



Summerland Amateur Radio Club Foundation Module 7

for the AMC Foundation & Practical Syllabus V10

Licence Conditions

Syllabus Assessment Objectives

2.1	Recall that operation under an Amateur Licence is subject to conditions in the Radiocommunications Act 1992, the Radiocommunications Regulations 1993, the Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination 2015 and the Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2015.
2.2	Recall that an Amateur Licence primarily authorises the operation of an Amateur station for self-training in radiocommunications, intercommunications between Amateurs and technical investigations into radiocommunications.
2.3	Recall that, except in relation to a distress or emergency situation, or where authorised by an Inspector, an Amateur Licence only authorises Amateur-to-Amateur communications.
2.4	Recall that the messages may be passed on behalf of third parties as long as they do not relate to the business or financial affairs of any person.
2.5	Recall that distress communications are signalled by the use of 'MAYDAY' and that these communications have priority over all other communications. Recall that persons hearing a 'MAYDAY' communication are responsible for passing the information on to an appropriate authority. Recall that some urgent situations not warranting the use of 'MAYDAY' are signalled by the use of 'PAN-PAN'. These communications should receive priority and should be reported to an appropriate authority.
2.6	Recall that correct station identification is required at the beginning of a transmission, or series of transmissions, and at least every 10 minutes during a series of transmissions. Recall that any transmission, even a test transmission, must contain station identification.
2.7	Identify from supplied reference material, the categories of callsigns used in the Australian Amateur Service. Identify callsign suffixes applicable to each licence category, prefixes and state designators.
2.8	Recall that the transmission of messages that are encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning is not permitted except for the purposes specified in the Amateur Licence Condition Determinations.
2.9	Recall that the transmission of any form of entertainment is not permitted.
2.10	Recall an Amateur Licence authorises operation on certain frequency bands. Recall in what document the bands are specified.
2.11	Recall that the Foundation Amateur Licence restricts the transmitter output power to a maximum of 10 watts pX.
2.12	Recall the requirement to notify the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) of any change of address.
2.13	Recall that a licensee must not operate an Amateur station if operation causes harmful interference to other licenced services.
2.14	Recall that an amateur station cannot be used for financial gain.
2.15	Recall that the licensee of an amateur station may only permit a suitably qualified person to operate the licensee's station.

Resources

CARS Foundation Powerpoint slide - EMC

WIA Foundation Manual Chapter 7

SARC Education Module Content

Amateur radio is a **hobby**, for **self-training – no commercial purposes or entertainment**.

And may be used for experiments and to talk to other amateurs – nobody else (except in an emergency or if authorised by an ACMA inspector)

The use of secret codes is not permitted except in an emergency or emergency training (Morse code & Q codes are not considered as secret).

Amateur radio licences are issued in Australia to holders of appropriate certificates of proficiency.

An amateur radio licence is subject to the current versions of:

Radiocommunications Act

Radiocommunications Regulations

Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination No1.
(known as the **LCD**)

Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence Determinations)

Bands set by the ACMA for Foundation Licensees as part of an international agreement.

Band	Frequency
80m	3.5 – 3.7 MHz
40m	7.0 – 7.3 MHz
15m	21.0 – 21.45 MHz
10m	28.0 – 29.7 MHz
2m	144 – 148 MHz
70cm	430.0 – 450.0 MHz

The type of modulation allowed on each band is listed in the LCD.

In general lower frequency bands only allow narrower bandwidth signals such as AM and narrower.

Foundation licensees are allowed to:

- use digital modes including D-Star.
- establish an IRLP or Echolink node. They can also use IRLP and Echolink via a repeater or computer terminal.
- operate in automatic or computer-controlled mode.
- operate when directly connected to the public telecommunications network – this includes the internet.

Foundation (and all other) licensees must not permit an unqualified person to operate their station. Foundation licensees may transmit using a maximum of 10 Watts, using equipment constructed by themselves or others. Making your own antennas is permitted.

Third Party Traffic

Australian amateur stations can pass third party traffic provided:

- There is no financial gain.
- The third party message does not relate to the business or financial interest of any person.
- The traffic is not an advertisement or entertainment.
- Overseas third party traffic can only be conducted with countries that have an agreement with Australia.

Distress and Urgency Communications

These are indicated by the use of the words **MAYDAY (distress)** and **PAN PAN (urgency)** at the start of a transmission. They take priority over all other calls.

If you hear an emergency call: First listen to see if some authority responds. Then respond if nobody else does. Convey the message to the appropriate authority. Continue listening and assist as required.

Station Identification

You must **identify your station by using your call sign at the beginning and end of a transmission or a series of transmissions and at least every 10 minutes during a series of transmissions.** That's it!

Australian Amateur Radio Call Signs

Amateur callsigns generally consist of a country prefix, followed by a number indicating the state or region, and a letter suffix. Australian callsigns structure have undergone changes.

VK remains our normal Australian prefix. The number may indicate the state in which the callsign was originally granted. 2 letter suffixes are only issued to advanced operators. Three letter suffixes can now be issued for all three licence levels.

The ACMA

The Australian Communications and Media Authority is the radio regulator in Australia.

An ACMA inspector can ask to see your licence.

The ACMA can impose restrictions on the operation of your station. Including the need to keep a log book of your transmissions.

You must inform the ACMA of a change to your address

Station security

Your amateur radio station must be kept secure to prevent unlawful and unlicensed operation.

Note: the method of securing your station is not specified.

Question 1:

Amateur radio transmissions must include:

- A) the station identification
- B) the station identification and location
- C) the mode of transmission
- D) the type of antenna being used

Question 2:

The main purpose of the amateur radio service is:

- A) to relay emergency messages
- B) for contact with family members
- C) for self-training, intercommunication and technical investigation
- D) to reduce congestion on other communication services

Question 3:

A transmission that includes the phrase PAN PAN indicates:

- A) a distress situation
- B) a pan adaptor is being used
- C) a call to any overseas country
- D) an urgency situation

Question 4:

If you change your station address, you must notify:

- A) The WIA
- B) The ACMA
- C) The RASA
- D) Australia Post

Question 5:

The bands that foundation licencees can use are specified in:

- A) The amateur LCD
- B) The WIA band plan
- C) The IARU website
- D) The RASA website

Question 6:

An amateur station can only be operated by the licensee and:

- A) A council inspector
- B) A suitably qualified person
- C) No one else
- D) A member of their immediate family

Question 7:

Messages may be passed on to third parties:

- A) only in an emergency
- B) provided they are encoded to protect privacy
- C) if they do not relate to the finances or business of another person
- D) with no restrictions