



**South African Radio League**

# **Extract**

**from the**

# **South African**

# **Radio**

# **Frequency**

# **Spectrum**

# **Regulations**

***A reference for radio amateurs  
and a handy summary in preparation for the  
Radio Amateur Examination***

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## Preface

This extract from the South African Radio Frequency Spectrum Regulations was made to facilitate access to these Radio Regulations for radio amateurs.

The full regulations were published in Government Gazette 38641 of 2015-03-30. The extract excludes regulations that do not directly pertain to amateur radio. The numbering in the original text was retained. The numbering is non-consecutive, as many sections pertaining to experimental, commercial and broadcast services have been omitted.

All text is quoted verbatim—no attempt has been made to clean up the many language and other errors. However, comments have been added to the emission types in Annexure H and the frequency allocations in Annexure I have been reformatted to make them more accessible. In these tables, we adhere to ISO 31-0 number formats, where a comma is used as a decimal separator, and thousands are separated only by spaces.

Readers are encouraged to obtain the full text of these Regulations as published in Government Gazette 38641, to get a fuller picture of where amateur radio fits into the greater scheme of things.

For explanation of the abbreviations and terms used in this extract, refer to Introduction to Amateur Radio V1.2 or later, published by the SARL. It is also available free of charge on the Web.

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## Part I: Preliminary

### Subpart 1: Definitions

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has the meaning so assigned:

Act means the Electronic Communications Act, 2005 (Act No. 36 of 2005).

Amateur means a person who is interested in the radio technique solely for a private reason and not for financial gain and to whom the Authority has granted an amateur radio station licence and shall mean a natural person and shall not include a juristic person or an association: provided that an amateur radio station licence may be issued to a licensed radio amateur acting on behalf of a duly founded amateur radio association.

Amateur radio licence means a legal document or permit giving official permission to the licence holder to operate an amateur radio station.

Amateur station means a radio station for a service of self-tuition, intercommunication and technical investigation that is operated by an amateur.

Carrier wave power means the average power that is supplied by the transmitter to the antenna transmission line and is measured during one radio-frequency cycle in conditions of no modulation.

CEPT means Conference of European Posts and Telecommunications Authorities.

Continuous tone coded squelch system (CTCSS) means a circuit that is used to reduce cross talk interference on a shared two-way radio communication channel.

Cooling-off period means a period of six (6) months whereby a person who has contravened regulation 11(5) of these Regulations shall not be eligible to apply for a radio frequency spectrum licence.

Disaster relief (DR) radio communication means radio communications used by authorised agencies and organisations dealing with serious disruptions of the functioning of society, posing a significant, widespread threat to human life, health, property or the environment, whether caused by accident, nature or human activity, and whether developing suddenly or as a result of complex, long-term processes.

Due date means 31 March of the then current licence year.

EIRP means effective isotropically-radiated power.

EMC means Electromagnetic compatibility.

ERP means effective radiated power, the product of the power supplied to an antenna and its gain relative to a half wave dipole in a given direction.

Experimental station means a station that uses radio waves in experiments for the purpose of developing the science or technique of communication but which is not an amateur radio station.

GHz means a radio frequency value designated in gigahertz.

HAREC means Harmonized Amateur Radio Examination Certificate issued in terms of CEPT recommendation TR61-02E.

HF means High Frequency.

ICASA Act means the Independent Communications Authority Act of South Africa, 2000 (Act No. 13 of 2000) as amended.

ISM means Industrial, Scientific and Medical.

kHz means a radio frequency value designated in kilohertz.

Land mobile service means a mobile radio-communication service between fixed stations and mobile land stations, or between land mobile stations.

Licence means a radio frequency spectrum licence.

Licence year in relation to a licence or certificate, means the period of 12 months of each year from 1 April to 31 March, both dates inclusive.

Licensee means a person to whom a radio frequency spectrum licence has been issued in terms of the Act.

Low Power Radio means radio apparatus, normally hand-held radios used for short range, two-way, voice communications.

MHz means a radio frequency value designated in megahertz.

Mobile station means a radio station that is intended to be operated while it is in motion or while it is stationary at an unspecified place.

National radio frequency plan means a plan that sets out specific frequency bands designated for use by particular types of services and takes into account bands that are allocated to the security sector.

Q-Code means a standardised collection of three-letter message encodings, all commencing with the letter "Q".

Radio-communication means all electronic communication by means of radio waves.

Regulations means the regulations as prescribed in this document.

Spread spectrum means a form of wireless communications in which the frequency of the transmitted signal is deliberately varied, resulting in a much greater bandwidth than the signal would have if its frequency were not varied.

Transfer means to assign, cede or transfer a licence from one person to another.

UHF means Ultra High Frequency.

VHF means Very High Frequency.

## **Part IV: Procedures for Radio Frequency Spectrum Licencing and Assignment**

### **Subpart 10: Renewal of a Radio Frequency Spectrum Licence**

- (1) Renewal of an annual radio frequency spectrum licence is to be performed on an annual basis by payment of the prescribed licence fee on or before the due date.
- (2) Subject to the renewal of a service licence, where applicable, renewal of a multi-year radio frequency spectrum licence is to be performed prior to the expiry of such a licence in the last licence year of the licence term by payment of the prescribed licence fee on or before the due date.
- (3) After receipt of a renewal invoice from the Authority, the licensee must indicate its intention to renew its radio frequency spectrum licence by payment of the prescribed licence fee on or before the due date of the then current licence year.
- (4) The obligation to renew a radio frequency spectrum licence vests with the licensee and is not dependent on receipt of a renewal invoice in terms of sub regulation (3).
- (5) If the prescribed licence fee is not paid by the due date, then the radio frequency spectrum licence will expire immediately on 01 April of the then current licence year.
- (6) No renewal payments will be accepted by the Authority after 31 March of the then current licence year.
- (7) A licensee not wishing to renew his or her radio frequency spectrum licence must submit an application for Notice of Surrender (Form C of Annexure A) to the Authority for surrender of their licence in terms of regulation 11 of these Regulations on or before 30 November of the then current licence year and comply with the surrender of a licence in terms of regulation 13(1) (c); (d) and (e).

### **Subpart 11: Failure to Renew a Licence**

If a licensee has not renewed his or her radio frequency spectrum licence in terms of regulation 10 and continues to utilise the radio frequency spectrum after 31 March of the then current licence year, the Authority will, prior to seizing or sealing of the radio apparatus or equipment, initiate the following process:

- (a) Issue a notice to the person in question advising him or her:
  - (i) of his unlawful activity;
  - (ii) that he or she should cease with the unlawful activity within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the notice;
  - (iii) to inform his or her end-users and/or subscribers, if any, within seven (7) days of receipt of the Authority's notice of the date that he or she will cease to provide the services in question.
  - (iv) that they have five (5) days to respond to the notice of the Authority should they wish to do so.
- (b) Should the Authority receive a response in terms of paragraph (a) (iv), the Authority will inform the licensee of its decision and reasons for the decision.
- (c) If the decision of the Authority, after considering any response in terms of paragraph (a)(iv), is that the person in question is unlawfully making use of the radio frequency spectrum, then such a person must:
  - (i) within ten (10) days of receipt of the decision, cease making use of the radio frequency spectrum; and
  - (ii) within three (3) days of receipt of the decision, inform his or her endusers and/or subscribers, if any, of the date he or she will cease to provide the services in question.

(d) Failure by the affected party to comply with paragraphs (a) and (c) above will result in the Authority seizing or sealing the radio apparatus or equipment and instituting criminal proceedings against the affected party.

## **Part V: Standard Terms and Conditions of Radio Frequency Spectrum Licences**

### **Subpart 17: Duration of a Radio Frequency Spectrum Licence**

(4) Where a radio frequency spectrum licence is issued in the Amateur Radio, Aeronautical Band, Marine Band, Citizen Band Radio for Ski Boats, the licence shall remain valid from 1 April of the year in which it was issued and is thereafter renewable by payment of the prescribed licence fee before or on the due date in the year it is set to expire.

### **Subpart 21: Application Fees and Examination Certificates Fees**

- (1) Radio frequency spectrum fees payable are contained in the applicable radio frequency spectrum fee regulations.
- (2) Radio frequency application fees, radio frequency examination and certificate fees are as contained in Annexures F and G of these Regulations.
- (3) Any application fee payable in respect of these Regulations is non-refundable.

### **Subpart 23: Amateur Radio Communications**

#### **Conditions for the Granting of an Amateur Radio Station Licence**

- (1) The Authority will, subject to these Regulations, issue a Class-A or Class-B licence for the use of an amateur radio station.
- (2) A Class-A licence (ZS - CEPT Class 1) shall be issued to a person who:
  - (a) has furnished proof of his or her ability to correctly set up, adjust and operate an amateur HF radio apparatus; and
  - (b) is in possession of a HAREC issued or recognised by the Authority.
- (3) A Class-B licence (ZU) shall be issued to a person who:
  - (a) has furnished proof of his or her ability to correctly set up, adjust and operate an amateur HF transceiver;
  - (b) is in possession of a radio operator certificate specified for a Class-B licence; and
  - (c) Is not over the age of twenty (20) years.
- (4) A Holder of a Class-B novice licence should write and pass the Class-A examination before his/her 25th birthday after which the Class-B novice licence will be cancelled.
- (5) The Authority will issue call signs to licensed amateur radio stations and no person shall acquire call signs on behalf of a group of persons or amateur radio stations.

#### **Foreign Radio Amateur Operator**

- (6) The Authority will issue an amateur radio station licence to a foreign radio amateur operator if all the following conditions are met:
  - (a) whereby a foreign operator has a valid foreign amateur radio station licence;
  - (b) whereby a foreign operator has an amateur operator certificate, equivalent to the relevant class of South African licence or certificate, issued by a recognised competent foreign authority and
  - (c) whereby there is a reciprocal agreement between South Africa and the other country.

**Use of Amateur Radio Stations**

- (7) An amateur radio station shall only be used by the holder of the amateur radio station licence issued by the Authority.
- (8) The holder of an amateur radio station licence may use an amateur radio station other than his or her own with the permission of the licensee concerned.
- (9) An amateur radio listener's licence authorises the holder therein to acquire and be in possession of a radio apparatus for the reception of amateur radio signals only.

**Communication by Amateur Radio Stations**

- (10) A licensee is permitted:
  - (a) to engage in communication with other licensed amateur radio stations, using the permitted amateur bands, and such communication must be restricted to comments on technical investigations, remarks of a personal nature and other items of a common interest which must not include commercial or business communication for which an electronic communication service would have been used had the amateur radio communication not been available;
  - (b) in the case of an emergency and where the safety of life or limb is at stake, to communicate with amateur stations or any other disaster relief stations to prevent loss of life, to render assistance, to call for assistance or convey health and welfare messages directly connected with the emergency;
  - (c) to practise emergency and event-related communication, by providing communication for cycle, motor, marathon rallies and general community service provided that the station engaged in the practice is a holder of the appropriate class licence for the frequency used;
  - (d) to carry out communication in plain language or Q Code; and
  - (e) to send un-enciphered signals that form part of or relate to the transmission of messages.
- (11) An amateur radio station must not advertise anything (including goods and services) or transmit any news or messages on behalf of a third person on an amateur radio station.
- (12) The Authority may authorise an amateur radio station to transmit:
  - (a) reports on behalf of or by a third person during events that are in the public interest;
  - (b) information bulletins that are of direct interest to amateurs; and
  - (c) Morse code for reception by persons learning Morse code operation or for improving their competence in Morse.
- (13) An amateur radio station must not be used to transmit or receive messages for monetary reward.
- (14) For the purposes of these Regulations, messages and signals include communication by any of the modes or types of modulation permitted in the national radio frequency plan.
- (15) The Authority will permit stations registered with it as educational stations to demonstrate amateur radio to persons who do not hold an amateur radio station licence by allowing them to speak and operate the station under the supervision of a licensed amateur, whilst participating in a special educational event or at educational institutions.



**Log book for Amateur Radio Station Activities**

- (16) A licensee must keep a log book recording the activities of the amateur radio station used by him or her or any other person under the supervision of the licensee, except when operating a station in the VHF and UHF bands or mobile.
- (17) Details recorded in the log book referred to in sub regulation (16) must include:
- (a) the date, time and nature of each transmission, provided that the date with regard to each individual day's operation needs to be recorded only once and for the purposes of this paragraph "time of each transmission" shall mean the time that a specific station is called and the time at which the communication with such station is terminated;
  - (b) the full name and address of the person making the transmission, provided that the name of the licensee who regularly uses the amateur radio station needs to be recorded only once in the log book with an explicit statement that all transmissions are made by him, except where stated otherwise;
  - (c) the call sign of every station, provided that it need not be recorded repeatedly for calls made to the station during the course of the communication;
  - (d) the transmitter power that is used;
  - (e) the frequency band that is used, provided that it needs to be recorded in the log book only once until a change of frequency to another authorised band takes place; and
  - (f) the address from where the transmission takes place, provided that such address needs to be recorded only once, should the place of transmission not change.

**Terms and Conditions for Amateur Licences**

- (18) No person must transmit by way of an amateur radio station, using a mode of emission or at a power level, other than that indicated in the national radio frequency plan, unless authorised by the Authority.
- (19) The mode of emission referred to is contained in Annexure H in these regulations.
- (20) Where the amateur service allocation is on a secondary basis, frequency spectrum bands must be shared with other services subject to the following conditions that:
- (a) amateur radio stations must not interfere with these services; and
  - (b) users of frequency bands must unconditionally accept interference from Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) equipment.
- (21) Radio apparatus used at an amateur radio station must not be tuned to a frequency other than a frequency for amateur services referred to in Annexure I in these regulations.
- (22) Radio apparatus must only be tuned to the harmonised public protection and disaster relief frequencies for disaster relief radiocommunication purposes.
- (23) The frequencies required by the licensee must be selected in such a manner that no power is radiated at frequencies other than those referred to in the amateur radio frequency plan, provided that the bandwidth of emissions on bands that have been allocated to the amateur radio service in terms of these regulations shall be restricted to the minimum.

**Limitation in Respect of Transmissions by an amateur Radio Station**

- (24) No person must operate an amateur radio station using frequency bands, modes of emission or at power levels other than those specified in the amateur national radio frequency plan.
- (25) Class-B emission (damped waves) by an amateur radio station is not permissible.

- (26) An amateur or experimental radio station must not be used for the simultaneous retransmission by automatic or other means of programs or signals originating from a commercial radio station, provided that the holder of an amateur radio station licence or experimental station licence may relay legal signals by automatic or other means that originate from a licensed amateur or experimental radio station.
- (27) An amateur radio station must not be erected in or on a vehicle which is used for public transport.

#### **Transmissions Relating to Entertainment by an Amateur Radio Station**

- (28) No form of entertainment must be transmitted from an amateur radio station, provided that music transmissions for experimental purposes shall be permissible on condition that:
- (a) such transmissions shall last no longer than three (3) minutes;
  - (b) at least five (5) minutes shall elapse before any further music is transmitted from the same station;
  - (c) when commercial recordings are used, the make, name or title of such recordings shall not be mentioned; and
  - (d) such transmissions must not take place in bands other than those indicated in the amateur national radio frequency plan.

#### **Television Transmissions by an Amateur Radio Station**

- (29) The holder of an amateur radio station licence must obtain approval from the Authority to transmit television, provided that such approval shall only be granted to the licensee after at least twelve (12) months have elapsed since the date of issue of such licence.

#### **Spread-Spectrum Communication**

- (30) The Authority will, subject to the condition that interference is not caused to other users of the same frequency band and such other conditions as it may deem necessary, on application using the standard application form, authorise the holder of an amateur radio station licence to employ spread-spectrum communication.
- (31) The frequency edges of the band and the modulation technique/emission designation to be used shall be furnished in the application form.

#### **Transmitter Power Output of Amateur Radio Stations**

- (32) The maximum power output of the transmitter, as measured at the antenna port, must not exceed the levels specified in the national radio frequency plan for the relevant licence classes and linearity must be maintained.
- (33) An adequately filtered direct-current power supply must be used for all the transmitting equipment.
- (34) The coupling between the antenna and the transmitter shall be such that no direct potential danger to life exists at a power supply on or at the antenna.
- (35) The antenna system must furthermore comply with the requirements of the relevant local municipality.

#### **Frequency Measuring Equipment**

- (36) Every amateur or experimental radio station must have frequency measuring equipment with accuracy of at least zero point one percent (0.1%), unless the frequencies of all transmitters of the station are crystal-controlled and are accurate to at least zero point one percent (0.1%).

**Mobile Amateur Radio Station**

- (37) An amateur holding a Class-A or Class-B licence may use a mobile amateur radio station within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa.
- (38) When a mobile amateur radio station is used in an amateur radio zone other than that in which the amateur resides, the call sign allocated to the main station must:
- (a) in the case of continuous-wave radiotelegraphy, be followed by the signal “/”, the letter M and the number of the zone from where the station is operated; and
  - (b) in the case of radiotelephony be followed by the word "mobile" and the number of the zone from where the station is operated.
- (39) For the application of the provisions in respect of zone, the different zones of the Republic of South Africa are indicated in Annexure J of the Regulations.

**Amateur Radio Operator Certificate**

- (40) No person must obtain a HAREC or a certificate specified for a Class-B licence unless he or she has passed an examination in the Republic of South Africa for Class-A or Class-B licences.
- (41) Any person who is not prohibited by these Regulations from qualifying may sit for the examination.
- (42) The examination must be conducted at least once a year.
- (43) HAREC and a certificate specified for Class-B licences shall be issued to a candidate who passes the examination and such certificate is not recognised for any purpose other than an amateur radio station licence.
- (44) The possession of a HAREC or certificate specified for a Class B licence shall not entitle the user therein to an amateur radio station licence.
- (45) The following conditions are applicable to the radio amateur examination:
- (a) The syllabi for the examination must be provided to anybody on request;
  - (b) Three (3) hours must be allowed for the examination paper consisting of various parts;
  - (c) To pass the examination, a candidate must obtain at least 50% (fifty percent) in each of the relevant parts with a total average of 65% (sixty-five percent) and
  - (d) A candidate who passes either of the parts referred to in paragraph (c) and passes the remaining part within three (3) successive attempts, which shall commence immediately after the one in which the candidate was unsuccessful, is exempt from writing the whole examination again.

**Part VII: General Provisions****Subpart 29: Allocation and Display of Call Sign**

Where the Authority allocates a call sign to a radio station, the said call sign must be conspicuously displayed on the said radio set by the licensee and the call sign must be transmitted at least once during each separate transmission.

**Subpart 30: Modifications to a Station**

A licensee is obliged to effect, at his or her own cost, any modifications to his or her radiocommunication system that the Authority has directed, and the Authority shall by no means be liable to the licensee or any other person for any costs or damages arising from such modifications.

**Subpart 31: Interference, Condition of Station and Compliance with Requirements of the Authority and Local Municipality**

- (1) A licensee is obliged to maintain all radio apparatus in a good technical condition and to ensure at all times that it satisfies the requirements of the Authority and does not cause harmful interference.
- (2) The antenna system must comply with any requirements of the relevant local municipality or other relevant authority.

**Subpart 32: Indecent Language and Fraudulent Transmissions over Stations**

- (1) No person shall transmit language which, judged within context:
  - (a) Violates the dignity or privacy of a person;
  - (b) Amounts to profanity;
  - (c) Amounts to obscenity;
  - (d) Amounts to propaganda for war;
  - (e) Amounts to incitement of imminent violence;
  - (f) Amounts to the advocacy of hatred based on race, ethnicity, religion or gender and that constitutes incitement to cause harm;
- (2) Sub regulation (1) shall not apply to bona fide literature, drama, documentary or scientific material or to bona fide religious debate.

**Subpart 33: Distress Signal**

No person must transmit a distress signal without justifiable reason.

**Subpart 34: Change of Contact Details**

- (1) A licensee must inform the Authority of the change of any of the contact details provided to the Authority in an application or previous change notification within fourteen (14) days of the change occurring.

**Subpart 35: Radio Receiving Apparatus with Continuous Tuning**

No person must use or have in his or her possession any radio receiving apparatus which is capable of continuous tuning and can be tuned to bands above thirty (30) MHz except in the following instances:

- (a) For international broadcasting and radio amateur bands;
- (b) The licensee is part of a recognised responsible disaster relief organisation and/or authorised agency; and
- (c) Whereby the Authority's prior approval was obtained.

**Subpart 36: Operation of Radio Apparatus on Board Ship while it is in Harbour**

- (1) The Master of a ship must ensure that the radio installation on board is not used for radiocommunication while the ship is berthed or anchored in a harbour in the Republic, except for the purposes of type F3 transmissions in the VHF maritime mobile band to communicate with:
  - (a) the nearest coast station in the Republic that is open for public correspondence;
  - (b) the port operations service; and
  - (c) a vessel on its way to the harbour or berth provided the communication is limited to navigational safety.
- (2) The restriction shall not apply to the apparatus used on board a ship for establishing communication via any satellite of the INMARSAT organisation.

**Subpart 37: Recognition of Licences Issued by other Countries**

Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in these regulations, the Authority may issue a radio frequency spectrum licence as required by the Act or these Regulations to a person

who, in the opinion of the Authority, possesses a similar licence issued by an authority in another country despite the fact that such person does not satisfy specific requirements stipulated by these regulations for the acquisition of the licence or certificate.

### **Subpart 38: Possession of Radio Apparatus without Licence**

- (1) Subject to sections 32(1) and 35 of the Act, no person may possess any radio apparatus except under and in accordance with a radio frequency spectrum licence granted by the Authority, or exempted from a licence by the Authority, or subject to the required type approval of the apparatus.
- (2) No person must break a seal or alter radio apparatus sealed or altered by the Authority in terms of section 32(3) (a) of the Act.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of section 31(6) of the Act, the Authority may issue, upon application, a permit (maximum period of one month) with regard to the following activities:
  - (a) Trial, experimental and demonstration system;
  - (b) National or news events of public or global interest;
  - (c) Presidential/inter-governmental visits; or
  - (d) Any other special event or occasion that would require the use of radio frequency spectrum.
- (4) An application for a permit must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee and must contain the following:
  - (a) Full name, address and contact details of the applicant.
  - (b) If the applicant is a juristic person or an association, a copy of the registration certificate for the company or the Constitution of the association must be supplied.
  - (c) The storage location of the radio apparatus for which the permit is applied;
  - (d) The make and model number of the radio apparatus;
  - (e) The number of units in question; and
  - (f) Technical parameters of such radio apparatus, including, but not limited to, frequency, power and applicable standard.
- (5) Where the radio apparatus is not type-approved for use in South Africa and is intended for export purposes only, the applicant must provide an affidavit stating the following:
  - (a) The country from where the equipment originates;
  - (b) The country where the radio apparatus will be exported;
  - (c) That the radio apparatus and containers therein are sealed; and
  - (d) That the radio apparatus is not intended for use, sale or distribution in South Africa.

### **Subpart 39: Radio Reception Blocking Devices**

- (1) No person may be in possession of a radio reception blocking device, also known as a radio jamming device.
- (2) The provisions of sub regulation (1) do not apply to any member of the security services as defined in section 1 of the Act as to who is required to possess a radio reception blocking device for a lawful purpose and in the execution of his or her functions only where it is possessed and used in line with a formal agreement between the Authority and the security services.

## **Part VIII: Other**

### **Subpart 41: Rights**

Assignment of Radio Frequency Spectrum and the issuance of licences to use Radio Frequency Spectrum are at the discretion of the Authority and applicants for Radio

Frequency Spectrum must furnish all information to support their application as required by the Authority.

#### **Subpart 41: Liability for Costs**

The Authority is not liable for any costs incurred by an applicant or person submitting a notice (where applicable) in compliance with these Regulations. Any cost must be borne by the applicant or person submitting a notice (where applicable).

#### **Subpart 42: Offences and Penalties**

- (1) Any person who contravenes these Regulations, except for regulations 3, 11(c), 13(4), 17(5), 38(1) and (2) and 39(1) is liable to a fine not exceeding R200 000,00 (Two hundred thousand Rands).
- (2) Any person who contravenes regulation 3 of these Regulations, is guilty of an offence and subject, on conviction, to a fine not less than R50 000,00 (Fifty thousand Rand) but not exceeding R100 000,00 (One hundred thousand Rand).
- (3) Any person who contravenes regulation 11(c) of these Regulations is guilty of an offence and subject, on conviction, to imprisonment of thirty (30) days and/or a fine not less than R50 000,00 (Fifty thousand Rand) but not exceeding R200 000,00 (Two hundred thousand Rand).
- (4) Any person who has contravenes regulation 13(4) of these Regulations shall be subject to a cooling-off period.
- (5) Any person who contravenes regulation 17(5) is liable to payment of interest on the outstanding amount at the interest rate provided for in terms of section 80 of the PFMA.
- (6) Any person who contravenes regulation 38 (1) and (2) of these Regulations is guilty of an offence and subject, on conviction, to imprisonment of not less than six (6) months but not more than twenty-four (24) months and/or is liable to a fine not less than R250 000,00 (Two hundred and fifty thousand Rand) but not exceeding R5 000 000,00 (Five million Rand).
- (7) Any person who contravenes regulation 39(1) of these Regulations is guilty of an offence and subject, on conviction, to imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) months but not exceeding sixty (60) months and/or a fine not less than R 500 000,00 (Five hundred thousand Rand) but not exceeding R 5 000 000,00 (Five million Rand).

#### **Annexure D: Standard Application Procedures**

- (1) The relevant application form is obtainable at any office and website ([www.icsa.org.za](http://www.icsa.org.za)) of the Authority. The form must be completed in full and submitted at any office of the Authority.
- (2) The authority shall issue an invoice with a reference number for the prescribed application fee which is non-refundable.
- (3) The applicant must submit proof of payment for the application to be considered.
- (4) For applications subject to the standard application procedures, the following information shall be provided unless otherwise specified in these or other regulations.

- (5) If the information to be supplied is not applicable, then the term 'not applicable' shall be written with a short explanation.

## Annexure F: Radio frequency spectrum application and permit fees

### Subpart 1: Application Fees by Type of Radio-Communications Services

#### 1. Amateur Radio Service

Type of Service	Fees (Rand)
All classes of licences	140
Beacon	100
Repeater station including radio link	100
Digipeater/Bulletin Board	100
Listeners	100
Experimental station for weather satellite reception and retransmission	210
Guest or special event licence	100
Change of callsign on request	100

**Important note:** These fees are subject to change, and are only included for completeness. You do not need to memorise these amounts! When making a payment, confirm the correct amount first.

## Annexure H: Table of Amateur Modes of Emission

No	Mode	Explanation	Comment (by Editor)
1	A1A	Telegraphy without the use of a modulating audio frequency (by on/off keying) for aural reception.	CW.
2	A3C	Facsimile (with modulation) of the main carrier either directly or by frequency-modulated subcarrier.	Fax via SSB.
3	A3E	Double-sided telephony.	DSB (really).
4	C3F	Television by analogue modulation and vestigial-sideband operation	FSTV.
5	F1A	Telegraphy for aural reception is including DATA by means of frequency-shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency whereby one or two frequencies are being emitted at any instant.	
6	F1B	Telegraphy is including DATA by means of frequency-shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency whereby one or two frequencies are being transmitted at any instant.	RTTY.
7	F1D	Data transmissions by means of frequency-shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency, with one frequency been emitted at any instant.	
8	F2A	Telegraphy for aural reception including RTTY and DATA by the on/off keying of a frequency or by means of the on/off keying of a frequency modulated emission.	Practice Morse by FM.
9	F2B	Telegraphy including RTTY and DATA by the on/off keying of frequency modulating audio frequency or by means of the on/off keying of a frequency modulated emission.	
10	F3C	Facsimile by direct frequency modulation of the carrier.	Fax via FM.
11	F3E	Frequency-modulated telephony.	FM.
12	G3E	Phase-modulated telephony.	PM.
13	J3E	Single, sideband-suppressed carrier telephony.	SSB.
14	J3F	Single, sideband-suppressed carrier, modulated by slow scan television audio frequencies.	SSTV.
15	Non	Emission of an unmodulated carrier.	Should be NON.
16	R3E	Single, sideband, reduced or variable level carrier telephony.	
17	W9E	Digital speech multiplexed up to eight channels.	
18	J2D	Data transmission with the use of a modulating audio frequency.	
19	J2E	Digital telephony with the use of a modulating audio frequency.	



## Annexure I: Amateur Radio Frequency Bands

Pulse transmissions may only be transmitted above 10 GHz.

FSTV may only be transmitted above 1200 MHz.

The Amateur Satellite service is permitted on 7, 14, 21, 28 and 40 MHz, as well as all bands above 144 MHz except on 24,050 to 24,250 GHz and the 136 GHz band.

The tables below have been re-formatted for easier comprehension. Class A allocations are only for Class A licence holders. Class B allocations are for Class B licencees, and are a subset of the Class A allocations.

You must know the allocations up to 1,3 GHz marked with “\*”.

### Class A Allocations

Frequencies [MHz]		Status	Max. power	Notes	
From	To			Band	
0,1357	0,1378	Secondary	1 W EIRP	2200m	
0,472	0,479	Secondary	5 W EIRP	600 m	
1,810	2,000	Primary	30 dBW	*160 m	
3,500	3,800	Co-primary	30 dBW	*80 m	Music transmission permitted
7,000	7,200	Primary	30 dBW	*40 m	
10,100	10,150	Secondary	26 dBW	*30 m	International band
14,000	14,350	Primary	30 dBW	*20 m	International band
18,068	18,168	Primary	30 dBW	*17 m	International band
21,000	21,450	Primary	30 dBW	*15 m	International band
24,890	24,990	Primary	30 dBW	*12 m	International band
28,000	29,700	Primary	30 dBW	*10 m	International band
29,700	30,000	Secondary	26 dBW		Disaster and exercises only
40,675	40,685	Primary	26 dBW	8 m	Propagation studies only
50,000	53,000	Co-primary	30 dBW	*6 m	Music transmission permitted
53,000	54,000	Co-primary	26 dBW	*6 m	Music transmission permitted
70,000	70,300	Secondary	26 dBW	*4 m	
144	146	Primary	30 dBW	*2 m	
430	440	Co-primary	30 dBW	*70 cm	
1240	1300	Secondary	30 dBW	*23 cm	Music transmission permitted
2300	2450	Secondary	26 dBW	13 cm	Must accept ISM interference
5650	5850	Secondary	26 dBW	5 cm	Must accept ISM interference
10 000	10 450	Secondary	26 dBW	3 cm	
24 000	24 050	Primary	26 dBW	1,2 cm	
24 050	24 450	Secondary	26 dBW	1,2 cm	Must accept ISM interference
47 000	47 200	Primary	26 dBW	6 mm	
75 500	76 000	Primary	26 dBW		
76 000	81 000	Secondary	26 dBW		Must accept ISM interference
122 250	123 000	Secondary	26 dBW		Must accept ISM interference
134 000	136 000	Primary	26 dBW		
136 000	141 000	Secondary	26 dBW		

**Class B Allocations**

Candidates must know all the frequency bands marked “\*”

Frequencies [MHz]		Status	Max. Power	Notes	
From	To			Band	
0,472	0,479	Secondary	5 W EIRP	600 m	
3,500	3,800	Co-primary	20 dBW	*80 m	Music transmission permitted
7,000	7,200	Primary	20 dBW	*40 m	
28,050	28,150	Primary	20 dBW	*10 m	International band
28,300	28,500	Primary	20 dBW	*10 m	
29,700	30,000	Secondary	26 dBW		Disaster and exercises only
40,675	40,685	Primary	26 dBW	8 m	Propagation studies only
50,000	53,000	Co-primary	30 dBW	*6 m	Music transmission permitted
53,000	54,000	Co-primary	26 dBW	*6 m	Music transmission permitted
144	146	Primary	20 dBW	*2 m	
430	440	Co-primary	20 dBW	*70 cm	

**Annexure J: Call Sign Zones**

