

Radio Regulations

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT

Regulations Act No. 103 of 1996 (including amendments promulgated in February 2005 and June 2009)

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

“Any expression to which the meaning is assigned in the Act has the same meaning in these regulations and, unless the context otherwise indicates.

- (i) **Aeronautical Station** means a land station in the aeronautical mobile service, which may be on board a ship or vehicle in exceptional cases;
- (ii) **Aircraft Station aeronautical mobile** means a mobile station in the service on board an aircraft or a spacecraft;
- (iii) **Antenna port** means the last point preceding the feed line to the antenna
- (iv) **Alarm Station** means a transmitting station in the land mobile service that is intended to transmit automatic alarm signals to a central position;
- (v) **Amateur** means someone who is interested in the radio technique solely for a private reason and not for financial gain and to whom the Postmaster General has granted an amateur radio station licence;
- (vi) **Amateur Radio Station** means a station for a service of self-tuition, intercommunication and technical investigation that is operated by an amateur;
- (vii) **Base Station** means a land station in the land mobile service for a service with land mobile stations;
- (viii) **Breakthrough** means a disturbance to the normal operation of a radio or television receiving apparatus or other electronic or telecommunications apparatus as a result of the presence of strong electromagnetic fields generated by a transmitter;
- (ix) **Call Sign** means the allocation of identification letters and numbers as per ITU Radio Regulations article 19;
- (x) **CEPT** means the **C**onference of the **E**uropean **P**osts and **T**elecommunications **A**uthorities

(xi) **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;

(xii) **Cellular Radio Communication Service** means a two-way C450 or GSM cellular radio communication service provided by means of radio between cellular stations and/or radio apparatus where the interconnection of stations, where applicable, are affected by means of telecommunication lines as defined in the Post Office Act, No. 44 of 1958, and where a limited number of frequencies is used within each of a number of cells allowing the re-use of the same frequencies in different non-adjacent cells and enabling users to maintain connections by the use of call handover whilst moving between adjacent cells;

(xiii) **Citizen-Band Radio Service** means a private, two-way, short-distance speech communication service in the land mobile service for personal and business operations, which Issue No. 4 (1998) may also be used as a paging system;

(xiv) **Coast Station** means a land station in the sea mobile service;

(xv) **Experimental Station** means a station that uses radio waves in experiments for the purpose of developing the science or technique but that is not an amateur radio station;

(xvi) **HAREC** means a **H**armonised **A**mateur **R**adio **E**xamination **C**ertificate issued in terms of CEPT recommendation TR61-02E

(xvii) **Ignition System** means apparatus that has been assembled in order to supply and conduct electric energy for the ignition of gas or vapour in an internal- combustion engine;

(xviii) **Input** means the direct current input (dc input) to the anode of the radio-frequency stage that immediately precedes the antenna;

(xix) **Inspecting Officer** means someone who has been appointed under regulation F8;

(xx) **Land Mobile Service** means a mobile radio-communication service between fixed stations and mobile land stations, or between land mobile stations;

(xxi) **Licencee** means the person to whom a licence has been issued in terms of section 30 of the ACT

(xxiA) **Licence Year in Relation to a Licence or a Certificate**, means the period of 12 months of each year from 1 January to 31 December, both dates inclusive;

(xxii) **Mobile Station** means a station that is intended to be operated while it is in motion or while it is stationary at an unspecified place;

(xxiii) **Paging Station** means a receiving station in the land mobile service that is intended to receive selective signals from a central position;

(xxiiiA) **Paid Television Broadcasting Service** a telecommunication service which transmits television programmes in encoded form for reception by users of television sets in possession of decoders which can be activated or deactivated by that telecommunication service by means of telecommunications;

(xxiv) **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
Issue No. 4 (1998) operation;

(xxv) **Plain Language** means words and expressions that make out an intelligible communication whereby all words and expressions have the meaning usually attached to them in the language to which they belong;

(xxvi) **Private Communal Radio Repeater Station Service** means a land mobile radio-communication service installed, maintained and operated by a private person over repeater stations that are available for communal use;

(xxvii) **Radio-Beacon Station** means a station the radiation of which is intended to enable a mobile station to fix its position or obtain its bearing with regard to the radio beacon;

(xxviii) **Radio-Communication** means all telecommunication by means of radiowaves;

(xxviiiAA) **Reception of Television Programmes for Communal Use** means the direct reception of television programmes from satellite by means of a private receiver earth station for communal use by various persons on a single piece of land;

(xxix) **Relay or Repeater Station** means a land station in the land mobile service;

(xxx) **Ship Station** means a mobile station in the maritime mobile service that has been erected on board a vessel other than a life-boat and that is not moored permanently;

(xxxi) **Special Radio Service** means a radio-communication service that is not otherwise defined in these regulations and is operated solely for specified purposes of general benefit but not for public correspondence;

(xxxiiA) **Sound Broadcasting Service** a broadcasting service destined to be received by a sound radio set;

(xxxiii) **Suppressor** means an object that is designed to reduce the radiation of electromagnetic energy by the apparatus to which it is fitted;

(xxxiv) **Telecommunication** means every transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or
Issue No. 4 (1998) other electromagnetic systems;

(xxxv) **The Act** means the Telecommunications Act, 1996 (Act No. 103 of 1996)

Chapter 2

This chapter does not apply to Amateur Radio

CHAPTER 3

AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

B1 CONDITIONS FOR ISSUING OF AMATEUR RADIO STATION LICENCE

- (1) The Authority shall issue call signs to licenced radio stations and no other body shall acquire call signs on behalf of a group of persons or amateur radio stations
- (2) The Authority may, subject to these regulations and the conditions set out in this Chapter, issue a Class A1, Class A2 or Class B Licence for the use of an amateur radio station.
- (3) Class A1 unrestricted Licence may 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; and
 - (b) is in possession of a HAREC issued or recognised by the Authority; and
 - (c) is in possession of a certificate issued by the national body approved by the Minister attesting that he or she has satisfactorily completed an assessment or criteria prescribed by the national body for this purpose that demonstrates advanced knowledge of theoretical or practical aspects of amateur radio.
- (4) Class A2 (restricted) Licence (ZR - CEPT Class 2) may 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; and
 - (b) is in possession of a HAREC issued by the Authority.
- (5) Class B licence (ZU) may 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; and
 - (b) is in possession of a certificate specified for a Class B licence.
- (6) The Authority may issue an amateur radio station licence to a person who is in possession of a valid foreign amateur radio licence or amateur radio operator's certificate, equivalent to the relevant class of South African licence or certificate, issued by a recognised competent foreign authority and where there is a reciprocal international agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the other country.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation, "a person" shall mean a natural person and shall not include an association, company or other legal person: Provided that an amateur radio station licence may be issued to a licenced radio amateur in good faith, on behalf of an amateur radio association.

B2 USE OF AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

(1) An amateur radio station shall only be used by the holder of the amateur radio station licence issued by the Authority, provided that someone who holds an amateur radio operator certificate or HAREC issued in terms of the Act may be permitted by the holder of an amateur radio station licence to make transmissions over the amateur radio station under the supervision of the licensee on condition that such transmissions shall take place only for short periods and for the sole purpose of training.

(2) 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.

(3) An amateur radio listener's licence authorises the holder thereof to acquire and be in possession of radio apparatus for the reception of amateur radio signals only.

B3 COMMUNICATION BY AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

(1) The licensee is permitted –

- (a) to engage in communication with other licenced amateur stations, using the permitted amateur bands, and such communications shall be restricted to comments on technical investigations, remarks of a personal nature and other items of a common interest; which shall not include commercial or business communications for which the public telecommunication service would have been used had the amateur communications not be available
- (b) in the case of an emergency and where the safety of life or limb is at stake, to communicate with any other stations, using the amateur bands and other bands outside the amateur allocation to prevent loss of life, render assistance, call for assistance or convey health and welfare messages directly connected with the emergency,
- (c) to practice emergency and event related communications, by providing communications for cycle, motor, marathon rallies and general community service, especially in times of national interest: Provided that the station engaged in the practise, be registered with the national body approved by the Minister in the Republic of South Africa, and be a holder of the appropriate class licence, for the frequency used;
- (d) to carry out communications in plain language or Q Code;
- (e) to send signals unenciphered that form part of or relate to the transmission of messages (e.g. Identification Tones).

- (2) An amateur radio station shall not transmit political, derogatory, racist, sexual, irreligious, improper, blasphemous, insulting, obscene or threatening remarks.
- (3) An amateur radio station shall not advertise any goods, services or anything else, or transmit any news or messages on behalf of a third person: Provided that the Authority may authorise a Licencee to transmit
- (a) reports on behalf of or by a third person during events that are in the opinion of the Authority in the public interest;
 - (b) information bulletins that are of direct interest to amateurs; and Morse Code for reception by persons learning Morse Code operation or for improving their competence in Morse code.
- (4) For the purposes of this regulation, messages and signals include communication by any of the modes or types of modulation permitted in regulation B5.
- (5) Appointed and licensed amateur radio stations in the Republic of South Africa are permitted to broadcast news bulletins and programs of general interest which are of a general nature to further the amateur radio service, radio science and electronics generally.
- (6) The Authority may allow stations registered as educational stations to demonstrate amateur radio to persons who do not hold an amateur radio licence by allowing them to speak and operate the station under the supervision of a licenced amateur participating in a special educational event or at educational institutions.

B4 LOG BOOK WITH REGARD TO AMATEUR RADIO STATION ACTIVITIES

- (1) The licensee shall keep a log book recording the activities of the amateur radio station used by him or her or any other person under supervision of the licensee, except when operating a station in the VHF and UHF bands.
- (2) Details recorded in the log book referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall include –
- (a) the date, time and nature of each transmission. The date with regard to each individual day's operations need 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 need be recorded only once in the log book together with an explicit statement that all transmissions are made by him except where stated otherwise;
 - (c) and the call sign of every station: provided that it need not be recorded repeatedly for calls made to the same station during the course of the communication;

- (d) the transmit power that is used;
- (e) the frequency band that is used: Provided that it need be recorded in the log book only once until a change of frequency to another authorised band takes place;
- (f) the address from where the transmission takes place: provided that such address need be recorded only once should the place of transmission not change.

B5 TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR AMATEUR LICENCES (A1, A2, B)

(1) Subject to the conditions set out in sub regulation (2) no person shall transmit over amateur radio stations at frequencies, using modes of emission or at power levels other than those indicated in Annexure G, unless by special permission of the Authority.

(2)

- (a) The bandwidth of F3E and G3E emission shall be restricted to 10 kHz in bands under 50 MHz.
- (b) The bandwidth for 625-line television transmissions (C3F) shall not exceed 6 MHz at frequencies above 1 GHz
- (c) Bands where the amateur service allocation is on a secondary basis are shared with other services and amateur radio stations shall avoid interference with these services. Additionally, users of these bands shall unconditionally accept interference from industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment
- (d) The bandwidth of all emissions shall be restricted to a maximum of 25 kHz in the bands 50 - 430 MHz with the exception of W9E emissions in the band 430-440 MHz.
- (e) For W9E emissions a maximum of 12 channels may be multiplexed and the bandwidth shall not exceed 25 kHz per channel in the band 430 - 440 MHz
- (f) The bandwidth of all emissions shall not exceed 10 per cent of the band concerned when operating above 1 GHz
- (g) 430 - 440 MHz band. For digital repeater inter-linking at 9 600 baud the frequencies of 438,650 - 439,100 MHz may be used.
- (h) On frequency bands above 1 GHz, since high intensities of RF radiation may be harmful, and in locations to which people may have access, the power flux densities on transmit must not exceed the limits recommended by competent authorities from time to time.

- (i) The bandwidth of J2D and J2E transmissions shall not exceed 3 KHz in bands under 30 MHz.

(3) Modes of emission as referred to in sub-regulation (2) are as specified in Table 1.

TABLE 1

No	Mode	Explanation
1	A1A	Telegraphy without the use of a modulating audio frequency (by on/off keying) for aural reception.
2	A3C	Facsimile (with modulation of the main carrier either directly or by frequency modulated sub-carrier.
3	A3E	Double sided telephony
4	C3F	Television by analogue modulation and vestigial-sideband operation.
5	F1A	Telegraphy for aural reception including RTTY and DATA by means of frequency shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency one or two frequencies being emitted at any instant.
6	F1B	Telegraphy including RTTY and DATA by means of frequency shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency one or two frequencies being emitted at any instant.
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 off keying of a frequency modulated emission.
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.
11	F3E	Frequency modulated telephony.
12	G3E	Phase modulated telephony.
13	J3E	Single sideband suppressed carrier telephony
14	J3F	Single sideband suppressed carrier, modulated by slow scan television audio frequencies.
15	NON	Emission of an unmodulated carrier.
16	R3E	Single sideband, reduced or variable level carrier telephony
17	W9E	Digital speech multiplexed up to twelve channels.
18	J2D	Data transmission with the use of a modulating auto frequency.
19	J2E	Digital telephony with the use of a modulating audio frequency

(4) Except as provided for in regulation B3(1)b above, the transmit apparatus used at an amateur radio station shall under no circumstances or at no time be tuned to a frequency other than those referred to in Annexure G

(5) The required frequencies shall be selected and maintained such that, referred no appreciable energy shall be radiated at frequencies other than those, referred to in Annexure G: 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.

B6 LIMITATIONS IN RESPECT OF CLASS B LICENCEES

(1) A Class B licensee may not use an amateur radio station for the transmission of any form of entertainment: Provided that music transmissions, television transmissions and spread-spectrum communications may be permitted for experimental or tuition purposes under the supervision of the holder of a Class A1 or A2 licence and in accordance with the requirements of regulations B7, B8 and B9 respectively.

(2) No person may operate an amateur radio station using frequency bands, modes of emission or at maximum power levels other than those specified for Class B licence holders in regulation B5 (2)

B7 MUSIC TRANSMISSIONS

(1) No form of entertainment shall 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 minutes;
- (b) at least five 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 shall not take place in bands other than the following:
 - i) 3 500 - 3 800 kHz
 - ii) 50 - 54 MHz
 - iii) 144 - 146 MHz
 - iv) 430 - 440 MHz
 - v) 1 240 - 1 300 MHz

B8 TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS

- (1) The Authority may subject to such conditions as it may, in each case lay down, authorise the holder of an amateur radio station licence to transmit television, Provided that such approval shall only be granted to the licensee after at least 12 months have elapsed since the date of issue of such licence.
- (2) In the case of television transmissions the station call sign shall also be given in hand-speed Morse Code or radiotelephony at the beginning and end of each transmission and at least once every 15 minutes in the stipulated manner in the case of long transmissions.

B9 SPREAD-SPECTRUM COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) The Authority may, 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, authorise the holder of an amateur radio station licence to employ spread-spectrum communications.
- (2) The frequency (band edges) and the modulation technique/emission designation to be used shall be furnished in the application referred to in subregulation (1)

B10 TELEPRINTER WORKING

- (1) Teleprinter operation with call-sign identification in teleprinter code between amateur radio stations is permissible without prior approval of the Authority: Provided that the maximum operating speed shall be restricted to a maximum of 300 baud in the HF bands and to 9600 baud in the bands above 50 MHz.
- (2) In the case of teleprinter operation the call sign identification in teleprinter code shall be given at the beginning and end of each transmission and at least once every 15 minutes in the case of long transmissions.

B11 RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO TRANSMISSIONS BY AN AMATEUR RADIO STATION

- (1) An amateur station may not transmit damped wave emissions.

B12 Previously deleted

B13 FREQUENCY MEASURING EQUIPMENT

- (1) Every amateur or experimental radio station shall have frequency measuring equipment with an accuracy of at least 0,1 per cent unless the frequencies of all transmitters of the station are crystal controlled and are accurate to at least 0,1 percent.

B14 MOBILE AMATEUR RADIO STATION

- (1) An amateur holding a Class A1, A2 or B licence may use a mobile amateur radio station within the boundaries of the Republic.
- (2) When a mobile amateur station is used in an amateur radio zone other than that in which the amateur resides, the call sign allocated to the main station shall.
 - (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", followed by the number of the zone from where the station is operated.
- (3) For the application of the provisions of sub regulation (2) in respect of zones the different zones of the Republic of South Africa are indicated in Annexure F of the Regulations.

B15 ISSUING, SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR CERTIFICATE & LICENCE

- (1) The Authority shall appoint an examining national body that shall issue HAREC on behalf of the Authority.
- (2) If the examining body decides not to accept the candidate or issue the certificate, the examining body must refer the application to the Authority for a final decision.
- (3) The Authority may, by written notice given to a licenced operator, cancel the operator's HAREC and provide reasons therefore.
- (4) The Authority must in deciding whether to cancel the certificate have regard to;
 - (a) any matters to which the Authority must have regard in deciding whether to issue an amateur radio licence;
 - (b) whether the operator has been convicted of an offence in terms of the Act and
 - (c) whether the operator has been convicted of a criminal offence that relates to the Act and other instruments that regulate State security.
- (5) The Authority may, by written notice given to the Licencee, cancel the apparatus licence and provide reasons therefore.
- (6) The notice must give the reasons for cancelling the licence.

B16 AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR CERTIFICATES

- (1) No person shall 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, as authorised by the Authority on the syllabuses approved by it for Class A1, A2 or Class B licences.
- (2) Any person permitted by the Authority may sit for the examination on payment of the fee in respect of the applicable certificate referred to in regulation 131.
- (3) The examination shall be conducted at least once a year at centres indicated by the national body in the Republic of South Africa as authorised by the Authority.
- (4) HAREC's and certificates specified for Class B licences shall be issued to candidates who pass the examination and such certificates are not recognised for any purpose other than the issuing of an amateur radio station licence.
- (5) The possession of a HAREC or certificate specified for Class B licences shall not entitle the holder thereof to with any right to an amateur radio station licence
- (6) The holder of a HAREC or certificate specified for Class B licences whose licence has expired shall comply with the applicable provisions of regulation B1 before an application from him or her for a new licence will be considered.
- (7)
 - (a) The syllabuses for the examination referred to in sub-regulation (1) are obtainable from the Authority.
 - (b) Three hours shall be allowed for the examination paper consisting of various parts.
 - (c) To pass the examination, a candidate must obtain at least 50 per cent in each of the relevant parts with a total average of 65 per cent.
 - (d) A candidate who passes either of the parts referred to above and passes the remaining part within three successive attempts, which must commence with the examination immediately after the one in which a candidate was unsuccessful with a percentage which gives him an average of at least 50 percent shall be exempted from writing the whole examination again.

CHAPTER 4

SUPER HIGH FREQUENCY (SHF), ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY (UHF), VERY HIGH FREQUENCY (VHF), HIGH FREQUENCY (HF) AND VERY SHORT-RANGE (VSRB) STATIONS IN LAND AND MARITIME MOBILE AND AMATEUR RADIO SERVICES

- (1) The licensee is obliged to ensure that parasitic emissions, including harmonic radiations and intermodulation products, do not exceed the following limits at any point in the entire frequency range of 100 kHz to 1 000 MHz:
- (2) Below 30 MHz:
 - (a) The mean power output of fixed installations may not exceed 50 mW or 17 dB (mW).
 - (b) The mean power output for hand-held portable units of less than 5 W may not exceed 5 mW or 7 dB (mW).
 - (c) Mobile transmitters may not exceed 200 mW or 23 dB (mW).
- (3) 30-235 MHz:
 - (a) Transmitters with a mean power output exceeding 25 W may not exceed 1 mW or 0 dB (mW).
 - (b) Transmitters with a mean power output of not exceeding 25 W may not exceed $25 \mu\text{W}$ or -16 dB (mW).
- (4) 235-470 MHz: Transmitters with a mean power output of not exceeding 25 W may not exceed $25 \mu\text{W}$ or 16 dB (mW).
- (5) 30-470 MHz: Hand-held portable equipment with a mean power output of not exceeding 5 W may not exceed $100 \mu\text{W}$ or -10 dB (mW).
- (6) 235 - 470 MHz: Transmitters with a mean power output exceeding 25W may not exceed 1 mW or OdBm (mW)
- (7) 470 MHz -250 GHz
 - (a) Transmitters with a mean power output not exceeding 25W may not exceed $25 \mu\text{W}$ or -16 dBm (mW)
 - (b) Transmitters with a mean power output exceeding 25W may not exceed 1 mW or OdBm (mW).

CHAPTER 8

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

G1 Allocation and display of call sign

(1) ICASA allocates a call sign to a radio station. Such call sign shall be conspicuously displayed on the relative radio set by the licensee and the call sign must be transmitted at least once during each separate transmission.

G2 Radio apparatus must satisfy ICASA's requirements

(1) Radio apparatus shall satisfy ICASA's requirements at all times and may not be capable of being tuned to frequencies other than those laid down for use by licensees by ICASA in these regulations or separately. ICASA may allocate frequencies on a shared basis and co-users of them must make mutual arrangements for the satisfactory utilisation of the facility.

G3 ICASA may require certain modifications to a station

(1) A licensee shall be obliged to effect at his own cost any modification to his radio-communication system that ICASA has indicated and the ICASA shall by no means be liable to the licensee or any other person for any damage or loss arising from such modifications.

G4 Interference, condition of station and compliance with requirements ICASA and local authority

(1) The licensee shall be obliged to maintain all radio apparatus at a station technically in a good condition and to ensure at all times that it satisfies the requirements of ICASA and does not cause interference with the reception and transmissions of other radio users or telecommunication lines.

(2) The antenna system shall comply with the requirements of the relevant local authority.

G5 Indecent language and fraudulent transmissions over stations prohibited

(1) No person shall transmit insulting, improper, obscene, blasphemous or threatening language over the radio apparatus. Communications shall be concise and limited to essentials and no music or entertainment of any nature shall be transmitted. Similarly no sounds or effects for entertainment or for the purpose of drawing attention shall be transmitted.

G6 Use of station for any purpose other than that of licence prohibited

- (1) No person shall use radio apparatus for a purpose other than that for which the licence was issued and neither shall radio apparatus be used in circumstances where ordinary telephone facilities can serve the purpose.
- (2) No licensee shall make transmissions from a place outside the area for which he is licensed.

G7 Use of station restricted to licensee or someone in his employ or under his control

- (1) Except where provided to the contrary in these regulations only the licensee or someone in his employ or under his control, may operate the station in respect of which the relative licence was issued.

G8 Distress signal

- (1) No person shall transmit without sound reason the distress signal (i.e. "... --- ...") in radio telegraphy and the word "MAYDAY" in radio telephony).

G9 Licence not transferable and must be returned on expiry/suspension

- (1) Except with the approval of ICASA no person to whom a licence was issued in terms of the Act or these regulations shall transfer such licence, powers or authority granted to him to any other person or surrender it in any other way in favour of someone else.
- (2) A licence issued in terms of the Act and these regulations shall, on expiry or suspension, be returned to ICASA within 14 days of such expiry date or date of suspension.

G10 Period of validity of licence

- (1) Unless a licence issued in terms of the Act and these regulations was previously suspended by the Postmaster General in terms of section 14 of the Act, or unless the provisions of the licence provides otherwise, it shall remain valid until 31 December of the year in which it was issued, and thereafter on payment of the prescribed annual licence fee until 31 December of each succeeding year: Provided that a broadcasting licence issued in terms of the saving clause of section 7 (1) of the Radio Act, 1952, to a person other than the South African Broadcasting Corporation shall be valid for 20 years.
- (2) Fees in respect of existing licences shall be paid before or on 31 January.

G10A Amendments of conditions of licences

(1) ICASA may at any time if it deems it necessary, either prior to or subsequent to the commencement of this regulation, amend or revoke any condition with reference to a licence issued by the authority and prescribed in terms of section 7 (1) of the Radio Act (Act 3 of 1952).

G11 Radio-communication between two or more fixed points and connection with public telephone system prohibited

(1) Except with the approval of the Postmaster General and subject to these regulations, no person shall-

- (a) Operate radio-communication between two or more fixed points;
- (b) connect radio apparatus in any way whatsoever to the public telephone system; and
- (c) transfer to another place radio apparatus in respect of which authority was granted for installation at a particular place.

G12 Tests

(1) The licensee of a station may carry out the routine tests that are necessary for the proper maintenance of his station.

G13 Change of address

(1) Every licensee who changes his address shall advise ICASA of the new address of his station within 14 days of the change.

G14 Radio receiving apparatus with continuous tuning

(1) No person shall use or have in his possession any radio receiving apparatus with continuous tuning that can be tuned to bands above 30 MHz other than the international broadcasting and amateur bands except where the Postmaster General's prior approval was obtained.

G15 No regulation

G16 Operation of station on board ship while it is in harbour

(1) The master of a ship shall ensure that the radio installation on board is not used for radio-communication 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 contained in subregulation (1) shall not apply to the apparatus used on board ships for establishing communication via any satellite of the INMARSAT organization.

G16A Issue of a broadcasting licence in relation to paid television broadcasting service

(1) The Postmaster General may issue a broadcasting licence to any person to establish, maintain and operate a television service for the purpose of providing, for reception by the general public, a paid television broadcasting service, and an additional restricted television broadcasting service the restrictions of which are mentioned in the licence.

G17 Recognition of licences/certificates issued by other countries

(1) Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in these regulations the Postmaster General may issue a licence or certificate as required by section 7 of the Act to a person who, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, possesses a similar licence or certificate issued by another country despite the fact that such person does not satisfy specific other requirements stipulated by these regulations for the acquisition of the licence or certificate.

ANNEXURE G

Frequency bands in MHZ	The Amateur Service	Maximum Power in dB relative to 1 watt PEP	Satellite	Permitted types of transmission	(a) Remarks
1 810-1.850	Primary	AI = 26 dBW A2 = 20 dBW		All except pulse or fast scan tv	No Class B operation
3.500 - 3.800	Co-primary	AI = 26 dBW A2 = 20 dBW B=13 dBW		All except pulse or fast scan tv	
7.000 - 7.200	Primary.	AI = 26 dBW A2 = 20 dBW B=13 dBW	Allocated	All except pulse or~ fast scan tv	
10 100 - 10.150	Secondary	AI = 26 dBW		All except pulse or fast scan tv	No Class A2 or Class B operation International Band
14.000 - 14.350 14.070-14.099 14.225 - 14.350	Primary	AI = 26 dBW A2 = 20 dBW A2 = 20 dBW	Allocated	All except pulse of fast scan tv_	No Class B Operation International band
18.068 - 18.168	Primary	AI = 26 dBW	Allocated	All except pulse or fast scan tv	No Class A2 or Class B operation International Band
21.000 - 21.450 21.070 - 21.120 21.300 - 21 450	Primary	AI = 26 dBW A2 = 20 dBW A2 = 20 dBW	Allocated	All except pulse or fast scan tv	No Class B operation International band
24.890 - 24.990	Primary	AI = 26 dBW	Allocated	All except pulse or fast scan tv	No Class A2 or B operation International band.
28.000 - 29.700	Primary	AI = 26 dBW	Allocated	All except pulse or fast scan TV	No Class B operation International band
28.050 - 28.150		A2 = 20 dBW B=13dBW			
28.300 - 28.500		A2 = 20 dBW B=13dBW			
29.700 - 30.000	Secondary	26 dBW		All	Secondary basis during disaster excercises and emergency situations. Single frequency mobile applications.

Frequency bands in MHZ	The Amateur Service	Maximum Power in dB relative to 1 watt PEP	Satellite	Permitted types of transmission	(a) Remarks
40.675 - 40,685	Primary	A1 = 13 dBW	Allocated	All except pulse or fast scan tv	Propagation study only
50.000 - 54.000	Co-primary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW		All except pulse or fast scan tv	No Class B operation
70.000 - 70.300	Secondary	All Classes 14 dBW		All except pulse or fast scan tv	
144 – 146	Primary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW B=13dBW	Allocated	All except pulse or fast scan tv	International Band
430-440 435-438	Co-Primary.	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW B=13dBW	Allocated	All except pulse or fast scan tv	
1240 – 1300 1260 - 1270	Secondary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All except pulse	International
2300 -2450	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW		All except pulse	No Class B operation
5650 -5850	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26dBW	Allocated	All except pulse	No Class B operation International
10000 -10450	Secondary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW		All - including pulse	No Class B operation
10450 -10500	Secondary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International

Frequency bands in MHZ	The Amateur Service	Maximum Power in dB relative to 1 watt PEP	Satellite	Permitted types of transmission	(a) Remarks
24000- 24050	Primary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International
24050 -24250	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW		All - including pulse	No Class B operation International
47000 -47200	Primary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International
75500- 76000	Primary.	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International
76000 -81000	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International
142000 -144000	Primary.	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International
144000 -149000	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International
241000 -248000	Secondary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International
248000 -250000	Primary	A1 = 26 dBW A2 = 26 dBW	Allocated	All - including pulse	No Class B operation International