(5) A copy of a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations which is certified by the Postmaster-General or his agent to be a true copy of the original licence may be accepted as proof of the existence of such a licence.

(6) The Postmaster-General shall have the power to cancel or revoke a licence issued under this regulation where there is a breach of any of the provisions of these Regulations by the licensee or his agent.

5.—A licence issued in accordance with regulation 4 shall include in the case of each station the following—

- (a) authorized frequency band;
- (b) frequency tolerance;
- (c) emission classification;

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986*

- (d) mean power of the transmitter;
- (e) in the case of a base station, the exact location of the transmitter;
- (f) height, gain, polarity and directivity of the antenna.

6.—(1) The frequencies and channel designators which shall be used in the citizens band radio service shall be those specified in the Third Schedule and no other.

Third  
Schedule.

(2) Channel 9 shall be used only for emergency communication.

(3) Emergency communication shall be given priority on all channels.

(4) Channel 11 shall be used as the national call channel.

7. The radio frequency power supplied to the antenna system of a station in the citizens band radio service shall not exceed the following—

- (a) four watts (carrier power of a radio transmitter) for amplitude modulation (A3) emission;
- (b) twelve watts (peak envelope power of a radio transmitter) for single side band emission.

8.—(1) The licensee or operator of a station in the citizens band radio service shall not attach an external radio frequency power amplifier to such a station in any way unless lawfully authorized to do so.

(2) It shall be presumed that a licensee or operator has used or intends to use an external radio frequency power amplifier if it is found in his possession or on his premises.

9. The assignment of frequencies to any station in the citizens band radio service shall not confer a monopoly of the use of such frequencies on the licensee, as these frequencies are simultaneously assigned to all licensees.

10. The licensee or operator shall not use an unmodulated carrier on any of the channels specified in the Third Schedule, other than for brief tests and adjustments which shall be specifically identified and which shall be carried out only when the channels are clear.

11.—(1) The licensee or operator of a station in the citizens band radio service shall not transmit, nor cause nor permit to be transmitted—

- (a) **superfluous signals;**
- (b) **test and adjustment signals made in such a way as to cause harmful interference to any other lawfully operated station;**
- (c) **test and adjustment signals which may be confused with any message, abbreviation, or other signal having special significance in the radio communication service;**
- (d) **music, whistling, sound effects or any material to amuse or entertain;**
- (e) **any radio communication for live or delayed re-broadcast on a radio or television broadcast station;**
- (f) **any radio communication with any station in other countries;**
- (g) **any radio communication of a false or misleading character, and in particular any false or deceptive distress signal or call; or**
- (h) **any radio communication of a seditious, obscene or libellous nature or of any offensive nature or meaning.**

(2) Where there is a contravention of the provisions of subparagraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of paragraph (1) the Postmaster-General shall—

- (a) **if it is the first such contravention by that station, send a warning in writing to the licensee of the station concerned to the effect that any similar contravention may result in the suspension of the licence granted to him in respect of that station; and**
- (b) **in the case of any subsequent contravention from that station, suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months, and notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing that his licence has been suspended giving details of the suspension and requiring him to deliver the licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.**

(3) Where there is contravention of the provisions of subparagraph (g) or (h) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—

- (a) **if it is the first such contravention from that station suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not**

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986*

exceeding six months;

- (b) in the case of any subsequent contraventions by that station, cancel the licence granted in respect of the station; and
- (c) notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing, that his licence has been suspended or cancelled as the case may be, giving details of the suspension or cancellation, and requiring him to deliver his licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.

(4) A licensee aggrieved by the decision taken by the Postmaster-General pursuant to paragraph (3) may appeal in writing to the Minister within fourteen days of the date on which the decision from which he is appealing is communicated to him and the Minister may make such order in relation thereto as he thinks fit.

(5) The Minister shall notify the Postmaster-General and the licensee in writing as soon as practicable of the order made under paragraph (4).

12. A licensee or operator shall pay due regard to the provisions of any International Telecommunication Convention and any bilateral or multilateral telecommunication agreement for the time being in force, to which Jamaica is party, and any relevant regulation made under such convention or agreement.

13.—(1) Any constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force or any other person authorized in that behalf by the Postmaster-General, may require any person found in possession of or operating a citizens band radio station, to prove the existence of a valid licence relating to such station and operation.

(2) Any person failing or refusing to produce an appropriate licence within three days of being so required, shall be guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction thereof before a Resident Magistrate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

14.—(1) A licensee, operator or other person who, by virtue of his participation in the operation of a citizens band radio station, has access to public or private correspondence or other radio communication not intended for his information, shall preserve the secrecy thereof and shall not in any unauthorized manner make use of any information contained therein, whether received voluntarily or otherwise, and shall

not publish or disclose to any other person, any such information or the existence thereof.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction thereof before a Resident Magistrate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

15. A station in the citizens band radio service shall be so operated as not to cause harmful interference with the working of any other station and before any message is sent the operator shall ensure that no other station is sending a message at that time.

16. A station in the citizens band radio service shall be identified by the transmission of its call sign at the beginning and at the end of each period of operation.

17. The Postmaster-General shall not issue a licence permitting the installation and operation of a station in the citizens band radio service within one mile of an established aerodrome unless the applicant has obtained approval from the Director of Civil Aviation for the location of the station at the proposed site and the erection thereon of masts, towers and other vertical structures related to the antenna system of the station.

18. Any masts, towers or vertical structures related to any antenna system at any lawfully authorized station shall be so erected and maintained as to satisfy good standards of engineering practice and shall not under any circumstance present a hazard to the public.

19. Every licensee shall ensure that the energy radiated by the receiving apparatus is reduced to the lowest possible value and that it does not cause harmful interference to other lawfully operated stations.

20. Every licensee shall ensure that the level of radio frequency harmonics and other unwanted emissions of the station in respect of which he holds a licence are kept at the lowest value which the general state of development of radio apparatus permits and in no case shall the level of spurious emissions exceed the level specified by the Postmaster-General.

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
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21.—(1) Where the Postmaster-General is advised that harmful interference is being experienced by any licensee he shall forthwith make such investigations as he may consider necessary to determine the cause of such interference and shall take such steps as may be necessary to remove the interference.

(2) Every licensee shall comply with any request of the Postmaster-General for the carrying out without undue delay of any tests he may deem necessary for the purpose of his investigations.

22.—(1) Where any investigation referred to in regulation 21 discloses that the harmful interference is due to the operations of a licensee or his agent, the Postmaster-General may call upon the licensee to cease operations immediately and may suspend such licence either permanently or temporarily for such period as he may consider appropriate in the particular circumstances.

(2) Where any licence has been suspended under this regulation, operation from the station concerned shall not be resumed until the harmful interference has been eliminated.

23. Where any investigation made under regulation 21 discloses that the harmful interference complained of is due to the faulty operation of a licensed radio transmitter or associated apparatus the licensee responsible for such faulty operation shall, upon being notified in writing by the Postmaster-General, cease operations until the harmful interference is eliminated.

24. Every licensee shall ensure that the station in respect of which he holds a licence, operates in accordance with the characteristics specified in the Schedule to the licence and these Regulations.

25.—(1) In the event of any station ceasing operations, the licensee shall within fourteen days thereafter notify the Postmaster-General in writing accordingly, specify whether that station will be re-located at a different place or sold or otherwise disposed of.

(2) Where any station is to be re-located, such station shall not be put into operation without prior approval having been obtained in writing from the Postmaster-General.

(3) A station may not be sold or otherwise disposed of, unless the licensee has appropriate proof that the purchaser or transferee, as



the case may be, is in possession of a valid licence.

(4) Where a station is sold or otherwise disposed of, the name and address of the purchaser or transferee, as the case may be, shall be supplied in writing by the licensee to the Postmaster-General within fourteen days of such sale or transfer.

(5) Where a station has ceased operations as being no longer serviceable written notice to this effect shall be given to the Postmaster-General

(6) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to any station temporarily taken out of service for repairs.

26.—(1) Every licensee or his agent shall allow the Postmaster-General or his agent at any reasonable time, entry into, for the purpose of inspection thereof, any premises, vehicle, or other place in which is located any citizens band radio station and shall give all reasonable assistance as may be required by the Postmaster-General or his agent, as the case may be, during his inspection.

(2) The inspection referred to in paragraph (1) may include such tests and measurements as may be required to ascertain whether or not the apparatus at the station complies with the technical characteristics set out in the Schedule attached to the licence.

27. Every licensee shall keep a copy of these Regulations and shall make them available to every person operating the station.

28. Any person who contravenes the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and (where no other penalty is provided) shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986

FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM A

(Regulation 4 (1))

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT
Application for Citizens Band Radio Station Licence

- 1. Name of Applicant
2. Address
3. Nationality
4. Date of Birth
5. Nature of organization or business
6. Location of base station(s)
7. Number of base stations
8. Number of mobile stations
9. Who will make use of the Citizens Band Radio Service

Individual
Family
Business Enterprise
Others
(please specify)

10. Is this application for

- (a) New Licence
(b) Additional Licence
(c) Amendment/Substitute

If (b) or (c) give current licence numbers

Signature of Applicant

Date

**THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986**

**94.15**

**FORM A**  
(Regulation 3 (1) )

**SCHEDULE TO APPLICATION FOR CITIZENS BAND RADIO STATION LICENCE**

Item	Type and location of station	Call sign preferred	TRANSMITTER			
			Make model and serial No.	Frequency band MHz	Emission designation	Watts mean power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986

FORM B

(Regulation 4 (1) )

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

*Citizens Band Radio Station Licence*

(Issued by the Postmaster-General pursuant to the Radio and Telegraph Control (Citizens Band Radio Service) Regulations, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations") )

.....

of .....

.....

(hereinafter referred to as "the Licensee") is hereby authorized to establish, maintain and use the citizens band radio station(s) (hereinafter referred to as "the station(s)") as specified in the Schedule hereto and to operate the station(s) in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

The Licensee shall pay to the Postmaster-General the fee specified in the Schedule to the Regulations in accordance with the terms set out in the Regulations.

The Licence may be withdrawn, suspended or amended by the Postmaster-General by notice in writing given to the Licensee in accordance with the Regulations.

Date of issue .....

Date of expiry of licence .....

.....  
*Postmaster-General*

Licence No.

FORM B (Regulation 3 (1) and (4))

SCHEDULE TO CITIZENS BAND RADIO STATION LICENCE

Amendment No. .... Dated ..... Sheet No. .... of ..... sheets

Annual fee .....

Item	Type and Location of station	Call sign	TRANSMITTER			
			Authorized frequency band MHz	Frequency tolerance part in 10 <sup>6</sup>	Emission designation	Mean power watts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 4)

Citizens Band Radio Station Licence—

Fee payable on application ... ..	\$600.00
Annual Renewal ... ..	\$600.00
Substitute Licence ... ..	\$100.00

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulation 4 (2) )

FREQUENCY AND CHANNEL DESIGNATORS

<u>Channel</u>	<u>Frequency (megahertz)</u>
1. ....	26.965
2. ....	26.975
3. ....	26.985
4. ....	27.005
5. ....	27.015
6. ....	27.025
7. ....	27.035
8. ....	27.055
9. ....	27.065
10. ....	27.075
11. ....	27.085
12. ....	27.105
13. ....	27.115
14. ....	27.125
15. ....	27.135
16. ....	27.155
17. ....	27.165
18. ....	27.175
19. ....	27.185
20. ....	27.205
21. ....	27.215

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[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 73/1999]

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (CITIZENS BAND  
RADIO SERVICE) REGULATIONS, 1986

THIRD SCHEDULE, *contd.* (Regulation 4 (2) )

FREQUENCY AND CHANNEL DESIGNATORS

<u>Channel</u>	<u>Frequency (megahertz)</u>
22. ....	27.225
23. ....	27.255
24. ....	27.235
25. ....	27.245
26. ....	27.265
27. ....	27.275
28. ....	27.285
29. ....	27.295
30. ....	27.305
31. ....	27.315
32. ....	27.325
33. ....	27.335
34. ....	27.345
35. ....	27.355
36. ....	27.365
37. ....	27.375
38. ....	27.385
39. ....	27.395
40. ....	27.405

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 8)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (DEALERS AND EXPERIMENTAL  
RADIO STATION LICENCES) REGULATIONS, 1987

(Made by the Minister on the 9th day of November, 1987)

L.N. 178A/87  
Amdt: 45/96  
L.N. 27E/98

[ 4th January, 1988 ]

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Dealers and Experimental Radio Station Licences) Regulations, 1987.

2. In these Regulations—

“antenna directivity” means the direction in degrees clockwise from true north of the centre of the main lobe of the antenna radiation;

“antenna gain” means the ratio of the power required at the input of a reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce in a given direction, the same field at the same distance, and when not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the radiation main lobe;

“broadcasting service” means a radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other type of transmission;

“call sign” means a specific signal assigned to a station by the Postmaster-General or approved by him for use by that station for the purpose of identifying transmissions made by that station;

“effective radiated power” means the power supplied to the antenna multiplied by the relative gain of the antenna in a given direction;



*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (DEALERS AND  
EXPERIMENTAL RADIO STATION LICENCES) REGULATIONS, 1987*

- “emission” means radiation produced or the production of radiation by a radio transmitting system;
- “experimental radio station” means a station utilizing radio waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique. This definition does not include amateur stations;
- “harmful interference” means any emission, radiation or induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation or other safety service or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service lawfully operating;
- “Hz”, “kHz”, “MHz” or “GHz” means in relation to radio waves, an abbreviated quantitative definition;
- “International Telecommunication Convention” means the International Telecommunication Convention signed in Montreux on the 12th November, 1965, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any conventions or regulations which may from time to time be made in substitution therefor or for the amendment thereof;
- “licensee” means the holder of a valid licence from the Postmaster-General to sell, exchange or deal in telegraphic or telephonic equipment by way of his business or to establish, maintain and operate an experimental radio station, as the case may be;
- “mean power” means the power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during normal operation, averaged over a time sufficiently long compared with the period of the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation. A time of 1/10 second during which the mean power is greatest being usually selected;
- “mobile service” means a service or radiocommunication between mobile and fixed stations or between mobile stations;
- “mobile station” means a station in the mobile service designed to operate while in motion or during halts at unspecified points;
- “modulation” means the process, or result of the process, whereby some characteristics of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave;
- “necessary band” means in relation to a given class of emission, minimum value of the occupied band sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality

required for the system employed under specified conditions and includes emissions useful for the functioning of the receiving equipment;

“occupied bandwidth” means the frequency bandwidth such that below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power radiated by a given emission, with the exception of certain cases where the percentage of 0.5% may lead to difficulties in the practical application of this definition when a different percentage approved by the Postmaster-General may be used;

“radio” means the use of radio waves;

“radiocommunication” means telecommunication by means of radio waves;

“radio waves” means electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3000 GHz propagated in space without artificial guide;

“radio transmitting system” means apparatus comprising a radio transmitter connected to its antenna or several radio transmitters connected to a common antenna;

“reference antenna” means a centre-fed half-wave loss-free dipole isolated in space, the equatorial plane of which contains the given direction;

“spurious emission” means emission on a frequency or frequencies which fall outside the necessary band, the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information, and includes harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions and intermodulation products, but excludes emissions in the immediate vicinity of the necessary band, which are a result of the modulation process for the transmission of information;

“station” means one or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the equipment necessary at one location for carrying on a radiocommunication service, each station being classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily;

“telecommunication” means any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic system;

*THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (DEALERS AND  
EXPERIMENTAL RADIO STATION LICENCES) REGULATIONS, 1987*

“telegraphy” means a system of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such form;

“telephony” means a system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or in some cases, other sounds;

“television” means a system of telecommunication for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

*Dealers' Licences*

First Schedule.  
Form A.

Form B.

3.—(1) The Postmaster-General may issue a licence to any suitable applicant to sell, exchange or deal in radio telephonic or telegraphic apparatus by way of his trade or business, on application being made to him in the form set out as Form A in the First Schedule, and on payment by the applicant to the Postmaster-General of a fee of four thousand dollars, and such licence (hereinafter referred to as a Dealer's Licence) shall be in the form set out as Form B in the First Schedule and shall expire on the 31st day of March next after the date of issue.

(2) A Dealer's Licence may be renewed annually on presentation of the licence and payment of the renewal fee of ten thousand dollars to the Postmaster-General.

(3) The Postmaster-General may, on being satisfied that a licence has been lost or destroyed, issue a substitute licence on payment by the licensee of a fee of five hundred dollars.

4.—(1) The holder of a Dealer's Licence shall not sell, hire, install, maintain or operate any apparatus capable of emitting radio frequency energy unless there is a qualified person in that capacity actively on his staff or in his employment.

(2) The term qualified person in this regulation means a person qualified in accordance with regulation 23 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974.

Form C.

5. The holder of a Dealer's Licence shall make a quarterly return to the Postmaster-General on the form set out as Form C in the First Schedule listing all radio transmitting equipment disposed of or acquired by way of sale or hire specifying the name and address of the

purchaser or hirer, or the seller (as the case may be) including the number of radio transmitting units in stock or dismantled or destroyed.

6. The holder of a Dealer's Licence shall not install any radio transmitting apparatus to investigate the feasibility of a circuit, or to demonstrate or to prove the reliability of a circuit without having first obtained the written approval of the Postmaster-General.

*Experimental Radio Station Licence*

7.—(1) The Postmaster-General may issue a licence to any suitable applicant authorizing the establishment of an experimental radio station on application being made to him in the form set out as Form A in the Second Schedule, and on payment by the applicant to the Postmaster-General of a fee of five hundred dollars, and such licence shall be in the form as set out as Form B in the Second Schedule and shall expire on the 31st day of March next after the date of issue.

Second  
Schedule.  
Form A.  
Form B.

(2) A licence in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) may be renewed annually on presentation of the licence to the Postmaster-General, together with the annual renewal fee of five hundred dollars.

(3) The Postmaster-General may, on being satisfied that a licence has been lost or destroyed, issue a substitute licence on payment by the licensee of a fee of one hundred dollars.

8.—(1) A licence shall not be issued to any person in respect of an experimental radio station unless he is the holder of one of the certificates specified in regulation 3 of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974.

(2) The Postmaster-General will determine the class of certificate required in respect of the experimental radio station after considering all the circumstances related to the experiment.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (1), where in the opinion of the Postmaster-General the operation of the experimental radio station or the nature of the experiments to be carried out does not require a knowledge of the Morse code he may waive this requirement when determining the class of certificate in relation to that required under paragraph (1).

*Operations*

9.—(1) Only those frequencies specified in the relevant licence shall be used for transmission to an experimental radio station.

(2) The occupied bandwidth authorized in the relevant licence shall not be exceeded.

(3) The mean power, or the maximum effective radiated power where this is specified in the relevant licence shall not be exceeded.

(4) The antenna directivity and gain, where this is specified in the relevant licence shall be observed.

10.—(1) An experimental radio station may enter into communication with an experimental radio station of another country only after it has been authorized to do so by the Postmaster-General.

(2) An experimental radio station shall not enter into communication with an experimental radio station of another country which has not received similar authorization from the authority having jurisdiction over it.

11. An experimental radio station shall be identified by the transmission of its call sign at the beginning and end of each single transmission or exchange of transmissions, and every ten minutes during any single transmission or exchange of transmissions of more than ten minutes duration.

12.—(1) A record shall be kept at each experimental radio station in a log book of a type approved for that purpose by the Postmaster-General, of all transmissions, from that station, showing the date and time of each transmission, the frequency and type of emission used and the call sign of any station or stations worked, and each entry recorded in the log book shall be made immediately below the preceding one.

(2) The record of each transmission entered in the log book in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be initialled by the licensee.

(3) Each log book containing the records required under this regulation shall be preserved for a period of at least one year after the last date of entry, and shall be produced for inspection on the request of the Postmaster-General.

(4) Where communications are carried on in a language other than English, special entry shall be made in the radio log book which shall state—

- (a) the language that was used in the communications;
- (b) the name of each person at the licensee's station who was engaged in the communications; and
- (c) the call sign of the station worked.

13.—(1) Experimental radio stations shall be so operated as not to cause harmful interference to any other lawfully operated radio service.

(2) In the event of harmful interference being caused by an experimental radio station, the licensee shall be required by the Postmaster-General to take such steps as are necessary for the prevention of further harmful interference and may be required to restrict or cease operation of the station pending a satisfactory adjustment of the equipment.

14. All radiotelephone and radiotelegraph transmissions from experimental radio stations shall be in plain language and shall be uncoded except where the experiments relate to technical methods of encoding for the purpose of investigating or demonstrating different methods of modulation and have received the prior approval of the Postmaster-General.

15.—(1) Experimental radio stations shall not be used to transmit third party messages.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) the Postmaster-General may permit experimental radio stations to be used during peace-time civil emergencies for purposes specified by him in writing to the licensee where no other communication is available.

16.—(1) A licensee or operator of an experimental radio station shall not transmit or permit to be transmitted—

- (a) superfluous signals;
- (b) test and adjustment signals in such a way as to cause harmful interference to any other lawfully operated station;
- (c) test and adjustment signals which may be confused with any message, abbreviation, or other signal, having special significance in the radiocommunications service;

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- (d) any radiocommunication of a false or misleading character, and in particular any false or deceptive distress signal or call;
  - (e) any radiocommunication of a seditious, obscene, libellous, or offensive nature or meaning.
- (2) Where there is a contravention of the provisions of sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—
- (a) if it is the first contravention from that station, send a warning in writing to the licensee of the station concerned to the effect that any similar contravention may result in the suspension of the licence granted to him in respect of that station; and
  - (b) in the case of any subsequent contravention from that station, suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months, and notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing, that his licence has been suspended, giving details of the suspension and requiring him to deliver the licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.
- (3) Where there is a contravention of the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) or (e) of paragraph (1), the Postmaster-General shall—
- (a) if it is the first contravention from that station, suspend the licence granted in respect of the station for a period not exceeding six months;
  - (b) in the case of any subsequent contraventions from that station, cancel the licence granted in respect of that station; and
  - (c) notify the licensee of the station concerned in writing, that his licence has been suspended or cancelled, as the case may be, giving details of the suspension or cancellation, and requiring him to deliver the licence forthwith to the Postmaster-General.

so, however, that a licensee aggrieved by the decision taken by the Postmaster-General pursuant to sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this paragraph, may within fourteen days of the date on which the decision from which he is appealing is communicated to him, appeal in writing to the Minister, who may make such order in relation thereto as he thinks fit, and shall notify the Postmaster-General and the licensee in writing as soon as may be, of his decision in the matter.

17. Experimental radio stations shall not be used to transmit music, motion pictures or other material normally transmitted by stations in the broadcasting service without prior approval in writing from the Minister.

18. Licensees and operators shall pay due regard to the provisions of any International Telecommunication Convention and any bilateral or multilateral telecommunication agreement for the time being in force, to which Jamaica is a party, and any regulation pertaining to the operation of experimental radio stations made under such Convention or Agreement.

19. Every licensee shall notify the Postmaster-General in writing of any proposed change in the location of any station operated by him and licensed for operation at a fixed location, giving particulars of such change and submitting his licence for amendment accordingly and the station shall not be operated from the new location until written authority has been obtained from the Postmaster-General to do so.

20.—(1) A licensee, operator, or other person who, by virtue of his participation in the operation of a radio station, has access to public correspondence or other radiocommunication not intended for his information, shall preserve the secrecy thereof and shall not in any unauthorized manner make use of any information contained therein, whether received voluntarily or otherwise, and shall not publish or disclose to any other person, any such information or the existence thereof.

(2) A licensee, operator, or other person shall not divulge to any person other than a public officer duly authorized in that behalf, any message received by him other than messages in connection with his experiments received from other experimental radio stations, time signals, musical performances, and messages transmitted by any station for general information.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction thereof before a Resident Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.



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(4) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent a person duly authorized in that behalf from giving a copy of any telegram or information relating to any telegram, to any public officer or other person entitled thereto.

21.—(1) A licensee shall ensure that the energy radiated by his receiving apparatus is reduced to the lowest possible value and that it does not cause harmful interference to other lawfully operated stations.

(2) A licensee shall ensure that the radio frequency harmonics and other non-essential emissions of his station are kept at the lowest value which the general state of development of radio apparatus permits, and in no case shall the level of spurious emissions exceed the level specified in the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention as they relate to the particular class of experimental radio station.

*Equipment*

22. The method of construction, the materials and apparatus used at an experimental radio station shall conform with any directions which the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, issue for controlling the operation of the station or any part of it and such directions may require the licensee to carry out such modifications to the station or any part of it as may be practicable for the purpose of improving the operation of the equipment or complying with modern techniques and developments.

*Control of Radio Interference from Incidental Radiation Devices*

23. An "incidental radiation device" is a device that radiates radio frequency energy during the course of its operation although the device is not internationally designed to generate radio frequency energy. Radio and television receivers are also classified as incidental radiation devices.

24.—(1) An incidental radiation device shall be so installed and operated that the radio frequency energy radiated does not cause harmful interference. In the event that harmful interference is caused, the operator of the device shall promptly take steps to eliminate such harmful interference.

(2) Every owner or operator of an internal combustion engine shall if notified by the Postmaster-General or the Island Traffic Authority to do so, fit a device which will eliminate such harmful interference.

*Disposal of Licensed Apparatus by Private Persons*

25.—(1) Any licensee who sells or exchanges or otherwise disposes of any radio telephonic or telegraphic apparatus in respect of which he is the holder of a licence, shall, within fourteen days of such sale, exchange, or disposal, as the case may be, surrender his licence in respect of the equipment concerned to the Postmaster-General, and inform him of the name and address of the purchaser or person with whom the equipment has been exchanged, or the details of the disposal otherwise, as the case may be.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), a licensee other than a licensed dealer who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and, upon summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months.

(3) This regulation is not applicable to a licensee who sells, exchanges or otherwise disposes of one or more licensed units to a dealer.

26.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), no person shall import or otherwise bring into the Island any apparatus designed for the emission of radio waves unless he produces to an officer of Customs a valid licence authorizing him to use such apparatus.

(2) Officers of Customs shall detain any radio apparatus brought into the Island in breach of the provisions of paragraph (1).

(3) The provision of paragraph (1) does not apply to a person who possesses a valid Dealer's Licence or a person who brings into the Island equipment for use on a mobile station of foreign registry which is temporarily in the Island and produces certification to this effect acceptable to an officer of Customs.

27. Any officer or sub-officer of the Constabulary Force or any other person authorized in that behalf by the Postmaster-General,

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may at any time require any person found in possession of, or operating or dealing in or selling any radiotelephonic or telegraphic apparatus, to produce his licence, and any person failing or refusing to produce his licence shall be guilty of any offence, and upon summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months.

28.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), these Regulations do not apply to radio receiving sets.

(2) The provisions of regulations 20, 21, 23 and 24 shall apply to radio receiving sets.

*General*

29. Where in the opinion of the Postmaster-General a breach of these Regulations, or of the terms and conditions of a licence, as the case may be, has been committed, for which no penalty is otherwise provided, he may require the licensee of the station concerned to cause the station to cease operations for such period as the Postmaster-General may determine, so, however, that any licensee aggrieved by any decision taken by the Postmaster-General pursuant to this regulation, may within fourteen days of the date on which the decision from which he is appealing is communicated to him, appeal in writing to the Minister, who may make such order in relation thereto as he thinks fit, and shall notify the Postmaster-General and the licensee, in writing, as soon as may be, of his decision in the matter.

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Form A FIRST SCHEDULE (Regulation 3)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

*Application for Dealers Licence*

Name of Firm or Business.....

Registered Address.....

Date.....

Name of qualified person  
(Regulation 4)  
and details of qualification }

Signature.....

Date.....

Form B (Regulation 3)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

*Dealers Licence*

Name.....

Address.....

Licence No.....

The person named herein is hereby licensed to sell, exchange or deal in any telegraphic or telephonic apparatus, mechanism or contrivance subject to the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control Act and all regulations issued thereunder as apply to the apparatus, mechanism or contrivance.

.....  
*Postmaster General*

Date.....

Renewals:

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Form C

FIRST SCHEDULE, contd.

(Regulation 5)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

Dealers Return

Transmitting Units Acquired					Name and Address of Supplier
Date	Qty.	Mfg.	Type No.	Operating Frequency	

Transmitting (with or without receiver) Units Sold or Hired

Name and Address of Purchaser or Hirer

Transmitting (with or without receiver) Units Sold or Hired					Name and Address of Purchaser or Hirer
Date	Qty.	Mfg.	Type No.	Operating Frequency	

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FIRST SCHEDULE, *contd.*

Form C, *contd.*

Transmitting Units Dismantled or Destroyed


Transmitting Units in Stock


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Form A

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 7)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT  
Application for an Experimental Radio Station Licence

Name.....

Address.....

Nature of Experiment (Note 1).....

Preferred Frequency Band.....

Name of Person Controlling the Station.....

Qualification.....

Signature.....

Date.....

NOTE:—A brief description of the purpose and technical details of the experiment are required.

When an experiment is intended to investigate the feasibility of or demonstrate the reliability of a fixed and mobile radiotelephone or data transmission system (regulation 6) the application must be accompanied by a drawing giving the location of all proposed fixed transmitting points in sufficient detail to enable the exact position of the transmitting antennas to be determined. The proposed transmitter power, type of emission, antenna gain and directivity to be used at each location must also be specified.

Form B

(Regulation 7)

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT  
Experimental Radio Station Licence

M.....

of.....

is hereby licensed to establish, maintain and use an experimental radio station in accordance with the particulars contained in the form annexed. The licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control Act and all regulations issued thereunder, and to the radio regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention, or

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SECOND SCHEDULE, *contd.*

Form B, *contd.*

any subsequent Convention or regulations amending or substituting the said  
Convention or regulations.

Qualified Person.....

Qualification.....

Date of Issue.....

No. of Licence.....

.....  
*Postmaster-General*