



Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination 2025

The Australian Communications and Media Authority makes the following determination under subsection 110A(2) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated: 11 September 2025

Adam Suckling
[signed]
Member

Michael Brealey
[signed]
General Manager

Australian Communications and Media Authority

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name

This is the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination 2025*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on 30 September 2025.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under subsection 110A(2) of the Act.

4 Repeal of instrument

The *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination 2015* (F2015L01113) is repealed.

5 Interpretation

- (1) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears:

ACMA recognition certificate has the meaning given by:

- (a) the *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023*; or
- (b) if a later instrument replaces that instrument and defines the expression – the later instrument.

Note: The *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023* is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

amateur licence (amateur advanced station) means an amateur licence that authorises a person to operate an amateur advanced station.

amateur licence (amateur beacon station) means an amateur licence that authorises a person to operate an amateur beacon station.

amateur licence (amateur foundation station) means an amateur licence that authorises a person to operate an amateur foundation station.

amateur licence (amateur repeater station) means an amateur licence that authorises a person to operate an amateur repeater station.

amateur licence (amateur standard station) means an amateur licence that authorises a person to operate an amateur standard station.

amateur purpose has the meaning given by:

- (a) the *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023*; or
- (b) if a later instrument replaces that instrument and defines the expression – the later instrument.

Note: The *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023* is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

automatic mode has the meaning given by:

- (a) the *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023*; or

- (b) if a later instrument replaces that instrument and defines the expression – the later instrument.

Note: The *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023* is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

call sign, in relation to a station:

- (a) if the operation of the station is authorised by an amateur licence – means the sequence of letters and numbers specified in the licence that authorises operation of the station as the call sign for stations authorised by the licence;
- (b) if the operation of the station is authorised by the *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023* or a later instrument that replaces that instrument – has the same meaning as in that class licence or later instrument, as the case may be.

computer controlled mode has the meaning given by:

- (a) the *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023*; or
- (b) if a later instrument replaces that instrument and defines the expression – the later instrument.

Note: The *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023* is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

emergency services has the meaning given by:

- (a) the *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023*; or
- (b) if a later instrument replaces that instrument and defines the expression – the later instrument.

Note: The *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023* is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

emission mode has the meaning given by:

- (a) the *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023*; or
- (b) if a later instrument replaces that instrument and defines the expression – the later instrument.

Note: The *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023* is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

qualified person means a person who holds:

- (a) a certificate of proficiency; or
- (b) a recognised qualification; or
- (c) an ACMA recognition certificate.

Note: Before 18 February 2024, the ACMA required a person operating an amateur station under an amateur licence to have a certificate of proficiency, subject to some exceptions. A person operating an amateur station under an amateur licence is no longer required to have a certificate of proficiency, and the ACMA no longer issues certificates of proficiency for amateur stations..

recognised qualification means a licence or qualification listed in Table A or Table B of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences.

repeater input, in relation to an amateur repeater station, means the frequency on which the station is authorised to receive transmissions from another amateur station.

repeater link means an amateur repeater station that is used solely for intercommunication between two other amateur repeater stations.

repeater output, in relation to an amateur repeater station, means the frequency on which the station is authorised to transmit to another amateur station.

Note 1: A number of other expressions used in this instrument are defined in the Act, including the following:

- (a) ACMA;
- (b) certificate of proficiency;
- (c) frequency band;
- (d) operate;
- (e) radiocommunication;
- (f) radio emission;
- (g) spectrum plan;
- (h) transmitter.

Note 2: Other expressions used in this instrument may be defined in a determination made under subsection 64(1) of the *Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005*, that applies to this instrument, including:

- (a) Act;
- (b) amateur advanced station;
- (c) amateur beacon station;
- (d) amateur foundation station;
- (e) amateur licence;
- (f) amateur repeater station;
- (g) amateur-satellite service;
- (h) amateur standard station;
- (i) amateur station;
- (j) ARQZWA;
- (k) communication;
- (l) EIRP;
- (m) harmful interference;
- (n) HCIS identifier;
- (o) intercommunication;
- (p) necessary bandwidth;
- (q) pX;
- (r) pY;
- (s) space station;
- (t) spurious emission;
- (u) Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences.

- (2) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a station is taken to be a reference to each radiocommunications transmitter that forms part of the station.

Note: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers. This instrument imposes licence conditions on amateur licences, which are a type of transmitter licence, so this instrument is primarily concerned with transmitter licences and the radiocommunications transmitters whose operation is authorised by those licences. However, the operation of some conditions in relation to some amateur licences may depend on particular radiocommunications receivers.

- (3) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a part of the spectrum or frequency band includes all frequencies that are greater than but not including the lower frequency, up to and including the higher frequency.

Note: This means the lower number in the reference to the part of the spectrum or frequency band is not included in the part or band.

- (4) Unless the contrary intention appears, no condition imposed by this instrument limits any other condition imposed by this instrument.

6 References to other instruments

In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) a reference to any other legislative instrument is a reference to that other legislative instrument as in force from time to time; and
- (b) a reference to any other kind of instrument or writing is a reference to that other instrument or writing as in force, or existing, from time to time.

Note 1: For references to Commonwealth Acts, see section 10 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*; and see also subsection 13(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003* for the application of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* to legislative instruments.

Note 2: All Commonwealth Acts and legislative instruments are registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

Note 3: See section 314A of the Act.

Part 2 Conditions – every amateur licence

7 Application of Part 2

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every amateur licence is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a condition is specified in an amateur licence under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
 - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.

8 Condition – qualification

A person must not operate an amateur station unless the person is:

- (a) a qualified person; or
- (b) supervised by a qualified person.

9 Conditions – purposes and transmissions

- (1) A person must not operate an amateur station otherwise than for an amateur purpose.
- (2) A person must not operate an amateur station:
 - (a) to obtain financial gain or reward, or for the purpose of obtaining financial gain or reward; or
 - (b) to solicit a message that is to be transmitted on behalf of another person unless the message relates to a disaster; or
 - (c) to transmit:
 - (i) a message that enables any person to obtain financial gain or reward; or
 - (ii) a message that is, or includes, an advertisement; or
 - (iii) a message to an amateur station in another country, if the purpose of the transmission would be inconsistent with the table of frequency band allocations in the spectrum plan or a footnote to that table; or
 - (iv) subject to subsection (3), a signal that is encoded, for the purpose of obscuring the meaning of the signal; or
 - (v) subject to subsection (4), a signal that is unintelligible.

Note: Subject to this subsection, a person may transmit messages on behalf of a third party to an amateur station, including an amateur station in a foreign country. The laws of that country may apply to the person in respect of that transmission.

- (3) A person does not contravene the condition in subparagraph (2)(c)(iv) if one or more of the following applies:
 - (a) the signal is transmitted from the amateur station to a space station in an amateur-satellite service, for the purpose of controlling the operation of the space station;
 - (b) the signal is transmitted from an amateur station to an unattended amateur station, for the purpose of controlling the operation of the unattended amateur station;
 - (c) the signal is transmitted from an amateur station to another amateur station, for the purposes of an emergency services operation;
 - (d) the signal is transmitted from an amateur station to another amateur station, for the purposes of a training exercise related to emergency services.

- (4) A person does not contravene the condition in subparagraph (2)(c)(v) if the signal is transmitted for the purposes of conducting a brief test or making an adjustment to the station.
- (5) If a person operates an amateur station to retransmit a transmission originating from another amateur station (the ***second station***), the person must:
 - (a) obtain the consent of the person making the transmission from the second station to retransmit the transmission; and
 - (b) transmit the second station's call sign at the beginning and the end of each transmission; and
 - (c) indicate, as part of the transmission, that it is primarily a retransmission of a transmission of another amateur station.
- (6) A person must not cause an amateur station to be operated without a person being at the location of the station, unless:
 - (a) the station is:
 - (i) operated using an automatic mode; or
 - (ii) operated using a computer controlled mode; or
 - (iii) an amateur repeater station; or
 - (iv) an amateur beacon station; and
 - (b) the station is fitted with a timer that causes automatic shutdown of the station if a malfunction causes an unintended transmission that lasts longer than 10 minutes; and
 - (c) a transmission from the station can be terminated promptly if the transmission causes interference to another service.
- (7) A person must not operate an amateur station to transmit a signal to another amateur station through:
 - (a) an amateur repeater station, unless the person is authorised to transmit on the repeater output of the amateur repeater station; or
 - (b) two or more amateur repeater stations (the ***interim stations***) that are capable of transmitting to one or more of the interim stations unless the person is authorised to use the repeater output of each of the interim stations; or
 - (c) a third amateur station that is not an amateur repeater station unless the person is authorised to transmit on the third amateur station's transmission frequency; or
 - (d) two or more other amateur stations that are not amateur repeater stations (the ***interim stations***), unless the person is authorised to transmit on the transmission frequency of each of the interim stations.

10 Conditions – emergency services operations and training

- (1) This section applies where a person participates in emergency services operations or training exercises for emergency services (regardless of whether any other person is also participating in those operations or exercises).
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the person must, when operating an amateur station, transmit the station's call sign at each of the following times:
 - (a) the beginning of each transmission;
 - (b) the end of each transmission;
 - (c) if a transmission or series of transmissions lasts more than 30 minutes – at least once every 30 minutes during the transmission or series.

- (3) If:
- (a) there are two or more qualified persons participating in emergency services operations or training exercises for emergency services; and
 - (b) two or more of those qualified persons are operating amateur stations (the **group of stations**) for the purposes of those operations or exercises;
- then, for transmissions relating to those operations or exercises, the person must ensure that arrangements are in place for at least one station in the group of stations to transmit the call signs of all of the stations in the group of stations at each of the following times:
- (c) the beginning of each transmission;
 - (d) the end of each transmission;
 - (e) if a transmission or series of transmissions lasts more than 30 minutes – at least once every 30 minutes during the transmission or series.

11 Conditions – interference and spurious emissions

- (1) A person must not operate an amateur station if its operation causes harmful interference to radiocommunications.
- (2) A person must not operate an amateur station if its operation causes interference to radiocommunications due to transmissions that:
 - (a) vary from a frequency on which the station is authorised to operate; or
 - (b) have radio emissions as a side effect of Morse code transmission; or
 - (c) contain harmonics; or
 - (d) cause an emission outside the necessary bandwidth of the transmission.
- (3) A person must take measures that are reasonably practicable to erect, fix, place and use an amateur station in a way that avoids interference to the efficient and convenient working of other stations.
- (4) A person must not operate an amateur station if its radio emissions include spurious emissions that are not attenuated below the power contained within the emission's necessary bandwidth, supplied to the antenna transmission line, by:
 - (a) for frequencies less than 30 MHz – the lesser of:
 - (i) $43 + 10 \log (pX)$ dB;
 - (ii) 50 dB;
 - (b) for frequencies equal to or greater than 30 MHz – the lesser of:
 - (i) $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB;
 - (ii) 70 dB;
- (5) In paragraph (4)(b), **P** means the power, in watts, supplied to the antenna transmission line.

12 Condition – restriction in ARQZWA

A person must not operate an amateur station in the ARQZWA.

Part 3 Conditions – amateur licence (amateur foundation station), amateur licence (amateur standard station), and amateur licence (amateur advanced station)

13 Application of Part 3

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every amateur licence (amateur foundation station), amateur licence (amateur standard station), and amateur licence (amateur advanced station) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a condition is specified in an amateur licence (amateur foundation station), amateur licence (amateur standard station) or an amateur licence (amateur advanced station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
 - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;
 then, subject to subsection (3), to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.
- (3) If a condition specified in an amateur licence (amateur foundation station), amateur licence (amateur standard station), or an amateur licence (amateur advanced station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act, is inconsistent with subsection 14(4) or section 16, then to the extent of any inconsistency, subsection 14(4) or section 16 (as the case requires) prevails.

Note: The *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023* commenced on 19 February 2024. The ACMA does not intend to issue any further amateur licences authorising the operation of an amateur advanced station, amateur foundation station or amateur standard station. The ACMA expects that the last amateur licence to which this Part applies will expire in June 2028, unless it is surrendered earlier.

14 Conditions – using call signs

Conditions

- (1) Subject to this section, a person must, when operating an amateur station, transmit the station's call sign at each of the following times:
 - (a) the beginning of each transmission;
 - (b) the end of each transmission;
 - (c) if a transmission lasts more than 10 minutes – at least once every 10 minutes during the transmission.
- (2) Subject to this section, a person must, when operating an amateur station (the **transmitting station**) to make a series of transmissions from an amateur station to a station with which communications have been established, transmit the call sign of the station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the transmitting station at each of the following times:
 - (a) the beginning of each transmission;
 - (b) the end of each transmission;
 - (c) if a transmission lasts more than 10 minutes – at least once every 10 minutes during the transmission.

Exceptions

- (3) If a person is supervised by a qualified person (**supervisor**) when operating an amateur station, for the purposes of complying with subsections (1) and (2), the person may transmit, at the times required by subsections (1) and (2), either:
 - (a) the supervisor's call sign; or
 - (b) the call sign of a station specified in an amateur licence issued to the supervisor.
- (4) If a call sign commences with the letters VK, the person may substitute those letters with the letters AX when complying with subsections (1) and (2) on the following dates each year:
 - (a) 26 January;
 - (b) 25 April;
 - (c) 17 May.

Note: 26 January is Australia Day, 25 April is ANZAC Day, and 17 May is World Telecommunication Day.

Example: On a date specified in subsection (4), a person who is assigned the VK1ZZZ call sign may use instead the AX1ZZZ call sign.

- (5) If section 10 applies to a person in relation to a transmission, this section does not apply to the person in relation to that transmission.

15 Conditions – permitted frequencies, emission modes and power limits

Amateur foundation station

- (1) A person must not operate an amateur foundation station except:
 - (a) on a frequency within a frequency band listed in column 1 of an item in table A in Schedule 1; and
 - (b) at a radiated power that does not exceed the maximum power limit specified for that frequency band in column 2 of that item; and
 - (c) in accordance with the emission mode limitations (if any) specified for that frequency band in column 3 of that item.

Amateur standard station

- (2) A person must not operate an amateur standard station except:
 - (a) on a frequency within a frequency band listed in column 1 of an item in table B in Schedule 1; and
 - (b) at a radiated power that does not exceed the maximum power limit specified for that frequency band in column 2 of that item; and
 - (c) in accordance with the emission mode limitations (if any) specified for that frequency band in column 3 of that item.

Amateur advanced station

- (3) A person must not operate an amateur advanced station except:
 - (a) on a frequency within a frequency band listed in column 1 of an item in table C in Schedule 1; and
 - (b) at a radiated power that does not exceed the maximum power limit specified for that frequency band in column 2 of that item; and
 - (c) in accordance with the emission mode limitations (if any) specified for that frequency band in column 3 of that item.

- (4) A person must not operate an amateur advanced station on a frequency within the 3.4 GHz to 3.6 GHz frequency band if the operation would cause a transmission to occur in the area described by the HCIS identifiers in the table in Schedule 2.

16 Condition – location of station

A person must not operate an amateur station at a location not mentioned in a condition of the amateur licence that authorises the operation of the station for a continuous period longer than 4 months.

Note: If the person intends to operate an amateur station at a location not mentioned in a condition of the licence for a continuous period longer than 4 months, the person should ask the ACMA to consider changing the location mentioned in the licence to the new location, by varying the conditions of the licence under section 111 of the Act.

17 Condition – restrictions in spectrum covered by a spectrum licence

If a spectrum licence authorises the operation of radiocommunications devices:

- (a) at one or more frequencies; and
- (b) within one or more areas;

a person must not operate an amateur station:

- (c) at those frequencies; and
- (d) within those areas.

Part 4 Conditions – amateur licence (amateur beacon station)

18 Application of Part 4

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every amateur licence (amateur beacon station) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a condition is specified in an amateur licence (amateur beacon station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
 - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, subject to subsection (3), to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.
- (3) If a condition specified in an amateur licence (amateur beacon station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act, is inconsistent with section 21, then to the extent of any inconsistency, section 21 prevails.

19 Condition – using call signs

A person must, when operating an amateur beacon station, transmit the person's call sign at least once every 10 minutes during the transmission.

20 Condition – restriction in the 50-52 MHz frequency band

A person must not operate an amateur beacon station on a frequency in the 50 MHz to 52 MHz frequency band if the operation causes interference to radiocommunications specified to be a primary service in that band in the spectrum plan.

21 Condition – location of station

A person must not operate an amateur beacon station at a location not mentioned in a condition of the amateur licence (amateur beacon station) that authorises the operation of the station for a continuous period longer than 7 days.

Note: If the person intends to operate an amateur beacon station at a location not mentioned in a condition of the licence for a continuous period longer than 7 days, the person should ask the ACMA to consider changing the location mentioned in the licence to the new location, by varying the conditions of the licence under section 111 of the Act.

Part 5 Conditions – amateur licence (amateur repeater station)

22 Application of Part 5

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every amateur licence (amateur repeater station) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a condition is specified in an amateur licence (amateur repeater station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
 - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, subject to subsection (3), to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.
- (3) If a condition specified in an amateur licence (amateur repeater station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act, is inconsistent with section 28, to the extent of any inconsistency, section 28 prevails.

23 Condition – using call signs

A person must, when operating an amateur repeater station, transmit the person's call sign at least once every 10 minutes during the transmission.

24 Conditions – purposes and transmissions

- (1) A person must not operate an amateur repeater station otherwise than to:
 - (a) receive signals and retransmit those signals; or
 - (b) transmit a signal that identifies the station.
- (2) A person must not operate an amateur repeater station unless the station is incapable of transmitting a signal in the absence of a received signal.

Note: The ACMA will generally not afford interference protection to a person operating an amateur repeater station in relation to interference caused by the operation of a low interference potential radiocommunications device, the operation of which is authorised by a class licence.
- (3) A person must not operate an amateur repeater station to transmit a signal from another amateur station (**originating station**) to a third amateur station if the person authorised to operate the originating station is not authorised to operate the originating station on the repeater output of the amateur repeater station.

25 Conditions – repeater links

- (1) A person must not operate a repeater link for an amateur repeater station otherwise than when:
 - (a) a signal is being retransmitted from the station to another amateur repeater station; or
 - (b) the operation is to make a transmission that identifies the station.
- (2) A person must, when operating a repeater link for an amateur repeater station, transmit the person's call sign at least once every 10 minutes during the transmission.

26 Conditions – access control system

- (1) If:
- (a) a person (the **originator**) operates an amateur station (the **originating station**) that transmits a signal to an amateur repeater station; and
 - (b) the amateur repeater station uses a repeater output that:
 - (i) is not the same frequency as the amateur repeater station's repeater input; and
 - (ii) is a frequency on which the originator is not authorised to operate the originating station;
- a person must only operate the amateur repeater station using an access control system that satisfies subsection (3).
- (2) If:
- (a) a person (the **originator**) operates an amateur station (the **originating station**) that transmits a signal to an amateur repeater station (the **transmitting repeater station**);
 - (b) the transmitting repeater station transmits that signal to another amateur repeater station (the **receiving repeater station**), whether directly or through one or more other amateur repeater stations; and
 - (c) the receiving repeater station uses a repeater output on a frequency on which the originator is not authorised to operate the originating station;
- a person must only operate the receiving repeater station using an access control system that satisfies subsection (3).
- (3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), an access control system satisfies this subsection if both:
- (a) it is one of the following systems:
 - (i) a tone burst system that has a frequency of 1750 Hz;
 - (ii) a continuous tone coded squelch system that uses the frequencies set out in Part 1 of Schedule 3;
 - (iii) a dual tone multi frequency system that uses the frequencies set out for the digits and symbols in Part 2 of Schedule 3;
 - (iv) a system that uses any other readily available code or signal; and
 - (b) when used with an amateur repeater station, it prevents transmission by the station on the repeater output when access control signals corresponding to a system referred to in paragraph (a) are not received.

Definitions

- (4) In this section:
- continuous tone coded squelch system** means a system that requires the transmission of one or more continuous sub-audible tones to cause an amateur repeater station to transmit a signal it has received.
- dual tone multi frequency system** means a system that requires the transmission of audible tones to cause an amateur repeater station to transmit a signal it has received.
- Note: Dual tone multi-frequency tones are the sounds generated by a telephone when the numbers are pressed.
- tone burst system** means a system that requires the transmission of one or more short tones to cause an amateur repeater station to transmit a signal it has received.

27 Condition – restriction in the 50-52 MHz frequency band

A person must not operate an amateur repeater station on a frequency within the 50 MHz to 52 MHz frequency band if the operation causes interference to radiocommunications specified to be a primary service in that band in the spectrum plan.

28 Condition – location of station

A person must not operate an amateur repeater station at a location not mentioned in a condition of the amateur licence (amateur repeater station) for the station for a continuous period longer than 7 days.

Note: If the person intends to operate an amateur repeater station at a location not mentioned in a condition of the licence for a continuous period longer than 7 days, the person should ask the ACMA to consider changing the location mentioned in the licence to the new location, by varying the conditions of the licence under section 111 of the Act.

Schedule 1—Permitted frequencies, and limits on operation

(subsections 15(1), (2) and (3))

**Table A – Permitted frequencies, emission modes and power limits
(amateur foundation station)**

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Frequency bands	Power limits	Emission mode limitations
1	(a) 3.500 MHz to 3.700 MHz	10 watts pX	If a person operates an amateur foundation station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 8 kHz, the maximum power spectral density from the station must not be greater than 1 watt per 100 kHz
	(b) 7.000 MHz to 7.100 MHz		
	(c) 21.000 MHz to 21.450 MHz		
2	7.100 MHz to 7.300 MHz	10 watts pX	A person must not operate an amateur foundation station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 8 kHz
3	28.000 MHz to 29.700 MHz	10 watts pX	If a person operates an amateur foundation station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 16 kHz, the maximum power spectral density from the station must not be greater than 1 watt per 100 kHz
4	(a) 144.000 MHz to 148.000 MHz	10 watts pX	No limitation
	(b) 430.000 MHz to 450.000 MHz		

**Table B – Permitted frequencies, emission modes and power limits
(amateur standard station)**

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Frequency bands	Power limits	Emission mode limitations
1	(a) 3.500 MHz to 3.700 MHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode	If a person operates an amateur standard station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 8 kHz, the maximum power spectral density from the station must not be greater than 1 watt per 100 kHz
	(b) 7.000 MHz to 7.100 MHz	J3E or R3E – 100 watts pX	
	(c) 14.000 MHz to 14.350 MHz	(b) in any other case – 30 watts pY	
	(d) 21.000 MHz to 21.450 MHz		
2	7.100 MHz to 7.300 MHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode J3E or R3E – 100 watts pX	A person must not operate an amateur standard station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 8 kHz

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Frequency bands	Power limits	Emission mode limitations
		(b) in any other case – 30 watts pY	
3	28.000 MHz to 29.700 MHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode J3E or R3E – 100 watts pX (b) in any other case – 30 watts pY	If a person operates an amateur standard station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 16 kHz, the maximum power spectral density from the station must not be greater than 1 watt per 100 kHz
4	50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode C3F, J3E or R3E – 100 watts pX (b) in any other case – 30 watts pY	A person must not operate an amateur standard station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 100 kHz
5	(a) 52.000 MHz to 54.000 MHz (b) 144.000 MHz to 148.000 MHz (c) 430.000 MHz to 450.000 MHz (d) 1.240 GHz to 1.300 GHz (e) 2.400 GHz to 2.450 GHz (f) 5.650 GHz to 5.850 GHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode J3E or R3E – 100 watts pX (b) in any other case – 30 watts pY	No limitation

**Table C – Permitted frequencies, emission modes and power limits
(amateur advanced station)**

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Frequency bands	Power limits	Emission mode limitations
1	135.7 kHz to 137.8 kHz	1 watt pX EIRP	A person must not operate an amateur advanced station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 2.1 kHz
2	472 kHz to 479 kHz	5 watt pX EIRP	A person must not operate an amateur advanced station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 3 kHz

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Frequency bands	Power limits	Emission mode limitations
3	(a) 1.800 MHz to 1.875 MHz (b) 3.500 MHz to 3.700 MHz (c) 7.000 MHz to 7.100 MHz (d) 14.000 MHz to 14.350 MHz (e) 18.068 MHz to 18.168 MHz (f) 21.000 MHz to 21.450 MHz (g) 24.890 MHz to 24.990 MHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode C3F, J3E or R3E – 400 watts pX (b) in any other case – 120 watts pY	If a person operates an amateur advanced station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 8 kHz, the maximum power spectral density from the station must not be greater than 1 watt per 100 kHz
4	(a) 3.776 MHz to 3.800 MHz (b) 7.100 MHz to 7.300 MHz (c) 10.100 MHz to 10.150 MHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode C3F, J3E or R3E – 400 watts pX (b) in any other case – 120 watts pY	A person must not operate an amateur advanced station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 8 kHz
5	28.000 MHz to 29.700 MHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode C3F, J3E or R3E – 400 watts pX (b) in any other case – 120 watts pY	If a person operates an amateur advanced station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 16 kHz, the maximum power spectral density from the station must not be greater than 1 watt per 100 kHz
6	50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode C3F, J3E or R3E – 400 watts pX (b) in any other case – 120 watts pY	A person must not operate an amateur advanced station with an emission mode that has a necessary bandwidth exceeding 100 kHz

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Frequency bands	Power limits	Emission mode limitations
7	(a) 52.000 MHz to 54.000 MHz (b) 144.000 MHz to 148.000 MHz (c) 430.000 MHz to 450.000 MHz (d) 1.240 GHz to 1.300 GHz (e) 2.300 GHz to 2.302 GHz (f) 2.400 GHz to 2.450 GHz (g) 3.300 GHz to 3.400 GHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode C3F, J3E or R3E – 400 watts pX (b) in any other case – 120 watts pY	No limitation
8	3.400 GHz to 3.600 GHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode C3F, J3E or R3E – 400 watts pX (b) in any other case – 120 watts pY	No limitation
9	(a) 5.650 GHz to 5.850 GHz (b) 10.000 GHz to 10.500 GHz (c) 24.000 GHz to 24.250 GHz (d) 47.000 GHz to 47.200 GHz (e) 76.000 GHz to 81.000 GHz (f) 122.250 GHz to 123.000 GHz (g) 134.000 GHz to 141.000 GHz (h) 241.000 GHz to 250.000 GHz	(a) if the station uses emission mode C3F, J3E or R3E – 400 watts pX (b) in any other case – 120 watts pY	No limitation

Schedule 2—Excluded areas (amateur advanced station)

(subsection 15(4))

Excluded areas

BV, CV, DV, IV, IW, JV, JW, KQ, KV, KW, LR, LV, LW, LX, LY, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, NT, NU, AU9, AV9, AW3, BU7, BU8, BW1, BW2, BW3, BW5, BW6, CW1, CW2, CW3, CW4, DW1, DW2, DW3, EV1, EV2, EV3, EV4, EV5, EV6, EV7, FV1, FV2, FV3, FV4, FV5, GV1, GV2, GV3, GV6, HV1, HV2, HV3, HV4, HV5, HV6, HV8, HV9, HW3, HW6, JX1, JX2, JX3, JX5, JX6, KO1, KO4, KO5, KO7, KO8, KP1, KP2, KP4, KP5, KP6, KP7, KP8, KP9, KX1, KX2, KX3, KX4, KX5, KX6, KX8, KX9, KY2, KY3, KY6, LP4, LP7, LQ1, LQ2, LQ4, LQ5, LQ7, LQ8, LZ1, LZ2, LZ3, MR1, MR4, MR5, MR7, MR8, MR9, MX1, MX2, MX3, MX4, MX7, MY1, MY4, MY7, MZ1, NS4, NS7, NS8, NS9, NV1, NV2, NV3, NV4, NV5, NV7, NW1, AU6I, AU6J, AU6K, AU6L, AU6M, AU6N, AU6O, AU6P, BU4H, BU4I, BU4J, BU4K, BU4L, BU4M, BU4N, BU4O, BU4P, BU5E, BU5F, BU5G, BU5H, BU5I, BU5J, BU5K, BU5L, BU5M, BU5N, BU5O, BU5P, BU9A, BU9B, BU9E, BU9F, BU9I, BU9J, BU9M, BU9N

Schedule 3—Access control systems (amateur repeater station)

(subsection 26(3))

Part 1 Continuous tone coded squelch system

- (a) 67.0 Hz
- (b) 69.0 Hz
- (c) 71.9 Hz
- (d) 74.4 Hz
- (e) 77.0 Hz
- (f) 79.7 Hz
- (g) 82.5 Hz
- (h) 85.4 Hz
- (i) 88.5 Hz
- (j) 91.5 Hz
- (k) 94.8 Hz
- (l) 100.0 Hz
- (m) 103.5 Hz
- (n) 107.2 Hz
- (o) 110.9 Hz
- (p) 114.8 Hz
- (q) 118.8 Hz
- (r) 123.0 Hz
- (s) 131.8 Hz
- (t) 136.5 Hz
- (u) 141.3 Hz
- (v) 146.2 Hz
- (w) 151.2 Hz
- (x) 156.7 Hz
- (y) 162.2 Hz
- (z) 167.9 Hz
- (aa) 173.8 Hz
- (bb) 179.9 Hz
- (cc) 186.2 Hz
- (dd) 192.8 Hz

Part 2 Dual tone multi frequency

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Digit or symbol	Low tone for the digit or symbol (Hz)	High tone for the digit or symbol (Hz)
1	0	942	1336
2	1	697	1209
3	2	697	1336
4	3	697	1477
5	4	770	1209

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Digit or symbol	Low tone for the digit or symbol (Hz)	High tone for the digit or symbol (Hz)
<i>6</i>	5	770	1336
<i>7</i>	6	770	1477
<i>8</i>	7	852	1209
<i>9</i>	8	852	1336
<i>10</i>	9	852	1477
<i>11</i>	*	942	1209
<i>12</i>	#	942	1477
